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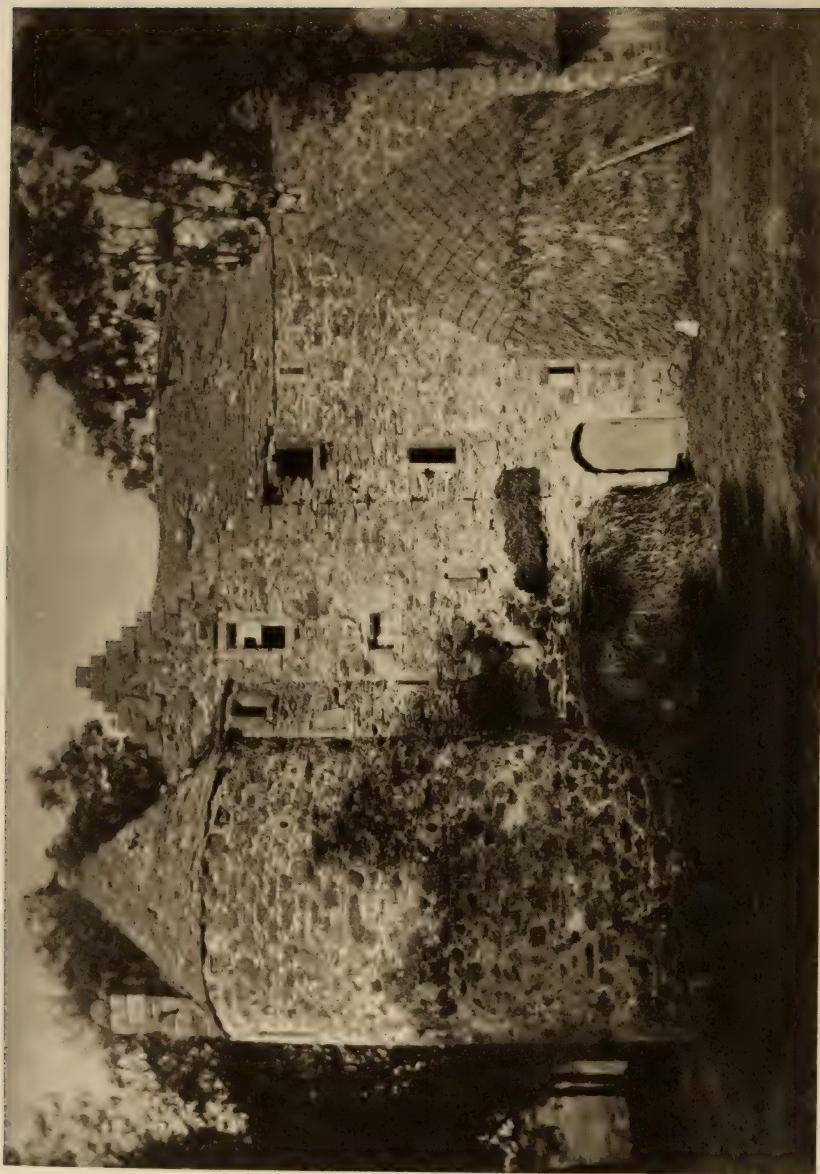
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THE HOUSE OF GORDON

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The House of Gordon

EDITED BY

JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, M.A.

VOLUME II.

ABERDEEN

Printed for the New Spalding Club

MCMVII

ABERDEEN

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK. BY THE EDITOR.

IN spite of enthusiasm, of energy, of encouragement and of co-operation, the publication of the second volume of the *House of Gordon* has been delayed—for reasons unconnected with its editorial production, and particularly hard on Captain Wimberley—to the point where patience must be cultivated as a fine art.

That art is frequently indistinguishable from indifference. Fortunately in the present instance it has served to quicken the editor's enthusiasm, setting free his energies to exploit the subject in channels less definitive and less exigent than the stately medium of the Club. He has had recourse to the hospitable columns of the weekly country newspaper, which—one may say without in the least making a virtue of a necessity—realises the theory set forth in the previous volume, that definitiveness is not a desirable aspiration in dealing with so vast a subject as the history of the family of Gordon.

While the Club has wisely approached the undertaking in the piecemeal manner of the fascicule, the very fact that it has to do so—for reasons full of a subtle irony—in book form, expanding under the process of delay into the portly tome, makes mechanically for the definitive method. The tome cannot be tentative. The newspaper, on the other hand, achieves the useful purpose of removing material from the insecurity of the manuscript stage; and at the same time, owing to the essentially transitory character of the medium, that material need neither be final, nor cramped with a sense of the proportions which mark the monograph.

One cannot overestimate the advantage of getting material into type. Print not only preserves manuscript, but it has the effect of extending the range of investigation, the worker finding himself compelled to co-ordinate material which otherwise would remain meaningless. A case in point has occurred with the Invergordon group of Gordons. I published in the *Huntly Express* a series of letters, written by Sir John Gordon in favour of his Jacobite nephew, Lord Macleod, and still preserved at the British Museum. Beyond these letters I knew next to nothing about the Invergordon family, though I had, of course, collected a mass of facts from many sources. But the publication in the *Huntly Express* led to a request to reprint from the *Ross-shire Journal*, which appeals more directly to the Invergordon country. That, in turn, resulted in a co-ordination of all my notes, until the material ran into a pamphlet of 122 pages, dealing with the whole history of the main Invergordon line and an account of its branches—Newhall, Ardoch, and Carroll. Ultimately I was able to print an account of all the families of Gordon in Sutherlandshire, which are skeletonised in Sir Robert Gordon's "Tables," printed for the first time in the present volume. Now, but for the initial opportunity of printing Sir John's letters, what may be called the Sutherland *dossier* would probably have remained a mere mass of notes, for the most part unintelligible to the collector and necessarily unavailable to others.

Since the appearance of the first volume of the *House of Gordon* I have published some two hundred articles in country newspapers dealing with many aspects of the subject—transcripts of parish registers, formal deductions, and excursions into the general history of events in which Gordons took some part, especially in the matter of little-known Indian episodes like the massacre of Patna, where Lieut. John Gordon, of the Dundurcus family, perished in 1763. As far as possible I have tried to tell an intelligible story, instead of dumping down a mass of undigested odds and ends as is not infrequently done. Furthermore, I have dealt in

each journal with matter relating to the district which it serves, from the conviction that newspapers, while mainly concerned with the events of To-day, should do something to recreate Yesterday, for the perception of a background to a locality is a real asset to the modern dweller therein. To the various editors who have afforded me the courtesy of their columns, particularly to Mr. Joseph Dunbar of the *Huntly Express*, himself a keen "Gordonologist," to Mr. D. M. Watt of the *Ross-shire Journal*, and to Mr. A. W. Cullen of the *Dumfries Courier*, I wish to express my warmest thanks: all the more as I know by experience that genealogy can never be more than a by-product of journalism.

The newspaper, however, is not an inappropriate medium for family history, since the subject is one of increasing general interest: so much so, indeed, that an enterprising bookman has recently found it worth his while to compile a directory of genealogical students and of their particular line of investigation, and more recently a "genealogical lending library" has been proposed at Fleetwood. The obvious reason is that the doctrine of heredity, vague though it be, has taken hold of the imagination of the average man as a working hypothesis, which he may illustrate in the matter of his own forbears, and since the publication of the first volume of the *House of Gordon*, it has been put (1905) on a thoroughly scientific basis in the creation of Mr. Francis Galton's department of "Eugenics," at University College, London. With the greater accessibility of data, such as the publications of this Club afford, the task has become easier for the man who does not pretend to be an expert, and in this way the number of workers tends to increase.

This may seem a paradoxical comment on democracy, but the antagonism is more apparent than real. In each case the right to live is becoming independent of property qualifications. This is particularly true of heredity, which concerns itself with the transmission of other qualities than the mere ability to accumulate

wealth. The day when a man recounted his ancestors on the basis of their arms, their acres, their castles, has changed before our very eyes in favour of a denomination in point of ability and service. Even "Burke," under the lash of such exigent critics as Mr. Horace Round, has jettisoned such fantastic pedigrees as the flamboyant descent of Lord Denbigh from the Hapsburgs, supplied by the flatterers of the eighteenth century, who compiled spacious county histories, and before them by the gentlemen from the College of Heralds whose visitations were too frequently influenced by the hospitality of their varying hosts. It is true that the possession of land, involving the preservation of many records, still makes the genealogist's work comparatively easy; but it has also proved a great hindrance and creates a narrowing standard.

Scarcely less of a hindrance than measurement by land ownership has been the law of primogeniture. The older genealogists followed up the main line to the exclusion of cadets, though the survival of the latter is more frequently ensured by the struggle necessitated by the law itself, calling into action the ability and energy which is of such interest to the modern genealogical student. In short, the Younger Son has come into his own.

The fallacy of the land-owning and primogeniture tests is strikingly illustrated in this volume. Not only has every rood of land slipped away from the families involved, but the main line of Lesmoir is far less interesting than the smaller offshoots, such as Terpersie, which ended romantically in Jacobitism. Similarly, the latest (and untraceable) family of Gordon which owned Edintore, was far more notable than the cadets of the original Lesmoir line, while more striking than all is the case of Newton, where one entire branch, though producing eleven distinguished army officers, has fallen completely out of ken. They had no landed interest to attach them to the north, their pursuit of fortune taking them far afield, whither the local historian has been unable to follow them. Nor have they themselves been able to decide their origin, for the

fact that one of them has called his Surrey home by the name of "Pitlurg"—a family with which he has no connection—shows at once an ignorance of his descent, side by side with a keen desire to emphasise a northern origin.

This explanation is not merely a personal point; it is suggested by the difficulty experienced by other workers, whose obsession over deeds, sasines, renunciations, and all the other paraphernalia of land ownership, to the exclusion of much more interesting, if less accessible, data is at once pathetic and futile. Many examples might be cited, in particular the Gordons of Culvennan, who do not own a single acre in their original Galloway home. They displayed a remarkably inventive ability, and produced pioneers of the motor car, the first motor magazine, and many important improvements on lighthouse construction—services which give them a far greater interest than the possession of "ancestral acres"; and yet nobody has dealt with this aspect of their history till quite recently. Indeed, when families themselves know similar facts, they are often slow to record them from the mistaken idea that such services are of less interest than territorial importance.

As a matter of actual fact some of the most interesting Gordons begin at zero as it were. For instance, no one has yet been able to discover the origin of "Chinese" Gordon's great-grandfather, David Gordon of Lascelles' Regiment. Again, we know nothing about the parentage of that fascinating adventurer, Peter Gordon, who in 1817 navigated the seas in a 65 ton barque from Calcutta to Siberia, and travelled across the continent *via* Lake Baikal to Persia. We are in equal ignorance about the Rev. Patrick Gordon, the missionary, whose system of geography ran through twenty editions between 1693 and 1754 and long remained a standard book; and the origin of Sir William Gordon, our minister at Copenhagen, Brussels and Ratisbon, is a moot point, though, tantalisingly enough, his letters show him to have been loquacious on all other topics.

The “eugenics” point of view is peculiarly applicable to the north-east of Scotland, which may be regarded as the territorial base of the most vital group of Gordons; for its splendid educational equipment has constantly given the Younger Son the chance of distinguishing himself, and has thus made caste a far more variable factor than it is across the Border, where the incentive or the opportunity to break bounds exists to a lesser degree. The educational fillip has perhaps been of most advantage to the soldier, by utilising the instinct which long gave the Gordons the “guidin’ o’t,” and made them paramount for centuries from the Grampians to the corners of Sutherland. In this connection a remarkable piece of work is being done for the Club by Mrs. Skelton in the shape of an account of every officer of the name of Gordon in the Navy and the Army. Difficult as it is to discover the precise origin of each of them, the majority of those identified came from the north of Scotland; so that the work forms a valuable index to the contribution of the north in building up the Empire. Only the intense fascination of the subject could have given Mrs. Skelton the courage to carry the task to a successful issue, but she has the satisfaction of knowing that her work will be absolutely unique in the whole range of family history. It has grown indeed to such proportions that its inclusion in the present volume, which was originally contemplated, has been found quite impossible.

Besides this particular investigation, much useful work has been done since the publication of the previous volume. The *Scots Peerage* has given us extensive accounts of the noble families of Aberdeen, Aboyne and Huntly. The Scottish Record Society has completed its fine index to Wills. Mrs. Walker, of the Culvennan family, has compiled a series of elaborate tables from materials which have come down in her family, and from tastes inherited from a legal ancestor who was clearly shaping for the historian of the house, so far as the south of Scotland is concerned. And here let it be said in parenthesis that these south country

Gordons still possess a pride of place as "heads" of the house, precisely similar to the sense of importance which animated the lairds of Buckie and Pitlurg on a memorable occasion when they struggled for precedence at some social ceremony as recorded by the author of the *Balbithan MS.* To the investigator who is not involved by family ties, this has a comic side, all the more as it can be clearly shown that the northern branches, even if they are weak genealogically, have displayed far greater energy and ability from first to last. A striking test of this is afforded by the Gordons dealt with in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Out of seventy-two Gordons, fifty came from Aberdeenshire and the North, against only ten from the South. Six are apparently English, two Irish and the origin of four is doubtful, but may yet be traced to the North.

Masses of valuable data have also been accumulated by Mr. John Gordon, of South Audley Street, working in co-operation with Mr. Andrew Ross, Ross Herald; while the enthusiasm of Mr. Armistead Churchill Gordon of Staunton, Virginia, deserves to be rewarded by the ultimate identification of the ancestor whom he has so long pursued.

Much painstaking work was being accomplished by Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, Edinburgh, a descendant of a Glenmuick family, when he died, just at the moment when his researches were beginning to take shape into something more or less definite. A man of leisure, fortunate enough to live in Edinburgh, he spent a great deal of time at the Register House in extracting the Gordons from various parish registers. Some of these were published in the *Huntly Express*, but many others still remain in Mr. Gordon's note-books. It is lamentable (yet typical withal) that he omitted to note from which registers these extracts were made; so that this work will all have to be done over again.

Of the many helpers to the present volume too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Stephen Ree, who is represented not

merely by his brilliant editing of the Latin histories and the Gordon ballads, but by a very patient consideration of every proof sheet, to say nothing of the constant and willing help he has given in work that has not yet reached the Club. To the Rev. Dr. J. M. Joass we owe the transcript of Sir Robert Gordon's "Tables". The Club is specially indebted to Mr. William Leiper, R.S.A., for the presentation of the charming plate which forms the frontispiece of this volume.

The work of Captain Wimberley—whom, curiously enough, I have never met—speaks for itself, and his prefatory note explains what does not appear in the text. It has been hard for him to fall in with the general scheme of the book, and it has been harder for him at his great age to await its long-delayed publication. But he has the advantage, granted to few pioneers, of seeing his work carried to as far a point of completion as such books can hope, even with many inevitable mistakes and omissions, to attain.

A reference may be made to Mr. George Duncan, advocate, Aberdeen, who has elucidated many a puzzle from the mystifying phraseology of the law cases recorded by Fountainhall and others. It needs the knowledge of the professional lawyer to make the cases intelligible; and it is to be hoped that some competent student may yet be found to complete this task.

It would be practically impossible even to catalogue the names of the hundreds of correspondents who have lent their aid. This part of the work has a touch of comedy which relieves much of its laboriousness, and gives it the warm colour of life. Not more than 40 per cent. of letters written to those who might be able to throw light on the subject are answered even with the gentle suggestion of an enclosed postage stamp. In only two cases, however, have correspondents demanded monetary consideration for an answer. One was a Yorkshire vicar—which was intelligible; the other was the official clerk of a small town in the north—which was quite inexcusable. Of the correspondents who do answer, only a small percentage can throw light on anything but the point immediately at

issue; and the best of these will write only a few letters to the investigator, who will be wise to keep up his artillery till their patience and their knowledge are exhausted.

New workers in the field are apt to become discouraged by their inquiries not being answered. That, however, should prove no discouragement; indeed nothing gives such a zest to one's enthusiasm as the point blank, and sometimes rude, refusal of a correspondent to give information. Such a correspondent is of course well within his rights; but depend upon it, there will always be some of his relatives who are not only willing, but eager, to help. The difficulty is to find them. A typical case occurred with a learned theological biographer who, having ferreted out the careers of hundreds of people for the *Dictionary of National Biography*, refused, with delightful sarcasm, to elucidate his own. Yet, I was ultimately able to piece his family story together entirely without his assistance, and in consequence, to correct the British Museum Catalogue where his own work was indexed under six different and clumsy designations.

This reticence is frequently caused by the fear that the genealogist's inquisitiveness may touch indiscreetly on points that might very well be forgotten. Yet even here, other members of the same family deliberately give away their case. A very curious case occurred while these pages were in the press. *The Times* printed an obituary advertisement of a young man who had died in a lunatic asylum, and yet whose relations went so far out of their way as to name his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather, who was a Gordon. Yet, because I had reprinted a letter which one of the family had written the same Journal over thirty years ago, and which I had discovered for myself, one of his relatives wrote me the only protest I have ever received against my many investigations. Similarly, a young man whose birth is not recognised by the law of England boldly announced himself in *The Times* on the occasion of his marriage as the son of his father.

The most amusing reply I have ever received came from a well-known New York merchant, who wrote:—

I have never felt any personal interest in my ancestors. . . . An American Gordon many years ago once told me that he started in to make a family tree, and in the generation just preceding him found a pirate cousin [really a slave dealer] named Nathaniel P. Gordon, who was executed on Gibbet Island in our bay about fifty years ago [February 21, 1862], and in the third generation back found a Jew and then stopped. I then knew where his Roman nose came from, but strange to say, my father had an aquiline nose and had a cousin of the same name as the pirate, who died quietly in his bed about twenty years after the pirate Gordon was executed, and as we could go back four generations without discovering any Semitic affiliations, I concluded that even if related to him, it was not very close.

I think probably his experience may have intimidated me, for even had one branch of the tree not been piratical or Semitic, it might have been something else as bad, so as I am perfectly satisfied with the Gordons of my near blood in this generation, and retrospection might upset my mental equilibrium, I have let well alone.

I hope I have not tired you, and if you are lacking in satisfaction, I trust you may have been entertained. For fear not, I will tell you a story *in re* ancestors. Mrs. Dooley is visiting Mrs. Hooley:—

Mrs. Dooley—I say, Mrs. Hooley, have yez any ancistors?

Mrs. Hooley—Ancistors! phwat's thim?

Mrs. Dooley—Why, people you spring from, to be sure.

Mrs. Hooley—People phwat you spring from, is it, yez say? I'll have yez to understand, Mrs. Dooley, me father came of the royal blood of the O'Donovans, who niver sprang *from* any one. They always sprang at them.

So it is in this age and country: we are so busily engaged in springing at things that we miss the opportunity of ascertaining where we sprang from, which is probably much to be regretted for I think pride in family is as warrantable as pride in nation.

Such a letter rarely comes from a correspondent abroad. Just as the best work has been done by students who are only partly Gordon by descent like Captain Wimberley, or by those who have no connection with the family like Mr. Ree, or by those who are only partly Scots like Mrs. Skelton, so it will be found that the Gordons themselves most interested in the subject, and

most ready to give help, are those who have left their cradle country, or who have gone abroad altogether, this being specially true of Americans. During the course of the year I get hundreds of inquiries, but a very small proportion comes from the North itself. Only when a man leaves his native shores does he begin to think of his origin, and that, too, when the friends who could have helped him by their memories have passed away ; which is surely an ironic paradox. Perhaps the growing Scots spirit, so prominent at this moment in the revival of the vernacular and the kilt, may alter all this.

For the present, parish histories are very disappointing. They go on appearing year in and year out, but it is not too much to say that for the purposes of genealogy most of them are practically useless, being for the most part mere repetitions of one another. For that reason I wish that such books as the *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* together with Scott's *Fasti* might be placed on an Index *Expurgatorius* for the next twenty years, so that the parish historian might be compelled to look elsewhere for data, or rely on his own recollections.

This deadly repetition is all the more aggravating when one knows that only a little trouble is needed to carry a research a little ahead of one's predecessors. Indeed, there are few Gordon mysteries that cannot be more or less solved, if only a little energy is thrown into the subject. And this leads me to add that greater knowledge of the subject increases the conviction that the history of the Gordons, vast as it is, will yet be narrowed down to knowable limits. What at first sight seemed mountainous and mysterious, becomes quite manageable on closer inspection. Curiously enough the increase of data means the decrease of complexity.

It need scarcely be said that this book could never have been produced except for the possession of a great mass of material in general, which still remains in manuscript and goes on increasing. But the pleasure to be derived from the subject is not so much in

the accumulation of material—though that in itself is at least as interesting as the collection of bank notes—as in the manipulation of it. Only those who have experienced it can understand the joy of being able to turn two or more disjointed facts into one co-ordinated statement; and thus to summon back the legions of lost names, great and small: peopling once again the land which knew them and which represents to one in exile nearly everything that stands for Home.

J. M. BULLOCH.

118 PALL MALL,
LONDON, S.W.
17th October, 1907.

AN EXPLANATION. BY CAPTAIN WIMBERLEY.

EARLY in April, 1901, I understood that the Committee of the New Spalding Club proposed to issue a volume or volumes containing monographs on various branches of the Gordon family, and that contributions were invited.

I wrote a letter, to the best of my recollection, to Mr. P. J. Anderson offering to compile an account of the Gordons of Lesmoir, having published one previously, but in the interval a large amount of additional information had become available through the issue of Records, such as the Register of the Great Seal and of the Privy Council. Shortly afterwards, I heard that my offer was accepted. I had no idea that there was to be an Editor of the *House of Gordon*; I expected that my contribution would be accepted when ready, and sent to the Secretary.

I completed my draft MS. in a few months and had a fair copy of it ready by 30th August, 1901. I commenced sending this MS. by instalments to Mr. P. J. Anderson on 16th July; finished my revisal of the later pages on 12th September, and heard from him on 14th September that when the *Balbithan MS.* and Mr. J. M. Bulloch's *Gordons of Abergeldie* were printed, he hoped to have my MS. set up.

On 18th October of same year, being in Old Aberdeen, I called on Mr. P. J. Anderson and made his acquaintance in person for the first time.

I have a memorandum made on 12th December, 1901, that "I altered the numerals denoting issue of the lairds, etc., in my

Lesmoir MS. to correspond with these used in Mr. Bulloch's *Abergeldie*, to comply with Mr. Anderson's wish". But it was only at the end of March, 1903 (I was not a member of the Club till the autumn of that year) that I learned from Mr. Anderson that Mr. Bulloch had been appointed, by the Club, Editor of the *House of Gordon*, and that it approved of contributions by others such as Mr. Ree and myself being accepted by Mr. Bulloch, "if he were satisfied that these, without being cast in the same mould, were sufficiently alike in general treatment to produce a harmonious whole". I learned *afterwards* that in the Report by the Council of the Club issued at end of 1901, mention is made that they "requested Mr. Bulloch to undertake the general Editorship of the Gordon Monographs". This, however, was several weeks after my *Lesmoir MS.* which I had prepared for the Club, was finished and sent in to the Secretary.

I fully admit that this made it competent to Mr. Bulloch to decide that other contributors than himself should adopt an arrangement of details similar to his own, but in my case alteration would have involved re-writing my whole compilation. As far as I remember, Mr. Bulloch asked me to so re-arrange it, and offered, if I declined, to do so himself. I assented to the latter proposal.

I had been particularly desirous that my name should be associated with the Club's *Gordons of Lesmoir*; and besides I was at that time in my seventy-fourth year. I certainly did not look forward to nearly six more years elapsing before it was completed, and did feel it very doubtful whether I should live long enough to see it issued.

I have, however, been so spared, and still retain some of my faculties; and during this long interval of six years a great number of valuable works of reference have been published, notably the *Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*; further, most of these and others have been accessible to me at the Public Free Library in Inverness. The last-named volumes I have, and they

contain dozens of entries relative to members of the Lesmoir family.

I endeavoured to the best of my ability to make my account of the family an interesting narrative.

Mr. Bulloch has devoted an enormous amount of time, skill and patience to the re-arrangement he has undertaken, and must have been at considerable expense in collecting information relative not only to the successive lairds and their younger sons and daughters, but also to their remote descendants through many generations, and embodying all in a form that may be readily consulted, thus providing for others a valuable book of reference.

The book may be considered a joint-production, but the scope of it has been carried a long way beyond what I had in view; and all that Mr. Bulloch has done, he has done well.

DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY.

8 ARDROSS TERRACE,
INVERNESS, 17th October, 1907.

ADDITIONS TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GORDON GENEALOGY.

THIS list contains for the most part references to the work in Gordon genealogy which has been published since the sketch list in the first volume of the *House of Gordon*. It also forms a rough index to the present volume, and advantage has been taken to include many of the references in Tait's index to Morison's *Decisions*. The pursuer list is readily available, but the defender list, scattered up and down Tait, is arranged alphabetically in this bibliography.

Catholics.—An attempt was made by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, Aug. 17, 24, 1906, to compile a list of Gordons who have been priests or educated at Roman Catholic seminaries. Similar references occurred in the series of articles on the Gordons in Glenlivet. A list of the people buried in the Snow Churchyard, 1770-1876, appeared in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, April, 1906. A list of Gordons who have 'verted to Romanism appeared *ibid.*, Nov., Dec. 1903. J. M. Bulloch has compiled (in MS.) a biographical dictionary of Roman Catholic priests named Gordon, much of it based on the researches of the late Dean Clapperton of Buckie, and transcribed by Canon Wilson, Elgin. See also *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jesus*, Strasburg, 1892; *Catholics in Scotland*, by the Rev. Æneas McDonnell Dawson, Ontario, 1890. See also **Letterfourie**.

Gipsies.—Various gipsy families have taken the name of Gordon. Thus the original of Meg Merrilies was a Jean Gordon. Notes on these gipsies were given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, June 1, 9, 15, 22, 1904, and *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Aug. 1904.

Jews.—Gordon as a name assumed by Jews, mostly Russian and Polish, was the subject of various letters in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, March 18, April 1, 5, 9, 1904. See also *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Jan. and Feb. 1905. Mr. Samuel Gordon, the well-known Jewish novelist, writing to the *Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 17, 1905, pointed out that "Gordon as a Jewish surname is found frequently in mediæval Hebrew literature. In certain Rabbinic

writings it is mentioned that about the year 1500 a Jewish scholar and traveller of the name of Gordon arrived in Madrid at Passover time." He also notes a French Jewish physician named Gordon who practised at Cracow in the sixteenth century.

Naval and Military.—A complete list of Gordons who have been officers in our Navy and Army has been compiled by Mrs. Skelton. Lists of Gordons in the American services have been compiled by Mr. Armistead Churchill Gordon and those in Foreign services by J. M. Bulloch, in whose possession they are still in MS. The fourth Duke raised four regiments—the 89th, the Northern Fencibles, the Gordon Fencibles, and the present Gordon Highlanders—and these were described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Journal*, May 21, 25, 31, June 4, 1907. Much valuable new material, including the original Letters of Service for raising the Duke's regiments, and fine reproductions of regimental colours is given in a *Catalogue of Old Weapons, Regimental Colours, and Battle Trophies* (in all 306), "rearranged by Charles, 7th Duke of Richmond and Gordon" (4to, pp. 74). This inventory has been standing in type (by the Moray and Nairn Newspaper Company) for two or three years, and is not printed off at the time of going to press. The 30th (Indian) Lancers, raised by Sir John Bury Gordon, were described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Journal*, June 4, and before the Banffshire Field Club, May 23, 1907. The 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, raised by Major Patrick Gordon of the Cairnfield family, were described in the *Aberdeen Journal*, June 4, 1907. Col. William Gordon-Cumming raised the Bheel Police (*Who's Who*, 1907), and John Gordon raised "Gordon's Volunteers" during the Mutiny, for which see **Durham**. See also **India**.

Surname of Gordon.—An account of people who have changed their own name to that of Gordon, or double-barrelled it : a series of six articles in the *Hunlly Express* by J. M. Bulloch, March 9, 16, 23, 30, April 6, 20, 1906. They were published for private circulation, in a slightly enlarged form, by Joseph Dunbar, Hunlly, 1906 (8vo, pp. 44).

Wills.—The Scottish Record Society has now completed its index to the wills in the various Scots commissariot districts. The Gordon wills in Ireland have been copied for Mr. Armistead Gordon, Staunton, Virginia.

Aberdeen (Earls of).—The baronets of Haddo were described in G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, ii., 451. Mr. W. A. Lindsay contributed the account of this family to the *Scots Peerage*, i., 82-99. The fifth Earl was biographed by Rev. E. B. Elliott in *Memoirs of Lord Haddo* (2nd ed., 1878, pp. xv. + 391), and by Rev. Dr. Alexander Duff in *The True Nobility*, 1868,

pp. viii. + 166. Mr. Douglas George Gordon, son of the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton Gordon, who was the son of the fourth Earl, published his autobiography anonymously through Smith Elder under the title, *Fifty Years of Failure: Confessions of an Optimist*, 1905 (pp. 325). In twenty-three cases the Earls of Aberdeen are cited as pursuers in Morison's *Decisions* under "Aberdeen, Earls of," and "Haddo". In the following cases actions were brought against the Earls by—Forbes, 1699-1709, Fountainhall, ii., 42, 139, 564; Irvine, 1741, Elchies' "Obligation," No. 4; in 1771, Morison, 5187; in 1776, Morison, 15617, and Ap. No. 1, Tailzie; Lauderdale, 1682-92, Fountainhall, i., 191, 192, 208, 336, 353, 360, 409; and Harcarse, 154, No. 556; Mason, 1709, Morison, 11094; Merchiston creditors and Blair, 1736, Elchies' "Bankrupt No. 6."

Abergeldie.—Much additional information about Sir Charles Gordon, son of the twelfth laird, was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Sept. 15, 1904, and about his brother William, also an army officer, *ibid.*, Nov. 1, 1904. See also *infra*, (121). Actions by the laird of Abergeldie, 1610 and 1633, Morison's *Decisions*, 3547, 12361. There is a tradition that the forebears of the Rev. Osborne Gordon, who was King Edward's tutor at Oxford, were of Abergeldie stock. His undoubted kinsmen, the makers of a well-known gin in London, were dealt with by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Aug. 23, 30, 1907.

Aboyne (Earls of).—Mr. W. A. Lindsay dealt with the family in the *Scots Peerage*, i., 100-105, down to the fourth earl. The history of the fifth earl as tenth Marquis of Huntly is resumed in vol. iv., 556-62. The earls of Aboyne are cited as pursuers under "Aboyne" in eight cases in Tait's index to Morison. In the following cases actions were brought against the Aboyne family by—Ducat, 1803, Morison, 15264; Farquharson, 1679, Fountainhall, i., 62, and Morison, 10879, 4147, and in 1709, Morison, 6659; Lyon family, 1709-1711, Fountainhall, ii., 665; Morison, 580, 5481, 101, 4445, 11544, and Ap. 1 and 7; Earl of Strathmore, 1742, Elchies' "Compensation," No. 7. A series of articles on the Earls, down to the present Marquis of Huntly, by J. M. Bulloch began in the *Huntly Express*, Nov. 15, 1907.

Achlochrach.—See *Laggan*.

Achnarrow.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, July 13, 1906.

Achnastank.—See *Laggan*.

Afton.—See *Earlstoun*.

Ardoch.—See **Invergordon**. See also action by Gordon of Ardoch against William Sutherland, 1751, Morison, Ap. 58.

Arradoul.—See **Lunan**.

Auchanachy.—Action against, by Duke of Gordon, March 21, 1759, Morison, Ap. 76.

Auchindoun.—*Infra*, (123).

Auchinhalrig.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, July 21, 1905.

Auchinreath.—See **Laggan**. Also *Scottish Notes and Queries*, April and July, 1903, Oct. 1904.

Auchlyne.—*Infra*, (368)-(372).

Auchorachan.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, July 27, 1906.

Avochie.—Action against, by Gray of Creighy, 1696, Fountainhall, i., 72.

Backies.—See **Invergordon**.

Badenscoth.—*Infra*, (353)-(359).

Balcomie.—*Infra*, (236)-(243).

Balcouth.—*Infra*, (148).

Ballelone.—See **Drummoy**.

Balmeg.—McKerlie, iii., 224, iv., 290; Agnew's *Sheriffs of Galloway*, ii., 8, 31, 77. Action against Sir James Agnew, 1712, Morison, 3394.

Bar.—Rev. W. A. Stark's *Book of Kirkpatrick-Durham* (1903), pp. 27, 30, 88, 90, 96, 97, 98, 106.

Beldornie.—*A Short History of the Later Gordons of Beldorney, and of Beldornie, Kildrummie and Wardhouse*, by Captain Douglas Wimberley. Banff, printed at the *Banffshire Journal Office*, 1904 (8vo, pp. 36). See also under **Wardhouse**, and **Laggan**, and *infra*, (145), (361)-(367).

Belhelvie.—A family now represented by the Rev. Alexander Gordon, Principal of the Home Missionary (Unitarian) College, Manchester, was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Ross-shire Journal*, Dingwall, May 31, June 7, 1907. The family came originally from Sutherland.

Bellie.—A transcript of the Gordons in the registers (1709-80), made by Rev. Walter Macleod, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, July 21, 1905.

Birkenburn.—*Infra*, (282)-(302).

Birnie.—See **Laggan**.

Blelack.—“A Cromar family of the Olden Times,” *Aberdeen Weekly Journal*, Feb. 3, 1904.

Boharm.—Some of the Gordons in the Boharm register were given in the *Banffshire Herald*, Sept. 14, 1907. See also **Dundurcus**.

Botriphnie.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers, 1684-1817, made by the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, June 16, 1905.

Braco.—There were two estates of this name, one in the Garioch with which two Gordons, Britain’s representatives in Poland, were connected. The other, described *infra*, (418)-(421), is in Grange and came into the possession of Harry Gordon of Glassaugh, a cadet of Leichestoun. He is represented to-day by the Gordons of Newtimber Place, Sussex (*q.v.*).

Brae.—An account of this family, including Captain James Edward Gordon, the Protestant advocate, and his son Rev. George Maxwell Gordon, was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Aug. 31, Sept. 7, 1906. A biography of Rev. George Maxwell Gordon, “the pilgrim missionary of the Punjab,” by the Rev. Arthur Lewis, was published with a portrait by Seeley, 1889, 8vo, pp. viii. + 397, and another in *The Heroic in Missions*, by Rev. Aug. R. Buckland (1894), pp. 83-96. The soldiering instinct in the Inglis line of the Brae family was the subject of an interesting paragraph in the *Aberdeen Journal*, Jan. 1, 1907.

Briggs.—See **Lunan**.

Buckie.—See **Lunan**. Action against Buckie by Davidson, 1622, Morison’s *Decisions*, 12303; action against, by Raith, 1628, *ibid.*, 8356 and Sup. vol. 50.

Buthlaw.—Thomas, one of the Liberators of Greece, by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Nov. 14, 1905; and in the *Huntly Express*, July 19, 1907.

Cabrach.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1712-94) made by the Rev. Stephen Ree, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, Aug. 4, 11, 1905, Jan. 5, 1906. A further transcript to 1854, made by Mr. H. Duff MacWilliam, was printed Sept. 29, 1905. Short notices of various Gordon families in the Cabrach, by J. M. Bulloch, appeared in the *Express*, Aug. 4, 1905. Captain Wimberley began the first of three articles on the Cabrach in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Dec. 12, 1903. See also J. A. Henderson’s *Epitaphs*, i., 242-45.

Cairnbulg.—Cadets of Lord Aberdeen's family, by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, April 12, 1907.

Cairnburrow.—*Infra*, (152). Action against, by the Marquis of Huntly, 1674, Morison's *Decisions*, 4170.

Cairness.—J. A. Henderson's *Epitaphs*, i., 61. See also **Buthlaw**.

Cambridge.—Jemmy Gordon, an eccentric character, died 1825, by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, Sept. 29, 1905.

Carleton.—An account of Alexander Gordon (died 1798), son of Alexander Gordon of Carleton by Grizel Gordon of Earlstoun, was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, April 20, 27, 1907. It deals chiefly with his letters as an officer of the Dutch Brigade in Holland. Action against Carleton's creditors, 1748-53, Morison's *Decisions*, 9141, 14366; 14368; Elches' Tailzie, No. 51; action by Carleton, 1683-84, Fountainhall, i., 224, 230, 279, 285, 319; action by the creditors, 1753, Morison's *Decisions*, 10258.

Carroll.—See **Invergordon**.

Clashmoir.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, July 27, 1906.

Cluny.—*Infra*, (123). G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, ii., 297. Actions against Leith of Harthill, Morison's *Decisions*, 13793, 14055. Action against, by Lord Saltoun, 1610, *ibid.*, 64.

Cobairdy.—Action against, by Count Leslie, 1769, Morison's *Decisions*, 4637.

Coldwells.—An account of a branch of this family who settled in Germany was given by J. M. Bulloch, in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, April 23, 1906. See also *infra*, (498).

Contly.—See **Laggan**.

Craig.—*Memorials of the Family of Gordon of Craig*, collected by Captain Douglas Wimberley; privately printed for the author at the office of the *Banffshire Journal*, 1904 (8vo, pp. 55). The cadet branch of Tillyangus is dealt with (pp. 45-55). Action by heritors of the lands, 1672, Morison's *Decisions*, 13508, 13509; action by Craig's executors, 1748, Elches' "Heritable and Moveable," No. 15; action by the laird against Ogilvie of Powrie, Morison's *Decisions*, 5401.

Craiglaw.—Action against, by Whitefoord, 1634, Morison's *Decisions*, Sup. vol. 74. A MS. history of the family by Mr. Armistead Churchill Gordon of Staunton, Virginia (4to, pp. 60), is in the possession of J. M. Bulloch. See also **Culvennan**.

Craigton.—*Infra*, (139), (152).

Culgour.—*Infra*, (139), (146).

Culvennan.—An account of this family, cadets of Craiglaw, the male line of which became extinct in 1677, was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, Aug. 25, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 1906. David Gordon (1774-1829), third son of Sir Alexander of Culvennan, was the inventor of portable gas, and one of the pioneers of the horseless road carriage. His son, Alexander (1802-68), was also an ingenious inventor. Their various inventions are fully described in these articles. See also **Threavegrange**.

Daach.—Maternal ancestors of the Gordons of Newtimber, described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Aug. 9, 1907.

Dallachie.—By J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, July 21, 1905.

Davoch.—See **Daach**.

Deskford.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1660-1780), made by Rev. Walter MacLeod, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, July 7, 1905.

Doil.—*Infra*, (141), (145).

Drimnin.—See **Minmore**.

Drumearn.—See **Griamachary**.

Drumin.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, June 15, 1906.

Drummoy.—*Infra*, (121), (145), (146), (151), (152). Articles by J. M. Bulloch, *Ross-shire Journal*, July 19, 26, Aug. 9, 1907. See also **Embo**.

Ducal Family.—The most complete account of the family down to date is that by the Rev. John Anderson and Sir James Balfour Paul in the *Scots Peerage* (iv., 506-562). It deals with the Earls and Marquises of Huntly, the Dukes of Gordon and the Huntly title as assumed by the Aboyne family. A series of articles on the "Gordons of Huntly" appeared in *The Spectator*, Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1865, and were reprinted in the *Aberdeen Herald*, Sept. 30 and Oct. 7. They were by H. Langton Sanford and were part of a series on the "Great Governing Families". Those on the English families (to which Mr. Meredith Townsend contributed) were reprinted in book form by Blackwood. In addition the various dukes have been dealt with as follows:—

1ST DUKE.—A long account of his position as a minor, in 1672, is given in *Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, 23135, f. 193. Letters by him, as a minor, to

Lord Lauderdale will be found *ibid.*, 23114, 23121-23128, 23136, 23138, 23246, 29314. His quarrel with the Clan Chattan is dealt with at great length in Sir Aeneas Macpherson's *Loyall Dissuasive* (Scot. Hist. Soc.), also in Morison's *Decisions*, 16108, 16974, 16975, 17021; *Celtic Monthly*, Oct.-Nov., 1899. His quarrel with Cameron of Lochiel is dealt with in the *Memoirs of Sir Evan Cameron*, and Fountainhall's *Decisions*, i., 451, 490. His quarrel with his Duchess, 1696-1707 is given in Morison's *Decisions*, 5901, 5902, 12201, Sup. vol. 20. Actions against the Duke by Baillie of Jerviswood, 1694, Fountainhall, i., 643, 667, 673; Grant, 1710, Morison, Sup. vol. 38; Hay, 1709, *ibid.*, 17025; Hopkins, 1688, *ibid.*, 6659; laird of Innes, 1700, *ibid.*, 8427, 10635; Smith, 1701, *ibid.*, 16987; Earl of Mar, 1680, *ibid.*, 6648, 6649; Earl of Southesk, 1666, *ibid.*, 4712, 4714, 10203.

2ND DUKE.—A violent impeachment of his grace for his wavering dealings with the Jacobites occurs in the correspondence of Frances, Countess of Seaforth (*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, 28239), and was printed *in extenso* in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, by J. M. Bulloch, April 25, 1906. A sketch of his son Lord Lewis Gordon, by J. M. Bulloch, appeared in the *Scottish Review*, March 29, 1906. By his marriage with Lady Henrietta Mordaunt he introduced a strain of Plantagenet blood into the family. All his living descendants are enumerated in the Marquis of Ruvigny's *Plantagenet Roll*, Clarence Volume, 1905, and a handy table to them appeared in the *Huntly Express*, Sept. 1, 1905. Action by the Duke against the Commissioners for forfeited estates, 1720, Robertson, 278 (affirmed) and Morison's *Decisions*, 15050.

3RD DUKE.—An account of his illegitimate issue was given by J. M. Bulloch in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, April, 1905. He is there said to have "married" a French lady by whom he had a son William Gordon, author of the once well-known *Universal Accountant*, and father of General Gabriel Gordon, now represented by the family of Gordon-Cleather. This William is dealt with in A. F. Hutchinson's *High School of Stirling*, pp. 157, 158. Actions by the Duke against the Crown, 1748, etc., Morison's *Decisions*, 4762, 7703, 7704, 9597, 9602, 16356; Duff of Braco, 1735, Morison, 12778; Lady Gordon, 1748, *ibid.*, 14045, 14046, and Elches' "Proof," No. 8. Actions against the Duke by Braco, 8735, Elches' "Suspension," No. 1; Lockhart, 1730, Morison, 10736; Suttie, 1733, *ibid.*, 14457.

4TH DUKE.—The following articles by J. M. Bulloch have appeared: "The Greatest Subject in Britain," *Aberdeen Free Press*, Jan. 23, 30, 1904; "The Four Regiments Raised by Him" (four articles), *ibid.*, July 9-Aug. 13, Sept. 3, 1904; *Aberdeen Journal*, May 21, 25, 31, June 4, 1907; his poetry, *Aberdeen Evening Gazette*, July 28, 1903; his popularity in the North, *Huntly Express*, Nov. 17, 1905; his illegitimate children, *Scottish Notes and*

Queries, Aug. and Oct. 1905. Actions by the Duke against the Banffshire Commissioners of Supply, 1772, Morison's *Decisions*, 7674; the Crown, *ibid.*, 517; Earl Fife, 1773-74, *ibid.*, 15096, and Fac. Coll. vi., 390 affirmed; Gordon, 1758, Morison, 6678, and in 1761, *ibid.*, 16870; Grant, 1776, *ibid.*, 7384; Leslie, 1741, *ibid.*, 5444. Actions against the Duke by Earl Fife, 1774; Morison, 8665, 8800, 8850; Fraser, 1766, *ibid.*, 10742; Grant, 1778-88, *ibid.*, 9945, 12820, 14297.

4TH DUKE'S WIFE.—More has been written about Jean Maxwell, who helped to raise the Gordon Highlanders, than about any other individual among the Gordon family. Constance Countess de la Warr contributed a sketch of her to the *Monthly Review*, Jan. 1907. J. M. Bulloch has written about her as follows: *English Illustrated Magazine* with pictures, June, 1897; *Aberdeen Free Press* (three articles), beginning Feb. 27, 1904; *Bon-Accord*, July 3, 10, 17, 1902, Oct. 2, 9, 1902, July 16, 23, 1903, Oct. 27, 1904; "The Duchess and Beattie the Poet," *Scottish Notes and Queries*, May, 1904; "The Duchess in Caricature," *ibid.*, Nov. 1903; "The Duchess Burlesqued," *ibid.*, June, 1905; "The Duchess and Napoleon," Aug. 1904; "How she Married her Four Daughters," *Bon-Accord*, Dec. 25, 1902, Jan. 1, 8, 15, 1903.

5TH DUKE.—An illustrated sketch of his career by J. M. Bulloch was contributed to the *Book of the Mason Craft*, Aberdeen, 1896; stories about him, to *Bon-Accord*, Dec. 19, 1901; four articles on his career to the *Aberdeen Free Press*, beginning April 23, 1904; his statue, *ibid.*, May 21, 1904; his natural issue, *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Aug. 1905.

Dundurcus.—*Justiciary Court Records*, published by the Scottish History Society (pp. 121-25). Also a sketch of the family by J. M. Bulloch in the *Banffshire Herald*, Aug. 31, 1907. Lieut. John Gordon of this family, massacred at Patna, 1763, was described, *ibid.*, Nov. 30, 1907, by J. M. Bulloch and C. O. Skelton.

Dunkinty.—*Infra*, (123).

Durham.—John Gordon, Archdeacon of Lincoln (1725-93) was the son of John Gordon, Durham. He was the ancestor of nine Anglican clergymen, six army officers, and several famous gentlemen riders and was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Sept. 6-Oct. 18, 1907.

Earlstoun.—G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, iv. 439-41. Action by the laird against the laird of Grimmet, 1635, Morison's *Decisions*, 13461; actions involving the lady of, 1684-87, *ibid.*, 1308, 3017, 4700, 4701, 4774.

Edinglassie.—Action against the laird, July 3, 1711, Morison's *Decisions*, 492, 493; action by the lady of, 1694, Fountainhall, i., 610, 629;

and in 1700-2, Morison's *Decisions*, 10987; action by Edinglassie's creditors, 1707, *ibid.*, 16449, 16450.

Edintore.—*Infra*, (398)-(415), also article by J. M. Bulloch, dealing at greater length with Dr. John Gordon (1786-1818), the critic of phrenology, *Huntly Express*, Oct. 13, 1905.

Ellon.—Two distinct families of Gordon have owned Ellon. The first, descended from a farmer in Bourtie, and ending in Col. Andrew Gordon (died 1806), was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Nov. 23, 30, Dec. 7, 1906. The second family, descended from the third Earl of Aberdeen, was described *ibid.*, Jan. 25, Feb. 1, 1907. Additional articles appeared on Col. Bertie Gordon, of the Argyllshire Highlanders, the hero of the wreck of the *Abercrombie Robinson*, Feb. 15, 22, 1907; and on his sister, "E. V. B." March 1, 1907.

Embo.—*Infra*, (145), (146), (148), (149). G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, ii., 392, 393. This family was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Ross-shire Journal*, Aug. 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, Nov. 2, 1907.

Fechil.—Action against Farquhar of Mounie, 1685, Morison's *Decisions*, 9100; action against, by Earl Marischal, 1688, *ibid.*, 15076.

Ferack.—*Infra*, (139), (140).

Fodderletter.—This branch of Beldornie is treated in Capt. Wimberley's pamphlet on the Beldornie family (pp. 33-36). Two of this family, Cuthbert and George Gordon, invented "cudbear" dye, which is dealt with at considerable length in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, May, 1901, Feb. 1902, Nov. 1903.

Fordyce.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1609-1793), made by the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, June 30, 1905.

Fyvie.—An account of the family by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, March 15, 22, 1907. See also J. A. Henderson's *Epitaphs*, i., 489-91.

Garmouth.—See **Lunan**.

Gartly.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1710-1819), made by the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, June 2, 1905.

Garty.—*Infra*, (130), (141); and by J. M. Bulloch in the *Ross-shire Journal*, Nov. 1, 8, 1907.

Gight.—Additional information was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Dec. 1, 1905, May 11, 1906. The will of John Gordon, who helped to assassinate Wallenstein, was printed in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Sept. 4, 1906. "Lord Byron's life in Aberdeen," was described by W. Rogerson, in the Powis Bazaar Book, Nov. 1906. Alexander Gordon (one of the sons of the fifth laird of Gight), described in the *House of Gordon* (vol. i.) as "in Burngraynes," afterwards owned Kincaldrum, as described in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. vii., pp. 122, 140. The Davidsons of Newton were dealt with by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Sept. 15, 1905.

Glastirum.—Action against Duff of Dipple, 1721, Robertson, 372.

Glenbuchat.—J. A. Henderson's *Epitaphs*, i., 466-71. The late Mr. J. W. Barclay had an account of Glenbuchat prepared, with text by J. M. Bulloch and illustrations by Mr. Kelly, architect, but it has not been published yet.

Glenlivet.—A series of articles by J. M. Bulloch appeared in the *Huntly Express*, June 1-July 27, 1906, dealing with the numerous families in Glenlivet. A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers made by Mr. H. Duff MacWilliam was printed in the *Huntly Express*, Sept. 8, 1905. Mr. MacWilliam also contributed notes on the subject to *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Dec. 1903, and May, 1906. An extremely interesting account of the system of small holdings in Glenlivet under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon was given by his grace's commissioner, Mr. Muirhead, before the Committee on Small Holdings, 1906.

Glenluce.—*Infra*, (122), (132), (135), (136).

Glentromie.—Col. George Gordon was the natural son of the 4th Duke of Gordon by Bathia Largue, and was dealt with in *Scottish Notes and Queries* by J. M. Bulloch, Aug., Oct. 1905. See also *infra*, (391).

Golspie-kirkton.—*Infra*, (130), (139), (151); also by J. M. Bulloch in the *Ross-shire Journal*, Nov. 1, 1907.

Gordonstoun.—*Infra*, (136)-(138). Much information on the family and some illustrations of its Altyre representatives are given in Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming's *Memories*, 1904 (8vo, pp. xii. + 487). See also her brother, Roualeyn Gordon-Cumming's, *Five Years of a Hunter's Life*, 1850: a biography of him (much fuller than in the *D. N. B.*) by A. D. Miller in the Aberdeen edition of the *People's Journal*, Feb. 17, 1900. A beautiful repro-

duction of the Altyre arms was given in Fox-Davies' *Art of Heraldry*. See also G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, ii., 287-80. Action against Brodie of Brodie, 1720, Robertson, 259; action against Farquhar, 1685, Fountainhall, i., 375; action against, by Sir George Monro, 1680-81, Morison's *Decisions*, 6701, 6702, 6703, and Stair's *Decisions*, ii., 895; action against, by Lord and Lady Pitmedden, 1707, Morison, 16100. See also *Gordon-Cumming v. Wilson*, London, 1891 (pp. 76). The specification of Sir Robert Gordon's patent engine for drawing water (1687, No. 252) can still be had (as reprinted 1857) at the Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, London.

Grange.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1684-1780), made by Rev. Walter MacLeod, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, July 14, 1905.

Griamachary.—This remarkable military family, descended from Adam Gordon, tacksman of Griamachary, Kildonan, was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Ross-shire Journal*, Feb. 8, 15, 22, 1907; and in an enlarged form, with the aid of Mrs. Skelton, in the *Huntly Express*, June 7, 15, 22, 1907. Both articles were privately printed in pamphlet form. General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, twin brother of General Sir John James Hood Gordon, both members of this family, published his autobiography *A Varied Life: a Record of Military and Civil Service, of Sport and of Travel in India, Central Asia and Persia*, 1849-1902, through John Murray in 1906 (8vo, pp. xvi. + 357).

Haddo.—Eight actions by the laird are cited in Tait's index to Morison's *Decisions* under "Haddo" (q.v.). Actions were brought against the laird of Haddo by Keith of Ludquharne, 1632, Morison, 3872, 9503; and by Wilson, 1694, Morison, 647. See also **Aberdeen**.

Hallhead.—George, laird of Hallhead and how his wife (Amy Bowdler) was treated by General Hawley, *Huntly Express*, Feb. 9, 16, 23, 1906. Lady Henrietta Gordon, wife of Robert Gordon of Hallhead, *Huntly Express*, March 2, 1906; both articles by J. M. Bulloch.

Howton.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, Aug. 19, 1905, Sept. 25, 1906.

Hull.—The Arctic voyages of William Gourdon, Hull, 1611-15, are printed in *Purchas his Pilgrimes* (1906), pp. 194-205, 255-265. See also Dr. William Gordon (1800-49), *D. N. B.*, xxii., 235.

Huntly (Title).—*Infra*, (121)-(124), *Scots Peerage*, iv., 506-62. Thirteen cases of Huntly as pursuer are cited under "Huntly" (q.v.) in Tait's index to Morison's *Decisions*. See also **Ducal Family**.

Huntly (Parish).—A transcript of Gordons in the parish registers (1685-1798), by the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, was given in the *Huntly Express*, May 19, 1905. See James Hogg's *Brownie of Bodseck* for Allan Gordon.

Inchnacape.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, April 20, July 27, 1906.

Insch.—A transcript of Gordons in the parish registers (1684-1744), by the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, June 16, 1905.

Inveravon.—See **Glenlivet**.

Invercharrach.—See **Laggan**.

Inverebrie.—Action against Forbes, 1699, Morison's *Decisions*, 194; action against Gordon by Gordon of Badenscoth, 1715, *ibid.*, 6155.

Invergordon.—An article by J. M. Bulloch printing a series of unpublished letters written by Sir John Gordon on behalf of his nephew, Lord MacLeod, was published in the *Huntly Express*, Dec. 15, 22, 1905. It was subsequently enlarged into a history of the Invergordon family and its cadets, Ardoch, Carroll and Newhall, in twelve articles in *Ross-shire Journal*, Dingwall, June 1-Aug. 17, 1906, Sept. 28-Nov. 2, 1906, with additions on Nov. 16, 1906, June 21 and July 26, 1907. These were printed off privately in pamphlet form (100 copies, 8vo, pp. 122). See also *infra*, (145), (146), (150), (151), and G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, iv., 423-25.

Ireland.—A transcript of Gordons in the Chancery and Exchequer Rolls, made for Mr. Armistead Churchill Gordon of Staunton, Virginia, is in the possession of J. M. Bulloch. See also **Sheepbridge**.

Kenmure.—Action by Viscount of, against Jolly, 1687, Morison's *Decisions*, 6652, note; action against Kenmure by the Bishop of Aberdeen, 1680-81, Morison's *Decisions*, 3011, 3012, Sup. vol. 109. The claim of James Gordon, of the Sappers and Miners, to the Viscountcy of Kenmure, 1848, was described by T. W. J. Connolly in *The Romance of the Ranks* (1859), ii., 1-21.

Kennethmont.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1729-1795), made by the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, June 16, 1905.

Kilcalmhill.—See **Invergordon**.

Kildrummie.—See **Beldornie**.

Kilgour.—*Infra*, (147).

Kincaldrum.—See **Gight**.

Kirkhill.—*Huntly Express*, June 16, 1905.

Knock.—*Infra*, (286).

Knockando.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1760-1854), made by Mr. H. Duff MacWilliam, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, Sept. 15, 1905.

Knockespock.—Thirteen articles on this family by Capt. Douglas Wimberley, appeared in the *Banffshire Journal*, Sept. 15-Dec. 12, 1903, and were afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form (pp. 88). An account of Col. Harry Gordon, R.E., of Knockespock ("an empire-maker from Clatt") was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, March 29, April 5, 1907. A long letter by Col. Harry, describing the capture of Martinique, was printed in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Aug. 4, 1905. A sketch and portrait of Mrs. Disney Leith, daughter of Sir Henry Gordon of Knockespock, appeared in the *Scottish Standard Bearer*, June, 1905 (vol. xvi.). See also *infra*, (368).

Laggan.—A series of five articles on the Gordons in Laggan, cadets of Beldornie, was published by J. M. Bulloch in the *Banffshire Journal*, Feb. 19-April 30, 1907, and afterwards issued as part of the *Transactions of the Banffshire Field Club* (pp. 54). The articles dealt with the families in Achlochrach, Auchinreath, Achnastank, Birnie, Contly, Invercharrach and Parkmore. Additional facts about Rev. William Gordon, Urquhart, were printed in the *Huntly Express*, July 5, 1907, *Aberdeen Free Press*, May 6, 1905, *Scottish Notes and Queries*, June, 1905.

Law.—*Infra*, (360)-(367).

Leichestoun.—*Infra*, (376)-(391).

Lesmoir.—*Infra*, (159)-(265).

Letterfourie.—Dom Blundell in his *Catholic Homes of Scotland* (1907) calls a chapter (pp. 20-41) "Letterfourie," but devotes the most of it to a description of the immediate neighbourhood, giving an illustration of the house, as one of the very few instances in Scotland of a pre-Reformation religious house still inhabited. G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, ii., 279, 280. Action against the laird of Letterfourie, by Lord Winton, 1668, Morison's *Decisions*, 10627.

Lettoch.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, June 22, 29, July 6, 1906.

Littlefolla.—See **Brae**.

Lochinvar.—*Infra*, (143), (144). G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, ii., 314. See also **Kenmure**.

Lunan.—The family in Lunan, descended from William of Arradoul, son of Alexander of Buckie, was described by Rev. Stephen Ree in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Dec. 1906. The family was represented also in Garmouth and Briggs. One of them, Thomas Gordon (died 1743), was a famous clock-maker in Edinburgh. Articles on the Gordons as clockmakers, by J. M. Bulloch, appeared in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Oct. 1903, Dec. 1904, Feb. 1905.

Manar.—*Infra*, (314)-(319).

Marcartney.—Cadets of Airds, McKerlie's *Lands and Owners in Galloway*, iii., 296; iv., 75, 305, 306; v., 11, 37, 42. Rev. W. A. Stark's *Book of Kirkpatrick-Durham* (1903), pp. 24, 27, 29, 73, 79, 82, 90, 97, 98, 111.

Marl.—*Infra*, (141). See also **Garty**.

Marnoch.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1676-1780), made by Rev. Walter MacLeod, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, July 7, 1905.

Midgarty.—*Infra*, (141), (152).

Milrig.—Action against, by Cathcart of Carlton, 1813, Fac. Coll. xvii., 276, No. 10.

Minmore.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, June 1, 8, 15, 1906; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, May, 1907.

Monymusk.—William, schoolmaster, Monymusk (died 1749), and his descendants, including John (1817-1900), Master in Chancery, were described by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, May 24, 31, 1907.

Mortlach.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1741-1780), made by Rev. Walter MacLeod, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, July 28, 1905.

Navidale.—*Infra*, (132).

Nethermuir.—J. A. Henderson's *Epitaphs*, i., 409.

Newark-on-Trent.—A descendant of the Craichlaw Gordons was created a baronet. See G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, v., 132.

Newhall.—See **Invergordon**. See also action by Gordon of Newhall against Johnston, 1767, Morison's *Decisions*, 8861; action against Newhall by Macleod of Cadboll, 1765, Morison's *Decisions*, 8680, 8684, No. 107.

Newseat.—A letter on this family, by J. M. Bulloch, appeared in the *Huntly Express*, Sept. 1, 1905. See also *infra*, (500).

Newtimber Place.—The family of Newtimber Place, Sussex, is descended on one side from the Gordons of **Braco**, Grange, and on the other from the Gordons of **Davoch**. An account of the Newtimber family was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Aug. 9, 16, 1907. See also *infra*, (421).

Newton.—See *infra*, (426)-(492); also an article by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Oct. 6, 1905, wherein a MS. pedigree in possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon is printed *verbatim*.

Ordiqhul.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1704-1780) made by Rev. Walter MacLeod, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, July 7, 1905.

Overskibo.—*Infra*, (152).

Oxhill.—See *infra*, (172), (173), (391); also an article based more on tradition, by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, May 18, 1906.

Park.—A sketch of Sir William, Sir James, and Sir John Bury Gordon, baronets of Park, with special reference to the founding of Gordon's Horse (30th Lancers, in the Indian army), by J. M. Bulloch, *Banffshire Journal*, June 11, July 23, 30, 1907, and was afterwards printed in the *Transactions of the Banffshire Field Club*. See also G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, iv., 344-346. Actions against Arthur Forbes, 1681, 1682, Morison's *Decisions*, 7135, 7136; action against Abernethie, 1694, Fountainhall, i., 635; claim on the estate, 1750-52, Elchies' Tailzie, No. 39. Action against Park, by Forbes, 1686, Morison's Sup. vol. 105; by Lord Saltoun, 1666, Morison, 10420.

Parkmore.—See *Laggan*.

Pencaitland.—Action against Blackburn, 1697, Morison's *Decisions*, 10394.

Rathven.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1716-1808), made by Rev. Walter MacLeod and the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, appeared in the *Huntly Express*, June 23, 1905.

Rhynie.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1740-1808), made by the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon, appeared in the *Huntly Express*, June 9, 1905; additional notes were given *ibid.*, Aug. 19, 1905, Jan. 5, 1906. See also *infra*, (493).

Rothiemay.—A transcript of the Gordons in the parish registers (1601-1730), made by Rev. Walter MacLeod, was printed in the *Huntly Express*, Aug. 3, 1906. See also *infra* for the Gordons of Rothiemay, (152). Action by the Lady of Rothiemay against Ogilvy and Abernethy, 1633, Morison's *Decisions*, Sup. vol. 71.

Ruthven.—*Infra*, (121).

Sallagh.—*Infra*, (145). Articles by J. M. Bulloch in *Ross-shire Journal*, July 26, 1907.

Surdargue.—*Infra*, (121), (157), (159).

Seaton.—Mrs. Alexander Napier's edition of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, i., 505. Action against Cruickshank, July 24, 1678, Morison's *Decisions*, 9397: against Wright's heirs, 1696, Fountainhall, i., 737.

Sheepbridge (Co. Down).—A long account of this family by Mr. Armistead Gordon, of Staunton, Virginia, exists in MS. A typewritten transcript (folio, pp. 71) is in the possession of J. M. Bulloch.

Shropshire.—The family of Mr. Pritchard Gordon, Stanmore Hall, Bridgenorth, to which Rev. Osborne Gordon, King Edward's Oxford tutor, belonged, was described by J. M. Bulloch, in the *Huntly Express*, Aug. 23, 30, 1907. To the same family belongs the founders of the well-known London firm which makes Gordon's gin.

Sidderay.—The family was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Ross-shire Journal*, Aug. 9, 16, 1907. See also *infra*, (116), (145), (147).

Straloch.—J. A. Henderson's *Epitaphs*, i., 449, 450.

Sutherland.—Sir Robert Gordon's genealogy of the noble House of Sutherland, *infra*, (130)-(133). Twenty-six cases with the earls as pursuers are noted under "Sutherland," in Tait's index to Morison's *Decisions*. See also **Drummoy, Embo, Invergordon**.

Swiney.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Ross-shire Journal*, Nov. 15, 22, 1907.

Techmuiry.—Action against, by Lyon, 1699, Morison's *Decisions*, 7555.

Terpersie.—*Infra*, (327)-(352).

Threavegrange.—David Gordon of Threave, son of William of Culvennan, was killed as a volunteer with the Russians at the battle of Giurgevo, near Bucharest, 1777. A long letter written home by one of his friends was printed by J. M. Bulloch in the correspondence columns of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, March 18, 1905.

Tillyangus.—Cadets of **Craig** (*q.v.*).

Tilphoudie.—*Infra*, (131), (212).

Tomnachlaggan.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, June 22, 1906.

Troquhain.—An article on General Patrick Gordon, entitled “A Man who was Killed (1776) by his Red Coat,” was published by J. M. Bulloch in the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, June 12, 1907.

Tullochallum.—By J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, July 13, 20, 1906, July 5, 1907. The popular Priest (Charles) Gordon belonged to this family.

Wales.—*Llwyn-y-Bûch, with Some Account of the Family of Gordon, alias Gorton of Gower, Glamorganshire*; compiled by the Rev. J. D. Davies, M.A., rector of Llanmadoc and Cheriton, 1901 (8vo, pp. 16). To this family belonged the Rev. H. D. Gordon, author of the *History of Harting*, who married E. Buckland, the sister of Frank Buckland. A legendary descent is claimed for the family, a Scots Gordon having gone to Wales in the train of the much-married Lady Katherine Gordon, the wife of Perkin Warbeck. The family trace historically to Weobley Castle, 1652.

Wardhouse.—The career of Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B., son of Charles Gordon of Wardhouse, and his wife Katherine Merar, by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, Sept 21, 28, Oct. 5, 1906. A short account of the holding of the family in Spain appeared in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, June 7, 1905. A MS. pedigree of the family, especially on its Spanish side, was compiled by Admiral Gordon’s daughter, Mrs. Templer, and is now in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Peiniger, Wardhouse, Harrow. See also *infra*, (361)-(364). An elaborate account of the case of Alexander Gordon of Wardhouse, executed at Brest in 1769 on the charge of espionage, is given by P. Levot in the *Bulletin de la Société Académique de Brest* (1861), ii., 295-360.

GORDONS LIVING ABROAD.

America.—Lieut.-Col. James, born in Co. Antrim, captured by the British at Ballston, near Albany, by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, Oct. 27, 1905, April 26, 1907. The Gordons in Virginia have been investigated very fully by Mr. Armistead Churchill Gordon, of Staunton, Virginia. A typewritten copy of his work (4to, pp. 147) is in the possession of J. M. Bulloch. An autobiography by General John Brown Gordon (died 1904), entitled *Reminiscences of the Civil War*, was published by Constable in 1903. He was one of the Gordons of Spottsylvania, Virginia.

Brussels.—Sir William, K.B., minister at Brussels 1766, died 1798 (origin unknown) by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, May 10, 17, 1907.

Erromanga.—The “martyr isle” in the New Hebrides, was the scene of the murder of the Rev. George Nicol Gordon, missionary, May 20, 1861, and of his younger brother Rev. James D. Gordon, March 17, 1872. They were natives of Prince Edward Island, but their grandfather, Robert Gordon, was a native of Inverness and had listed in the 42nd. They are dealt with in two books, *The Last Martyrs of Erromanga* (anonymous but written by Rev. James D. Gordon), Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1863 (pp. 294); *Erromanga; the Martyr Isle*, by the Rev. H. A. Robertson, edited by John Fraser, London, 1902, 8vo, pp. xx. + 467, with portraits.

France.—The families territorially connected with France were described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, April 19, 1907. These include the Gordons of Querie, in the diocese of Cahors, and in Alsace, and the Counts of Gordon. An account of the Gordons at Brest appeared in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, July 14, 1905. See also *infra*, (119), (120), (134).

Germany.—A family calling itself von Gordon-Coldwells, and descended from the Gordons of Coldwells, Aberdeenshire, lives at Laskowitz, West Prussia, and was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Feb. 11, 1905, April 23, 1906. A family of von Gordon und Huntly, to which General Hellmuth von Gordon (died 1889) belonged, was dealt with by J. M. Bulloch, *Aberdeen Free Press*, Feb. 4, 1905.

India.—Brigadier-General Robert Gordon, who captured Thana in 1774 was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Jan. 4, 11, 18, 1907. Captain William Gordon, who went on a mission to the Marathas, was described *ibid.*, Dec. 14, 21, 28, 1906, and Adjutant-General Robert Gordon (died 1835), *ibid.*, July 26, 1907. Nearly all the Gordons in the H.E.I.C. army came from the North of Scotland. See also **Dundurcus**.

Jamaica.—A transcript of birth registers and other data was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, Oct. 25, 1907. An account of George William Gordon, the “Jamaica Martyr,” who was executed by order of Governor Eyre, in 1865, was given by J. M. Bulloch in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, May, 1902; March, 1905; May, 1907. See also Sir Spencer Walpole’s *History of Twenty-five Years* (1902), ii., 130; and W. F. Finlason’s *History of the Jamaica Case*, 2nd ed., 1869 (pp. xcvi. + 691), pp. lxxxvii., 15, 17, 18, 19, 118, 183, 401, 432. Gordon was a half-caste with a Scots father. See also *infra*, (323), and **Newtimber Place**.

Poland.—The Marquis de Huntly Gordon was dealt with by J. M. Bulloch, in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, March 28, 1905, *Huntly Express*, Dec.

8, 1905, *London Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 16, 1905. His portrait, in caricature, appeared in the Warsaw comic paper *Mucha*, March 3, 1905. A pedigree, tracing his ancestor to Henry Gordon, "grandson of the 1st Marquis of Huntly," is given (in Polish) in Theodore Zychlinski's *Złota Księga Szlachty Polskiej*, Posno, 1879, pp. 75-77. Some account of Sir Francis Gordon of Braco is given (in Polish) in a small pamphlet *Elekcyi Władysława IV.*, published at 5 Grove Place, Tottenham, 1854. Some notes on various Gordons in Poland, notably Nathaniel, appear in Mrs. Alexander Napier's edition of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, 1890, i., 505. Dr. Isidor Kopernicki there states that this Nathaniel was the ancestor of the Marquis de Huntly Gordon.

Russia.—Admiral Thomas, governor of Cronstadt, by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, May 4, Oct. 19, 26, Nov. 2, 16, 1906. A long account of Peter Gordon, mariner, who reached Okhotsk in 1817 and travelled across Russia into Persia, was given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Oct. 10, 1905.

Spain.—Desultory notes on various Gordons in Spain were given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, June 7, 1905, and *Scottish Notes and Queries*, June, 1905. See also **Wardhouse**.

Sweden.—Desultory notes on various Gordons in Sweden were given by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, June 16, 1905. See also Th. A. Fisher's *Scots in Sweden*, pp. 10, 12, 91, 118, 224.

Tunis.—Charles Gordon, British Consul, 1758-67, by J. M. Bulloch, *Huntly Express*, May 3, 1907.

INDEX TO LANDS OWNED OR OCCUPIED BY THE LESMOIR GORDONS.

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HOUSE OF GORDON.

HISTORIAE COMPENDIUM DE ORIGINE ET IN-
CREMENTO GORDONIAE FAMILIAE, JOHANNE
FERRERIO, PEDEMONTANO, AUCTORE, APUD
KYNLOS MDXLV FIÉLITER COLLECTUM.

NEW SPALDING CLUB.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE account by Ferrerius is the earliest known attempt at a history of the family of Gordon, and though it has been frequently quoted and largely followed by subsequent historians of the family, it is here printed for the first time.

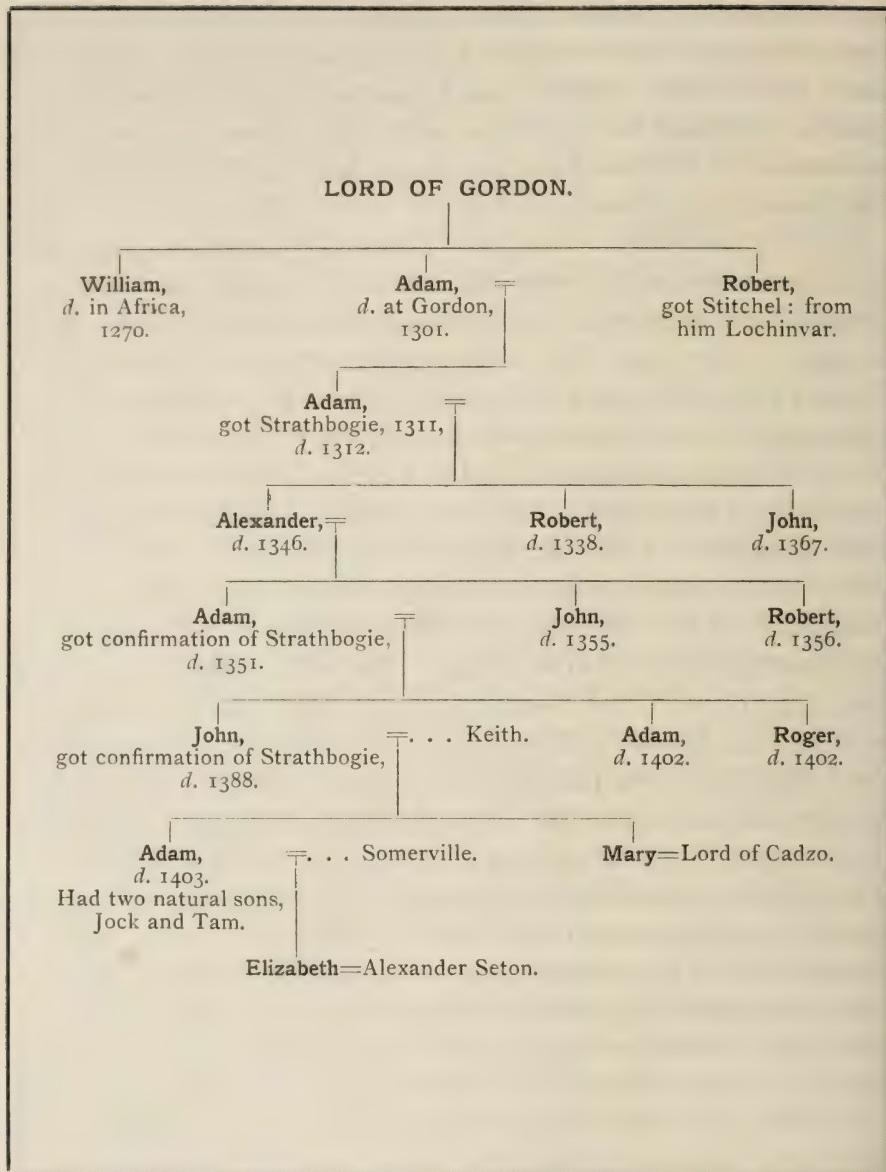
Giovanni Ferrerio, born at Rippa near Chieri in Piedmont on March 25, 1502, after studying at Turin, went to Paris in 1525, and there met Robert Reid, Abbot of Kinloss, then on his way home from Rome. Attaching himself to the Abbot, he came with him to Scotland in 1528, and in 1531 was appointed by him to teach the monks at Kinloss. While thus engaged he prepared a history of the abbots of Kinloss, which was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1839 (see Stuart's *Records of Kinloss*). The subjects taught by him at Kinloss did not form a natural preparation for writing the history of a Scottish family. Even the inquiries needed for his history of the abbots do not seem to have been of much value to him in this respect, for he frankly confesses that at the time he began his account of the family, he knew little of the history of the Gordons. He also tells us that his main authority was a sketch of the family history, prepared by Mr. William Gordon, the Earl of Huntly's secretary and kinsman, who had pressed him to undertake the work. Somewhat vain of his own literary powers, as is shown by the small pamphlets published by him on other subjects, he seems to have had little real hesitation in entering on the task. He informs us that he read the Scottish histories and chronicles that were written in Latin, but was unable to use any of the works in the vernacular. His reading occupied only a few

months, and probably did not go much further than the History that Hector Boece published in 1526, for a comparison of many of his statements with those of Boece shows a coincidence that extends even to verbal expression. It is probable, however, that his study of Boece's History for this account of the Gordon family led him afterwards to feel equal to preparing in 1574 a new edition of that work, with an attempt at a continuation. There is nothing that indicates that he had seen and examined any of the charters and other documents that belonged to the Huntly family.

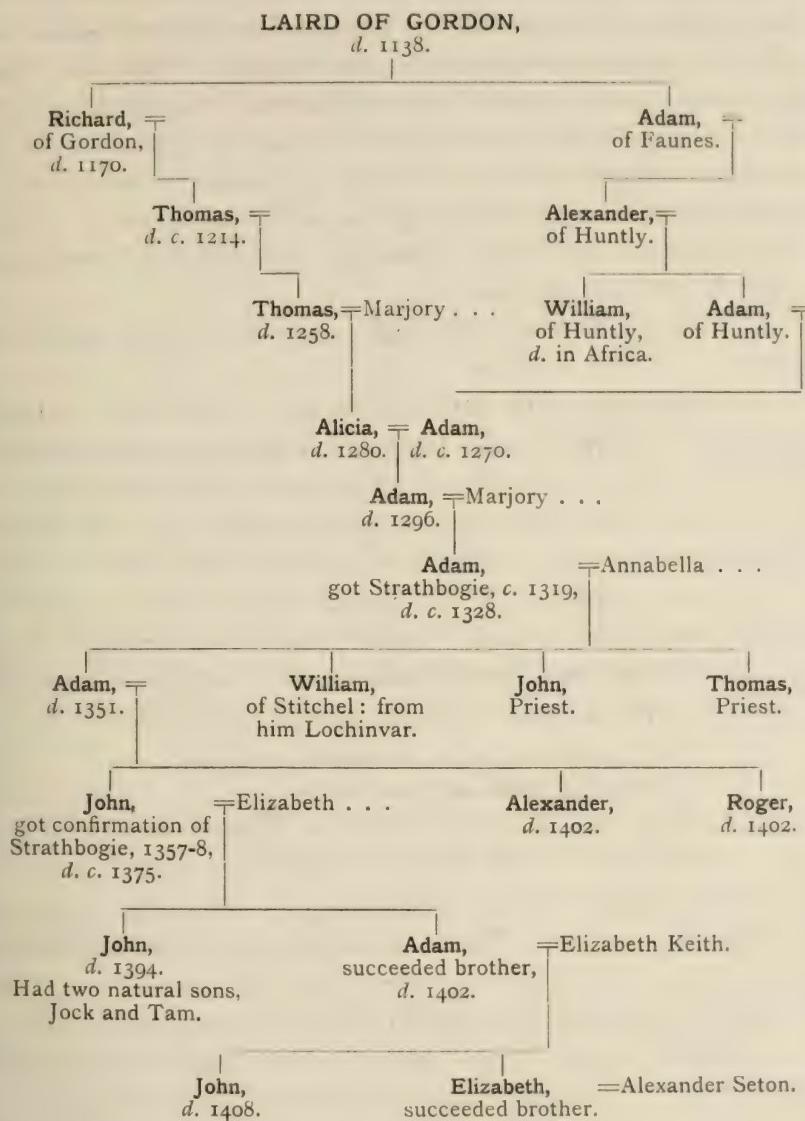
The account by Ferrerius is evidently an attempt to put in a literary form the popular view of his time as to the history of the Gordon family, and, as it is based on material supplied by a secretary of the Earl of Huntly, it may be regarded as embodying the traditional knowledge of the family history existing in the Huntly branch in the year 1544. These traditions seem even then to have preserved no definite information of the original home of the family, and no details of the early members who first appeared in the south of Scotland. Ferrerius evades the question of origin with a few pleasing platitudes. He bases his notice of the family at the time of Malcolm Canmor on Boece's statements regarding that period, and further admits that nothing certain was known to him regarding the family till about the time of Alexander III. Following apparently family tradition, he claims that the man who at Chalus in France in 1199 inflicted the fatal wound on Richard I. of England was a Gordon, one of the auxiliaries sent from Scotland by the King of Scotland to the aid of the King of France. The paragraph regarding the duel between Adam Gordon and Prince Edward of England is found only in one MS., though the tradition was known before the date of that MS. It may be doubted whether this paragraph forms part of the original MS. of Ferrerius. Its present place

in the narrative, before William Gordon who died in 1270, may have been determined simply by the priority of the date of the duel, 1266. The incident would have occupied a more natural position, if it had been given as part of the career of one of the successors of William Gordon, and it is treated in this way in the *Records of Aboyne* (p. 355).

With the William Gordon who is said by Boece to have died in Africa in 1270, Ferrerius finds what he regards as historical ground for his narrative, and thereafter he gives a consecutive account of the main line of the family down to his own time. From 1270 to the time of the heiress who by marriage carried the lands to the Seton family and founded the Huntly branch of the Gordons, he gives brief but clear notices of the leading members of the family, and fixes their chronological positions with precision. This account was adopted, with minor variations, by the subsequent historians of the family down to the publication of the Marquis of Huntly's *Records of Aboyne* by the New Spalding Club in 1894. That work contains a chapter (pp. 353-71) on "The Gordons of that Ilk," which "is intended to deal with historical facts and rather to correct the errors of the family historians than to imitate them," and in which, consequently, the authorities for the statements made are fully cited. The chapter gives an account of the predecessors of the heiress. The account begins with the battle of the Standard in 1138, about a century and a half before the first historical date of Ferrerius. In the period common to both accounts there is a wide divergence of genealogical statement. The tables of descent, given on the next two pages, will show at a glance how greatly the two accounts differ; but a discussion of the differences would be out of place here. The early history of the Gordons will be dealt with afterwards, when the whole materials necessary for its treatment can be reviewed together.



EARLY GORDON DESCENT AS GIVEN BY FERRERIUS, 1545.



EARLY GORDON DESCENT AS GIVEN BY LORD HUNTLY, 1894.

Ferrerius shows no hesitation in stating that Jock and Tam were illegitimate brothers of the heiress, though some of the later family historians make them legitimate uncles. They were really illegitimate cousins of the heiress (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 368). From the time of the heiress, the account by Ferrerius, though somewhat meagre and not always accurate, is sufficiently in accord with the later account, given in the *Records of Aboyne*, in regard to the main line of descent, to render it unnecessary to give it here in outline.

In framing the text the following five MSS. have been used :—

A. Advocates Library, Edinburgh. This MS. (35.5.5^A), consisting of thirty-six folio pages of which three are blank, is accurately written and has a few corrections by a different but contemporary hand (indicated in the notes by A¹). It is dated at the end of the text, "Anno MCCCCCXIII, die vii Junii," and has this colophon: "In perpetuum amicitiae symbolum Domino Roberto Gordonio, equiti aurato et a cubiculo Regis, viro ornatissimo et illustrissimo, haec exaravit Constantius d'Aubigny anno salutis humanae MCCCCCXIII.

Καὶ τύμβος, καὶ παιδεῖς ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀρίστημοι,
Καὶ παιδῶν παιδεῖς καὶ γένος ἔξοπίσω.
Οὐδέ ποτε κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἀπόλλυται οὐδὲ ὄνομ' αὐτοῦ,
Αλλ᾽ ὑπὸ γῆς περ ἐὰν γίγνεται ἀθάνατος."

B. Advocates Library, Edinburgh. This MS. (34.6.18) forms the first part of A. Ross's *Gordoniorum et Southirlandorum historia duobus libris descripta* (see *House of Gordon*, I., xxxiii.), and occupies eighteen small quarto pages. It is accurately written in a beautiful hand by a copyist. The preface is dated at Southampton 1 January, 1626, and this date is altered to 1 August, 1627, by a different hand, probably Ross's, in which also are a few minor corrections of the text.

C. Gordon Castle, Morayshire. This is a MS. of eighteen folio pages, written about 1650. The copyist has liberally inserted adjectives and phrases intended to heighten the effect of the narratives, and has consequently sometimes slightly altered the text of the original. Thus the last sentence of the preface begins : *Interea tu, cum consorte tori carissima simul et clarissima, nostram qualemque de majoribus tuis industriam aequi bonique consules*; and the sentence regarding the killing of the boar takes this form : *In eorum principum virorum numero qui cum Malcolmo Rege contra Anglos in regni finibus steterant unus repertus est, Gordonius genere et armis valde insignis, cuius nunc nomen proprium non satis tenetur, is enim vir strenuus, paucis ante mensibus quam cum Anglis est pugnatum, apud densissimam Hontlie silvam (ubi nunc sacellum visitur, cantorium ab Hontlie nuncupatum, quod postea Domini Adami Gordonii, equitis aurati, uxor a fundamentis ipsis erexit) immanem aprum populantem omnia, spectante rege et nobilibus, confecit.*

D. Parkhill House, Aberdeenshire. This MS., consisting of eighteen octavo pages, is a little later in date than the preceding. It reads, on the title page and at the end of the preface, 1548 for 1545, but is otherwise fairly accurate. This was probably the MS. used by David Burnet in 1691 when compiling his *Poortrait of true loyalty (House of Gordon, I., xxxvi.)*, for he says that the title of the history by Ferrerius was "The compend of the history of the origine and increase of the family of Gordon faithfully collected by John Ferrerius of Piedmont at Kinlosse anno 1548."

E. Gordon Castle, Morayshire. This MS., extending to thirty-one small quarto pages, was executed at Aberdeen in 1751 for Rev. Theodore Gordon, who added some marginal notes in 1763 (*House of Gordon, I., xxxvii.*). The incorrect date, 1548, on the title page and at the end of the preface suggests that this

MS. is a copy of the preceding MS., and this conclusion is confirmed by a collation of the two MSS.

The first-mentioned MS., A, contains the most accurate text and forms the basis of the present edition. The minor variations of the other MSS. have been ignored, only those that are of material importance being mentioned in the notes. All the MSS. show the usual inconsistency in spelling proper names, and it has not been thought necessary to reproduce this feature in the print. An attempt at a reasonable uniformity has been made, based mainly on the prevailing usage of A.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the facilities afforded me by the present possessors of these MSS. for their examination. I am also indebted to Rev. Duff Macdonald, South Dalziel, for carefully reading the text in proof.

STEPHEN REE.

BOHARM, *September, 1904.*

FERRERII HISTORIAE COMPENDIUM.

Viro illustri et potenti, Georgio Gordonio, Comiti Huntilaeo,
nunc etiam progubernatori plagae septentrionalis Scotiae,
Johannes Ferrerius, Pedemontanus, S.P.D.

Rogaverat me ante pauculos menses Magister Gulielmus Gordonius, cognatus et secretarius tuus, Comes amplissime, ut gentis familiae que Gordoniae initia et incrementum ad historiae numeros insigni quadam brevitate praetexta revocarem. Qui labor etsi erat mihi rerum vestrarum ignaro perdifficilis, non tamen potuit a me decenter praeteriri, cum ille qui rogarat jam ad hoc perficiendum veluti primas duxisset idiomate vestro lineas, quae adjumenti non parum scribenti adferre videbantur. Itaque illius hortatu primum, deinde contemplatione tui cognominis clarissimi permotus, id quicquid erat injuncti muneris quam libentissime in me recepi; ac paulo post cum satis diligenter historias Scotorum et aliquot veteres de his rebus annales legisset, coepi digerere singula et tanquam in classes suas revocare, ne quid scribendo offenderem quod orationis nostrae cursum praepediret. Sic igitur comparatis omnibus ad historiam contexendam veni, in qua nihil omnino gratiae vel invidiae tributum est mihi, sed quanta potui verborum simplicitate res gestas majorum tuorum, quae hactenus fere in tenebris latuere, ad veritatis lucem scribendo pertraxi. Quae res per me primum tentata non parum juvabit alium quemvis qui deinceps volet istaec omnia fusius ac ornatus explicare. Interea tu nostram qualemcumque de majoribus tuis industriam boni consules, et imprimis ad imitationem eorum qui bene administrata republica nunc maxime laudantur te totum compones, ac diutissime cum universa tua familia valebis.

Apud Kynlos xxx die mensis Martii anno Domini MDXLV.

DE ORIGINE ET INCREMENTO GORDONIAE FAMILIAE.

Gordoniae familiae initia, ut pleraque alia, non omnino obscura fuere, etsi fieri potest ut nunc multa ignoremus hujus gentilitatis ornamenta quae scriptorum negligentia non pervenere in hanc usque aetatem; nam vix adducor in tam brevi temporis spatio ut existimem nomen Gordonum adeo late per universam Scotiam propagatum et auctum, nisi prius altius egisset radices. Ac quamvis talia non legantur, minime tamen vereri oportet ne fallamur si eum cui primum Gordonii nomen inditum est virum fuisse strenuum et ex aliqua vetere nobilique familia prognatum credamus. Qui enim aliter fieri potest, si reputemus tacite humani generis exordium unde omnia sunt profecta? Esto fuerint ab eventu in hominum successionibus mutata subinde nomina, non tamen fit ut qui nunc sunt continuata quasi serie usque ad primum parentem suam originem non referant. Verum in his magna est saepe differentia, nam videoas plerosque qui e summa fortuna vitio quodam vel temporum vel ipsorum eo deciderunt ut ne vestigium quidem de illis commemorandum supersit. E diverso multos offendas qui obscuris natalibus suis tantam lucem importarunt ut cum principibus viris suam exaequarint gentilitatem. Quo fit ut, dum nos insignis familiae natalem scrutamur, lectorem eum expetamus qui de rebus a nostra memoria remotissimis aequissime judicet; ne, si ad omnia ubique evidentem probationem exposcatur, nimium anxie judicet de his quae satis fideliter a majoribus nostris sunt literis commendata. Satis est in historia si singula narrarentur simplicissime quo modo ab ipsis viris bonis et strenuis geri potuerint, absit tantum mendacium illud quod ab omnibus facile deprehenditur, de quo quidem vel ipse sensus communis dijudicet nihil tale potuisse geri et esse ad gratiam vel omnino impudenter confictum. Ceterum quae ita olim gerebantur, ut etiam nunc indies fieri videmus, non prorsus fide carere debent, si minus explicata sint literis, sed com-

moda explicatione seu interpretatione suscipi; ne vel in posterum qui nos sequentur eadem auctoritate nostra elevare facta conentur argutius quam verius, quae tamen certissime gessimus. Quod quidem de rebus gestis judicium si aequus lector sibi ultro persuaserit in legendis historiis, multo melius ad usum multorum et suorum factorum memorabilium exempla usurpabit in communi vita, quam nonnulli faciunt qui ad singula nauseantes sibi preecludunt viam bene beateque vivendi imitatione majorum quos talia fecisse qualia scribuntur minime credunt. Sed de his plus satis: aequum est jam ipsius familiae ortum paucis demonstremus.

Ex annalibus Scotorum constat clarissime, sublato per insidias Duncano Rege a Machabaeo consobrino, qui postea per vim tenuit inter Scotos imperium, configuisse Malcolmum Canmor, Duncani filium, in Angliam ad Edvardum qui tunc temporis illic regnabat; a quo acceptus est adeo humane ut etiam Margaritam sororem legitimis nuptiis non multo post ipsi Malcolmo addiderit Edvardus Rex. Interea temporis Machabaeus, stimulante conscientia ob facinus admissum, domi furiis agitabatur, ac in regni proceres a quibus sibi timebat partim conflictis accusationibus laesae majestatis partim aliter sanguinariam exercebat tyrannidem; quam cum non posset singularis vir, Macduffus, Fifae Thanus, perferre, in Angliam ad Malcolmum, verum Scotiae Principem, se recepit, quem indies non cessavit interpellare ut suo regno ferret suppeditas adversus Machabaeum, quo usque in suam pellexit sententiam. Malcolmus itaque, persuasus in Scotiam redire, primum cum Edvaro Rege de toto suo negotio communicat, a quo facile impetrat subsidiarium militem ad numerum decem millium cum Sivardo, Comite Northumbriae, duce exercitus futuro. Quod cum renuntiatum esset in Scotia, omnia tumultuari et, ut fit in rebus afflictis, alii aliud sentire. Hinc natae factiones duae, quarum una Malcolmo favebat, altera vero Machabaeo: nam multi nobiles, quorum parentes trucidarat Machabaeus, primam impressionem pro Malcolmo adversus tyrannum fecere, ut nullo fere negotio, ubi advenissent Anglorum auxiliares copiae, obtruncatus sit Machabaeus manibus viri strenui, Macduffi, Fifae Thani.

Impetrata igitur victoria, Malcolmus Canmor die xxv Aprilis anno Domini MLXI coronatur. Inde Forfaram generalem edixit conventum, ubi primores regni, qui partibus suis adhaeserant quorumque patres a Machabaeo fuerant truculenter extincti, amplis donavit praemiis agrisque, ac magistratibus redditis pristinam ipsorum aut parentum restituit

dignitatem. Et ut res ipsa mirabilior esset apud posteros ob bene navatam pro suo Principe operam, mutatis cognominibus familiarum, a suis praediis unumquemque cognomentum sibi asciscere imperavit. Hinc factum est ut pleraque nomina familiarum vetera tunc esse desierint et nova quadam origine non rerum quidem sed nominum dumtaxat gentilitatis aliter vocitari coeperint: ac, ut ceteros non paucos nunc silentio praeteream, tunc primum a nomine terrarum in Merchia Gordonii coepere dici, qui et prius illic imperitarunt sed alio quodam cognomento quod oscitantia scribentium ad posteros non est transmissum. Ab his itaque initii et Malcolmi Regis felici auspicio multi postea fuere Gordonii, viri insignes, quorum nomina vitio temporum nunc ignorantur; quibus vero cariosa vetustas pepercit ut aliquo modo ad hanc usque aetatem eorum nomina quamvis obscurius pervenerint, in praesentia nos commoda brevitate illustrare decrevimus, ac, quantum fieri per nos poterit, ubique veritatem sine quovis fuco complectemur.

Non multis post annis, cum regnum Angliae mortuo Edvardo res Scoticas divexaret, Malcolmus comparato exercitu ad regni sui fines tutandos proficiscitur; ubi saepius cum hoste levioribus proeliis congressus, tanta cum prudentia et ductu fortissimorum virorum rem perturbatam expedivit, ut cum laude maxima ad suos rediret. In eorum principum virorum numero qui Malcolmum juvarunt fuerat quidam vir fortissimus, Gordonius genere, cuius nunc nomen proprium non satis tenetur; qui paulo ante apud Huntilaeae silvam immanem aprum omnia populantem interfecit, ubi nunc sacellum visitur, cantorium Huntilaeum nuncupatum, quod uxor Adami Gordonii, equitis aurati, a fundamentis ipsis erexit. Ille idem Gordonius cum prudentia tum viribus insignis (quo tandem nomine censeri libeat) valde carus erat Malcolmo Regi, a quo Dominus Gordonius creatus est, et ab imperfecto apro etiam dominium Huntilaeae per Malcolmum accepit, atque ut ipsum facinus praeclarum in posteros quoque perveniret, voluit Malcolmus ut Huntilaeae Dominus in insignibus suis tria aprorum capita aurea in campo cyaneo depicta possideret. Libet hic contemplanti mihi facta Malcolmi opinari fuisse in ipso Rege quandam immortalitatis affectationem quam cum non posset literis ad posteritatem transmittere, saltem in ipsis rerum bene gestarum trophyis expressam relinquere voluerit, quod uno atque altero facto, in nomine videlicet Gordonio tradendo et insignibus novis Huntilaeae domus, apertissime videmus.

A Malcolmi vero Tertii aetate (de quo nunc loquimur) ad Gulielmi Regis tempora annos plus minus centum triginta magna cum laude stetit familia Gordoniorum officiosissima suis Regibus, sed eorum nomina et gesta adeo negligenter sunt tradita, ut non libeat tanquam comperta mihi ignota pro veris tradere. Hanc curam illis relinquo qui commodius possunt cum Hibernicos tum Scoticos annales vulgariter conscriptos evolvere. Mihi, Italo homini, non satis vacat illa legere peregrina quae ipsis indigenis magnum facessunt negotium. Ad ea tantum quae in publicis historiarum monumentis sunt consignata me converto, ut quae sunt vel levius illic attacta vel nimium confuse, quasi sub unum oculorum obtutum, distincte et ordine quodam suo spectanda comportem.

Qui ergo primus nominatim occurrit in antiquis historiarum annalibus est Bertramus Gordonius. Is, dum Philippus Augustus, Galliarum Rex, bellum movet adversus Richardum Anglum, a Gulielmo, Scotorum Rege, jure foederis pacti inter Galliam et Scotiam, cum selectissimis militibus ad suppetias Philippo ferendas missus est. Dum autem Richardus in Limosin ad urbem Chaluz expugnandam properabat, Bertramus aliquie a Philippo ad propugnaculum adversus Anglos muniendum in praesidiis collocati sunt. Sed cum urbem milites ita animose defendissent ut nullus Richardo aditus pateret, cuniculis admotis urbem expugnare aggreditur, cumque muros incautius una cum Marchardo, Brabantini exercitus praefecto, speculatur, a Bertramo Gordonio sagitta trajectus in humero vulneratur: urbis tamen obsidioni quam vulneris curationi magis intentus, post duodecim dies a vulnere accepto morbi vehementia oppressus interiit.

Qui proxime in historiarum monumentis enumeratur est Adamus Gordonius, eques auratus. Is anno MCCLXVI cum Edvardo, Angliae Principe, postea Rege illius nominis primo, singulare commisit certamen hac occasione ortum. Intestina discordia invalesceente inter Henricum Tertium et Angliae proceres, Johannes Balliolus, Robertus et Patricius Brusii, Johannes Cuminius aliquie Scotti Regis Henrici partibus favebant; Adamus vero Gordonius proceribus adhaerebat, qui copias fortissimorum militum secum ducens, opportunum locum inter Fernam arcem et villam Alton in Anglia ad populandos agros hostiles elegit. Fama Gordoniana fortitudinis ad Principem perlata, cum Adamo certaminis aleam cupiebat experiri. Hic contra summa cum alacritate ad pugnam se accingit, cuius fiduciam prae ceteris Edvardus conspiciens solum ad

certamen provocavit. Diu pugnatum est et acerrime, neutri inclinante victoria. Tandem cum Edvardus magnam Gordonii fortitudinem et constantiam non sine voluptate miratus esset, rogat ut sibi cederet, et praeteritorum non tantum veniam sed honores insuper et praemia se consecuturum promisit. Adamus, non suis viribus sed suae factioni diffidens, Principi libenter obtemperavit, quem munificum et promisorum haud immemorem postea abunde fuit expertus.

Inter etiam maxime celebres in Gordoniorum familia viros Dominus Gulielmus Gordonius, eques auratus, recensetur ab historiographis nominatim, qui, imperante Alexandro Tertio apud Scotos, ad Ludovicum, Gallorum Regem, in Saracenos proficiscentem, una cum aliis nobilibus viris et mille militibus, dimissus est. Sed priusquam se tantae accingeret profectioni, res suas domi componit prudenter; nam fratri suo germano secundo, cui nomen Roberto Gordonio fuit, terras ab Stitchal dictas in Merchia sponte in hereditatem tradidit. Idem Robertus ejusque progenies per nuptias venit in possessionem terrarum a Gordonstoun, quae sitae sunt in Gallovidia, agrique a Glen et Lochinvar; ex quo est Dominus a Lochinvar, ab agro videlicet quem ille possidet sic nuncupatus, qui quidem nostra aetate inter Gallovidiae barones a facultatibus tum possessionum tum pecudum facile est omnium ditissimus. Lochinvar, ut deinceps ex his quae sequentur constare poterit, ab initio vetus Gordoniae gentis nomen sine interpellatione ulla semper retinuit: ab hujus viri familia profecti sunt viri praedivites et nobiles multi qui nunc Gallovidiam incolunt. Dominus autem Gulielmus, eques, qui una cum aliis est cum Ludovico Rege in Africam profectus, fortiter pugnando adversus Saracenos vitam morte commutavit.

Proxime huic Gulielmo, equiti aurato, successit Adamus Gordonius, qui cum aliquot annos prudenter et frugaliter suae genti praefuissebat, fatis concessit in ipso Gordonio, relicto ejusdem nominis filio herede, die xiv Septembris anno MCCCI.

Adamus Gordonius, prioris Adami filius et heres, ob singularem virtutem qua saepe cum Roberto Brusio Rege arma Anglorum profiliavit, eques auratus est factus; ac paulo post Davide Cumin de Bogie perduellionis reo adjudicato, dominium a Strathbogie (quod nunc (MDXLIV) Huntlaeum vocitari Georgius Gordonius, Comes, man-davit) dono Regis Brusii apud Perthum die xvi Junii anno salutis

humanae MCCCXI accepit. Proximo vero anno idem Adamus in vivis esse desiit. Hic ille est Adamus cuius uxor apud Huntly sacellum, quod cantorium vocant, extruxit.

Alexander deinde Gordonius, qui Adamo secundo suo praedecessori successit, vir fuit in re militari egregius, qui proelio in Halydounhill, quo cum Edvardo, Rege Anglo, pugnatum est ad obsidionem Bervici levandam, Archibaldo, Scotiae Gubernatori, strenuissime bellando operam suam probaverat. Interfuit etiam Alexander ei proelio quo pugnatum est acerrime, si quando alias, invictis plane animis apud Bannockburn felici auspicio et ductu Roberti Brusii, Scotorum Regis, die xiv Junii anno MCCCXIV. Rursus ad Kildrummie adversus Davidem Cumin, Atholiae Comitem, qui contra jusjurandum Edvardi Ballioli favebat partibus, insigniter se gessit; nam ubi diu conflictatum esset et victoria jam staret contra Ballioli fautores, David Cumin, facinorum suorum conscius, ne vivus in hostium manus veniret, cum turma robustissimorum juvenum in confertissimum hostium agmen irruens, Alexandri Gordonii manu confossus interierit. Similiter arcis a Kildrummie praefectum Angliae nationis, cui nomen fuit Johanni Craig, se facta irruptione proelio miscentem idem Alexander occidit. Non multis post annis cum infeliciter pugnatum est in Dunelmia, ubi Rex Scotorum, David, ab Anglis circumventus capitur, vir immortalitate dignissimus, Alexander Gordonius, cum multis aliis nobilibus viris et baronibus, in ipso conflitu occubuit.

Ea vero tempestate qua Andraeas Moravius, regni Scotici Gubernator, res Edvardi Ballioli in ipsa Scotia affixit, venere ex Anglia, imperante Edvardo, duo exercitus in subsidium Ballioli, quorum alterum ducebat Richardus a Monteforti; cui obviam progressi Laurentius Prestoun et vir incomparabilis, Robertus Gordonius, Alexandri germanus, cum alaci hominum multitudine, totum pene exercitum cum duce occidione occiderunt. Eodem fere tempore in ea obsidione qua Scotti castellum a Dumbar oppugnabant, idem Robertus praefectum arcis, Richardum natione Anglum, dum parat eruptionem facere, occidit. Non multo post apud suos Robertus moritur anno humani generis redempti MCCCXXXVIII.

Johannes autem Gordonius, Roberti frater, cum Roberto Stuarto, Gubernatore, officiosissime se gessit cum in aliis rebus plurimis tum in obsidione qua Perthum de potestate Edvardi Ballioli recuperatum est.

Is postea in obsidione Bervici, dum incautius cum aliis noctu scalas moenibus admovet, occiditur; oppidum tamen, quamvis multa cum caede Scotorum, capitur anno MCCCLXVII.

Alexandro Gordonio, cuius paulo ante mentionem fecimus, successit Adamus Gordonius, eques auratus, qui a Davide Rege ob egregia pro libertate patriae facinora confirmationem terrarum a Strathbogie accepit: qui postea domi sua, ubi multa viro nobili digna facta explorisset, vitam finivit sub annum salutis Christianae MCCCLI.

Per eam vero aetatem qua gubernacula Scoticae reipublicae tenebat sub Davide Rege Robertus Stuartus, Dux Albaniae, numerosa manus Scotorum cum ipso Gubernatore ad obsidendum Bervicum est profecta. In eo numero nobilium virorum adfuit Johannes Gordonius, Adami equitis qui proxime praecedit germanus, qui cum fortius in hostium vallum irrumperet quam prudentius et cautius, de superiori loco occiditur anno a nativitate Christi MCCCLV. Deinde Robertus dux, cum frustra illic tempus tereret, ulti ob sidionem solvit ac inde domum revertit.

Cum gravi praeterea bello Johannes, Philippi Regis Franciae filius idemque Rex, ab Edvardo, Principe Valliae, premeretur, literas in Scotiam ad Regem Davidem mittit, quibus rogabat ut ipse Scotus collecto milite Angliam invaderet ac strenuos aliquot duces in Galliam ad se juvandum mitteret; quod utrumque perlibenter factum est. Deinde variante fortuna cum non procul a Pictavo Rex Johannes Anglum posse vincere videretur, superatus est, atque cum filio Philippo natu minimo, quem proelium commissurus apud se esse voluit, est factus captivus. Cruentum fuit hoc proelium et utrinque pugnatum est acerrime; multi etiam viri potentes caesi sunt, inter quos qui fuerant e Scotia profecti annumerantur Andraeas Stuart, Robertus Gordonius, Adami et Johannis frater, cum plerisque aliis.

Quo autem tempore apud Roxburgum die nundinarum quidam ex aula Georgii, Mercharum Comitis, viri nobiles ab Anglis obtruncabantur, et Henricus, Comes Northumbriae (qui tum finium guardianus erat), injuriam tantae caedis reparare detrectabat, non conquievit Georgius Comes quoisque oblata opportunitate truculenter de accepto damno ulciseretur. Elapso igitur anno, cum frequentes Angli eodem ad nundinas convenissent, praesto adfuit Georgius collecto milite et urbem vi capit; quicquid in ea hominum fuit caesum est, fortunae

omnes ablatae, et urbs flammis consumpta. Ea clade exciti Angli statim exercitum conscribunt, ac vicissim infesti in Scotiam ruunt, praedia agrosque Johannis Gordonii, equitis aurati (qui Adamo successit), quoniam vicina Comiti Mercharum erant, caede ac depopulatione ingenti vastarunt, neque enim aetati aut sexui parcebatur. Johannes vero Gordonius ut injuriam acceptam vindicaret, accitis ex vicinis undique agris militibus, Angliam est ingressus, ex qua magnam et hominum et pecudum praedam reportavit. Sed cum Scotiam repperet, obviam illi fit Johannes Lilburnus majore cum militum numero, nec proelium Gordonius detrectabat. Concurrendo inimicae acies infensoribus animis quam viribus; verum eo die varia fuit inter adversas partes Victoria: quinque Scoti victi cedentesque, quinque quoque vicere; postremo tandem parta Scotis Victoria compluribusque Anglorum caesis, dux, cum filio bellicarum artium peritissimo, captus est et in Scotiam ductus. Henricus autem Perse, Comes Northumbriae, ubi haec audivisset, cum septem millibus armatorum Scotiam infestus invadit, atque ad Duns castra ponit; ubi pugnatum est varia quadam sorte ut qui praedatum venere, ipsi paulo post praedae fuerint Scotis. In ipso proelio Thomas Musgraw, Anglus Bervici praefectus, subsidio profectus Comiti Northumbriae, in Johannem Gordonum ac exercitum ejus incidit: inito autem certamine praefectus, plerisque Anglorum interfectis, capitulat et in Scotiam ducitur. Comparata itaque Victoria Scotti sub noctem, trepidantibus jam tum Anglis, Bervicum opera maxime Johannis Gordonii cum sex sociis et paucis militibus oppugnant et capiunt, sed eadem facilitate et artibus pauculis post diebus est ab Anglis recuperatum.

Idem Johannes Gordonius omnium terrarum suarum per universam Scotiam a Roberto Stuarte, Rege ejus nominis secundo, confirmationem (ut vocant) accepit; et filiam suam primogenitam, Mariam, Hamiltono, domino de Cadzo, matrimonio copulavit. Aliquantulo vero post, cum in proelio ad Otterburn fortissime versaretur in Anglia, occiditur, et cum eo vir singularis, Johannes Setonius, anno salutis per Christum MCCCLXXXVIII. Hic Johannes Gordonius uxorem duxit filiam Marescalli Scotiae.

Post hunc Johannem fuit et alter ejusdem nominis, sacerdos, quem lingua ipsorum *Reid Preist* vocitatum accepimus. Is praefectus arcis a Creil nomine, quam Huntlaeam jam posteritas dixit, dum regionem

infestatam praedonibus ardenter repurgare contendit, a nebulonibus quibusdam interceptus jugulatur anno MCCCXCIV, die vero xvii Julii.

Fuere etiam, ea tempestate cum Georgius, Mercharum Comes, a fide Scotti dissiliens, una cum Henrico Perse suas ut Scotiam populareretur junxit copias, viri bellicosi, Adamus et Rogerus Gordonii, cum Comite Douglas qui tum patriam animose propugnabat. Hi, Adamus videlicet et Rogerus, cum ab Anglia praeda onusti redirent, duce Archibaldo Douglas, incidere in Henricum Perse, cognomento *Hotspur*, et Georgium, Comitem Mercharum; quibuscum pugnatum est acerrime, sed tandem victoria ad Anglos inclinante Adamus et Rogerus Gordonii cum multis aliis nobilibus viris caeduntur.

Johanni vero Gordonio, equiti, qui cecidit in pugna ad Otterburn, successit Dominus Adamus Gordonius, etiam eques auratus, qui strenuissime pugnando in proelio quod gestum est apud Hommildounhill in Anglia, cum multis aliis e Scotica nobilitate viris celeribus, confossus moritur die sacra dominicae cruci anno MCCCCIII in autumno. Hic enim moriens, nulla mascula sobole relicta, filiam Elizabetham natu majorem cum alia nobili familia, retento tamen per foedera connubialia cognomento veterique nomine, permiscuit. Nam idem Adamus uxorem duxit filiam unicam Domini a Sommervell, quae moriens duas solum filias marito suo reliquit, quarum natu major Elizabetha, ut jam diximus, quod in potestate esset Gulielmi, Domini a Seton, facta sibi optione, Alexandrum Setonium, Gulielmi secundogenitum, in sponsum suum delegit. Is enim Alexander interfuit ei pugnae in qua proeliatum est ad Harlaw die Jacobo Apostolo sacra anno MCCCCXI.

Soror vero Elizabethae natu minor ante nuptias fatis concessit. Elizabetha autem in ipsis matrimonii tabulis cavit ut, si filius qui ex illis nuptiis prodiret, deserto Setonio nomine, Gordoniae familiae cognomentum de matre herede retineret, sine dolo malo in hereditatem maternam plenissime, ipsa adhuc superstite, admitteretur; quod quidem juris caeremoniis per universam Scotiam usitatissimis et utrarumque partium assensu transactum est. Paulo post natus est illis filius, quem de nomine patris Alexandrum nuncupant: is postea, ubi ad aetatem maturam pervenisset, eques auratus est factus. Secundo vero partu genuit filium alterum, Gulielmum nomine, cui matrimonio deinceps copulavit virginem heredem a Meldrum. Sustulit quoque filiam, Anabellam, quae deinde nupsit Georgio, Comiti a Rothes: haec enim

pulcherrima sobole mariti domum ornavit et auxit. Mater ejus, Elizabetha, post multa decenter facta, sacellaniam (quam vocant) a Coclarachie ad aram Sancti Leonardi in parochia Aberdonensi instituit, ubi nunc quoque mortua quiescit: cessit e vivis apud arcem Huntlaeam anno MCCCCXXXVIII die xvi Martii.

Mortua autem matre, Alexander, filius primogenitus, eques auratus, neptem Domini Fraserii in uxorem duxit; qua de re per sponsae resinationem venit in potestatem terrarum a Touch, Fraser, Stirps, Aboyn, Glenmuk, Glentanner et Cluny. Sponsa vero paulo post sine liberis moritur. Alexander ipse jam solitus curis variis in Franciam trajecit animi gratia, ubi aliquamdiu moratus summa cum laude in patriam revertit; atque ut aliquod monumentum sui ad posteros transmitteret, castellum ab Huntly magno sumptu aedificavit, et ad perpetuam sponsae suae e Frasieria domo memoriam suis Huntlaei comitatus insignibus praecipua Fraserii Domini insignia in unum fecit coalescere.

Elizabetha Gordonia heres, de qua nuper mentionem fecimus, duos fratres non legitimo toro genitos habuit, quos ipsius pater, Adamus, commercio Elizabethae Cruikschank, filiae cuiusdam Domini ab Aswanlie appellati *Tosh-dirach*, progenuerat. Illorum major natu dictus est Johannes Gordonius in Scurdarg, ex quo profecti sunt non pauci viri nobiles et praedivites qui nunc in Strathbogie, Buchan et Marria felicissime degunt, quorum omnium dominus de Petlurg est facile princeps. Minor autem natu, Thomas Gordonius, qui vixit in Ruven, octodecim filios ex se et uxoribus genitos habuit, unde prodiit numerosa soboles nobilium virorum et potentum qui hac aetate Morthlick, Glenmuck et alia finitima inhabitant loca. Horum progeniem et natos natorum si quis enumerare pergit, vix finem reperiet oratio. Qui quidem omnes etsi initium habuerint ab illegitimis majorum nuptiis, tamen ex prima Gordoniorum gente priusquam cum Setoniis miscerentur sunt profecti. Ceteri vero qui inter Gordonios nostro saeculo praeeminent ex duabus clarissimis per Scotiam familiis in unum coaluerunt.

Alexander Gordonius Setonius, eques auratus, Elizabethae Gordoniae heredis primogenitus, a prioribus nuptiis jam solitus mortua Fraseria uxore, herede de Cluny, sine prole, Dominam Aegidiā Hay, heredem Forrestiae (quam vulgo dicunt) ab Enzie, Boyne et Tillibodie, in sponsam accepit, quae marito postea filium ejusdem nominis cum patre genuit, cui mater ipsa agrum a Tillibodie sponte sua in perpetuum

tradidit possidendum. Non multo post intercedentibus nescio quibus impedimentis uxorem, Aegidiā Hay, repudiat Alexander Gordonius; filio tamen, Alexandro, ex illis nuptiis genito, ad declinandam popularem invidiam, agrum a Touch et Fraser jure successionis resignat. Deinde tertiam superinduxit uxorem Elizabetham, Domini Gulielmi Crightoun, tunc temporis Scotiae Cancellarii, filiam; ac hortatu amicorum et ut matris demortuae voluntati secundum tabulas prius commemoratas per omnia satisfaceret, tum etiam Cancellarii socii auctoritate permotus, deserto nomine Setonio, in nomen Gordonium ascriptus est coram proceribus regni in ipso Parliamento, quo tempore primum Comes Huntilaeus creabatur anno Domini MCCCCXLVI.

Hic enim Alexander, Comes, vir fuit in bello gerendo experientissimus, ac variis proeliis interfuit magna cum sui nominis et gentis commendatione: primum apud Roxburgum una cum Jacobo ejus nominis secundo, ubi proeliatum est pertinacissime; deinde in bello ad Arbroth cum vicecomiti Angusiano, cognomento Ogilvie, suppetias tulit; postremo quando periclitanti Regi Jacobo adfuit, cuius nuper mentionem fecimus, adversus Alexandrum, Comitem Crafurdiae, in proelio apud Brechin gesto, et multo cum sanguine artes suas omnes militares et potentiam felici eventu explicavit, laudem non parvam tum a viribus corporis tum a militari sagacitate principe digna reportavit. In eo vero proelio quod pro Rege gessit Comes Crafurdiae victus, et cum eo vires nobiles ex Angusia fere omnes occubuerunt. Nec ipsa Victoria minus fuit cruenta ex parte Alexandri ab Huntly, sub quo duce, praeter viros nobiles plerosque, cecidere illius germani duo, Gulielmus et Henricus Setonii. Ea propter Rex Jacobus, ut illius acceptum damnum aliquo modo sarciret atque virtutem munere regio prosequeretur, terras omnes dominii a Brechin in perpetuam jure hereditario possessionem largitus est: quas quidem paulo post cum dominio a Badzenoch idem Alexander commutavit. Eam ob rem jure illius ditionis in suis insignibus tria leonum capita simul depicta habet, ac cum his tres crescentes lunulas (quas Graeci *μηνοειδεῖς* vocarunt) dupli limbo aureo in circum ornatas, et hoc habet in signum et argumentum originis quam traxit de gente Setonia. Eos vires nobiles, quos secum in pugna ad Brechin duxit, multo amplioribus agris quam quos ipse liberalitate regia acceperat donatos dimisit; qui etiam nostro tempore in libera possessione, quae nullam unquam postea servitatem sensit, degunt

felicissime. Proelium ad Brechin commisum est die xviii Maii anno MCCCCLII.

Regressus a proelio Alexander, Comes, cum domi offendisset turbata omnia Comitis Moraviae opera, cognomento Douglas, qui ditionem Huntilaei, dum in bello apud Brechin moram ducit, populabundus ingreditur, statim convertit a recenti victoria feroce suas copias in Moravios universamque Moraviam, quam ferro et flammis prorsus subvertit, ac nihil omnino praeterit intactum praeter unam baroniam a Kynlos, quam studiosissime per Gordonios nobiles in circuitu ab omni violentia custodiri fecit immunem. Vir certe fuit Alexander, Comes, cum aliis de causis tum hoc potissimum nomine, apud omnes laudissimus. Bene itaque faciunt principes qui, citra injuriam eorum qui nihil peccarunt, fontes et auctores seditionum gravissime coercent. Sic enim decuit novam et surgentem ob egregia facta Huntilaeae domus virtutem contra feroculum et vanissime de majoribus suis aestuantem Moravium propugnare.

Habuit Alexander Comes aliquot natas egregia forma, quas legitimis nuptiis viris illustribus addixit. Quarum major natu Domino Insularum juncta est, quae paulo post, nulla reicta sobole, casu cujusdam lascivi equi in Strathglas moritur. Altera vero eidem Domino Insularum juncta est, ex eo quod nulla carnalis copula cum priore subsecuta fuisset. Tertiam, Christianam nomine, connubio junxit Gulielmo, Comiti de Erroll, quae masculos et puellas aliquot marito suo peperit; quo mortuo, nupsit Domino de Kennedie. Quartam vero Domino a Forbes matrimonio copulavit. Erant praeterea duae illi filiae illegitima, quas secubando in ipsa adolescentia genuerat, quarum priorem desponsatam tradidit Domino ab Innes, et posteriorem Baroni a Kilraak.

Postremo cum tandem incidisset in longam et molestam valetudinem, ne variante fortuna aliquo eventu domus primaria Gordoniae familiae rursum per filias ad aliam gentem devolveretur, praesidio legis Volumniae, aut potius Saliae, qua Galli in creando Rege suo jam olim utuntur, comitatum suum munivit; lingua patria hanc juris caeremoniam, Principe comprobante, *Tailzeit Land* nuncupare consueverunt. Quibus omnibus rite peractis, tandem supremum diem obiit in Huntly die xv Julii anno MCCCCLXX, ac delatus in Elgin in divae Virginis et Matris sacello cathedralis ecclesiae humi traditur. In eodem castello

ab Huntly deinceps moritur Domina Elizabetha Crightoun, ejusdem Alexandri Comitis uxor, die ix Julii anno MCCCCCLXXIX. Haec sobolem peperit marito masculam, quae deinde viro successit, et horum posteri nostra aetate amplissimum tenent imperium.

Patri Alexandro successit filius Georgius, ab Huntly secundus Comes, et regni Scotiae Cancellarius, qui Jacobi, ejus nominis primi Regis, filiam, Annabellam Stuart, despondente patre, in uxorem accepit, ex qua postea filiam sustulit, quae deinde Gulielmo, Errolliae Comiti, matrimonio juncta prolem copiosam genuit; ac certis postea rationibus inductus, Georgius Comes, impetrata primum a Rege facultate, Dominam Annabellam repudiata dimisit. Et secundis denuo nuptiis cum Domina Elizabetha Hay, Errolliae Comitis germana, copulatur, quae ipsi prolem utriusque sexus multam peperit.

Similiter frater ejus germanus, Alexander Gordonius a Megmar, eques auratus, alteri sorori ejusdem Comitis Errolliae, quam Beatricem dixere, per legitimas nuptias jungitur. Fuit haec in prolibus feracissima.

Comes autem Georgius, ut suis posteris consuleret, novas quasdam infeodationis tabulas de toto ejus agro per Regem accepit; ac rursus eadem auctoritate, ne hereditas ejus ad feminas devolveretur successione, lege Volumnia vel etiam Salia, exemplo patris permotus, masculis suae familiae sagacissime prospexit. Filias vero, quas ab uxore suscepserat Elizabetha, cum viris clarissimis per universam Scotiam matrimonio jungit. Prima, Catherina, vulgo *Whytrose* nuncupata, despondetur Domino in Anglia cum consensu Regis et Parliamenti Scotiae: altera Domino Lindsay, quem tum Magistrum Crafurdiae vocabant; ea sine liberis e vivis decessit. Tertia nupsit Comiti Marescallo, quarta Comiti a Bothuell; quae ambae maritos suos felici sobole parentes reddidere. Quinta collocata est apud Orcades Domino Gulielmo Sinclair a Vestra, equiti aurato; sexta Domino Gilberto Hay, militi aurato, de Kilmalemoch in Moravia. Habuit et alteram extra torum legitimum susceptam, quam Domino a Findlater legitimis nuptiis junxit, quae quidem marito suo fuit fecundissima.

Hic enim Georgius domum a Strathbogie magnis impensis absolvit; deinde religiosum locum in Alpibus Scotiae, quem Kinguissie suo nomine vocant, ab ipsis fundamentis instituit erexitque, ac paulo post sacellaniam (sic enim vulgo loquuntur) Sancti Petri apud Elgin similiter instituit. Postremo tandem domum amplissimam, ad Spaeam fluvium

per Moraviam rapidissimum, quam vulgari lingua *Boig of Geigh* hodie vocant, ab ipsis basibus excitavit et perfecit.

Filios autem masculos ex Elizabetha, praeter majorem natu qui patri in comitatu successit, amplissimis locupletavit facultatibus. Nam Adamum, secundogenitum, Dominum de Aboyne instituit, cui postea per nuptias Elizabetham, Southerlandiae heredem, jungit matrimonio, qua de re Comes Southerlandiae deinceps creatur. Tertiogenitum vero, nomine Gulielmum, in possessionem agri a Gight dimisit, quem posteritas de nomine agri nuncupavit Dominum a Gight. Quartus etiam filius, Jacobus, similiter ab agro Letterfuriano quem possedit denominatus est.

Hujusmodi rebus et aliis plerisque decenter compositis, Comes Georgius supremum suum diem apud Strivingum obiit, ac delatus in Cambus Kenneth sepulturae traditur die viii Junii anno MDI.

Alexander a Megmar, Georgii Comitis germanus, de quo verba superius fecimus, ex uxore sua Georgium filium et duas puellas sustulit. Filius cum sponsam accepisset Margaretam Stuart, apud Abergeldie ante patrem fatis concessit anno MD. Major natu filia Domino a Lovat, altera Domino a Cragivar nubit. Alexander vero parens tandem moritur anno MDIV.

Gulielmus Gordonius a Schives, Georgii Comitis filius, qui Joannetam Ogilviam in uxorem duxit, in proelio ad Floudoun, viculum in Northumbria, strenuissime bellando occubuit anno MDXIII.

Georgio autem Comiti successit Alexander Gordonius filius, etiam Comes ab Huntly tertius, qui, extincto Jacobo Quarto Rege apud Floudoun, gubernacula septentrionalis plagae regni in se suscepta administravit. Hic Alexander uxorem habuit Dominam Johannam Stuart, Comitis Atholiae filiam. Post haec idem Alexander consecutus est terras castelli ab Invernes cum ipso vicecomitatu, et dominium a Strathdoun cum terris nonnullis in Lochabria. Johanna ejus uxor peperit quatuor filios masculos, Georgium, Johannem, Alexandrum et Gulielmum; puellas item aliquot, quae deinceps ditissime nubunt. Una juncta est viro potentissimo, Colino Campbell, Argatheliae Comiti, ex qua natus est vir insignis, ejusdem loci Comes, qui nostro tempore magno cum reipublicae Scoticanae commodo dicitur vivere. Altera nupsit Domino ab Invermeth. Tertia vero collocata est Domino de Gray, quarta Domino de Weims. Deinde mortua priore uxore, Alex-

ander Comes alteram duxit, cui nomen fuit Elizabetha Gray. Filiis autem duobus junioribus, quos de priore uxore sustulerat, in hunc modum prospexit. Alexandro imprimis in hereditatem tradidit agrum a Strathdoun et Cabrach. Alteri, cui nomen est Gulielmo, quocum ego Lutetiae Parisiorum pauculis abhinc annis familiariter vixi, prospexit de canonicatu de Arbuthnot. Hic Andegavis juris doctor creatur; domum inde reversus, permutavit suum canonicatum cum cancellariatu ecclesiae ab Elgin; nunc tandem (ut audio) opera Georgii Comitis, ex fratre nepotis, Praesul Aberdonensis designatur.

Fuit Alexandro Comiti Magister Alexander Gordonius cognatus, qui ipsius opera primum ecclesiae Moraviensis cantor evasit, deinde per mortem viri nunquam satis laudati Episcopi, Gulielmi Elphinstoni, in Praesulem Aberdonensem sufficitur; qui tandem pontificatus sui anno tertio moritur die xxix Junii anno MDXVIII. Sepultus est ante aram praecipuam Aberdonensis basilicae.

Alexander vero Comes, post longam quam pro republica Scoticana suscepérat administrationem, excessit e vivis apud Perthum die xvi Januarii anno MDXXIII, ac delatus in monasterium praedicatorum celebri pompa humi traditur. Hic in conflictu apud viculum Northumbriensem Floudoun sese ac partem illam exercitus, cui dux praefuerat, paucis dumtaxat desideratis, incolumem praestitit ac ab omni periculo custodivit: caesi sunt Comes a Cathness, et frater ipsius germanus, Dominus a Gight.

Primogenitus Alexandri Comitis, Georgius, in juventutis flore immatura morte moritur. Secundogenitus, Johannes, Gordonii Dominus, hujus Georgii, qui nunc summa cum auctoritate tenet reipublicae sibi commissa gubernacula, pater fuit: qui Dominam Margaretam, Jacobi Regis ejus nominis quarti filiam, uxorem duxit, ex qua sustulit, patre Alexandro adhuc superstite, tres masculos, Georgium nunc Comitem, Alexandrum, Episcopum Cathanesiae nuper designatum, et Jacobum, Cancellarium Moraviae. Postea cum Johanne Stuart, Duce Albaniæ et Scotiae Gubernatore, trajecit in Franciam, ubi aliquamdiu moratus. Deinde patriam repetens, cum iter per Moraviam faceret, in febrim incidit apud monasterium a Kynlos. Post aliquot vero dies vi morbi oppressus moritur, adhuc vivente patre, die v Decembris anno Domini MDXVII, ac in eodem monasterio ante summam aram ad laevam tumulatur.

Vixit proximis annis vir singularis, Magister Adamus Gordonius, ecclesiae Cathanensis Decanus atque Rector a Pettie, Georgii, Comitis ab Huntly, Cancellarii Scotiae, frater germanus; qui decedens apud Elgin die v Junii anno Domini MDXXVIII, in ecclesia cathedrali sepultus est juxta patrem. Ex eo nati sunt Magister Gulielmus Gordonius, Cancellarius Dunkeldensis, Magister Georgius Gordonius de Baldornie, Johannes Gordonius habitans apud Drummuy in Southerlandia, et Elizabetha Gordonia, Domina de Findlater.

Adamus vero Gordonius, qui heredem Southerlandiae duxit uxorem, genuit ex illa filium, Alexandrum nomine. Is postea optimis natalibus ortam et forma praestantem Joannetam Stuart, Johannis Atholiae Comitis filiam, in uxorem capit apud Dunrobin. Ex ea nati sunt marito filii, quorum natu major, Johannes Gordonius, hoc anno quo haec scribo MDXLV, sui comitatus administrationem suscepit: qui quidem accepit primo in sponsam Elizabetham Campbell, Comitissam Moraviae, qua defuncta accepit Elizabetham Stuart, Comitissam Errolliae, sororem Comitis de Lennox, in uxorem, ex qua procreantur bonaे indolis proles. Heres vero appellatur Alexander Gordonius, nutritus in Grainge hill in Moravia. Alexander autem, de quo jam locuti sumus, vivo adhuc Adamo patre, fatis concessit die xv Januarii anno Domini MDXXIX et in ecclesia cathedrali Cathanensi sepultus quiescit. Adamus ipse, qui primus per nuptias Dominae Elizabethae, Southerlandiae heredis, nomen Gordonium ad eam Scotiae partem invexit, diem supremum obiit, post Alexandrum filium, apud Farak die xvii Martii anno MDXXXVII.

Hactenus quanta potuimus brevitate gentis Gordoniae initia et successus perstrinximus ac, quantum in nobis fuit, res impeditas certo quodam distinximus ordine, ubique veritatem commodissima explicazione sectantes, atque eadem opera resecantes ambigua quae simillima veris conficta videri poterant. Tandem devenimus serie quadam decenti ad hanc usque diem in qua floret Georgius, Comes quartus ab Huntly, Alexandri Comitis ex filio Johanne, Gordonii Domino, nepos. Is uxorem duxit Elizabetham Keith, claris editam natalibus Marescalli Comitis sororem, quae felicissimis partibus Gordonium genus magis auget et augustum reddit. Habet enim superstites, in hac sua aetate vixdum adolescentiam egressus, filios virilis sexus quinque et puellas duas, qui omnes ad maxima quaeque indolem bonam prae se ferre

videntur. Cetera quae Georgius Comes vel jam fecit vel facturum speramus scriptis mandabit posteritas commodius quando nullus erit gratiae vel invidiae locus. Interea precabimur Deum optimum maximum ut huic viro illustri et potenti donet eam ad universa reipublicae negotia mentem, ut nihil velit aut etiam moliatur quod a caelesti voluntate dissideat.

NOTES.

P. 13, l. 33. The following extract from Book xii. of Boece's History will show the extent of Ferrerius' dependence on that work. Coronatus autem fuit Sconae more maiorum vigesimo quinto die Aprilis anno Christi sexagesimo primo supra millesimum. Inde Forfair generale edidit concilium, ubi primores regni qui partibus suis adhaeserant quorumque patres a Maccabaeo fuerant occisi amplis donavit praemiis agrisque, ac magistratibus redditis pristinam ipsorum aut parentum restituit dignitatem, volens ut, quod antea non fuerat, aliarum more gentium a praediis suis cognomina caperent. Quosdam vero etiam Comites, alios Barones aut equites auratos creavit. . . . Multa tum nova cognomina Scotorum familiis indita, Calder, Locart, Gordon, Setoun, . . . multaque alia praediorum nomina, quibus viri fortes a Rege donati muneri, concessere cognomina. . . . Ita et tum et postea quoque nova cognomina oblitarunt vetera, quae nomina non necesse est aut supervacaneum etiam est universa numerare.

P. 15, l. 1. So B: the others read *Alexandri* for *Gulielmi* and *ducentos* for *centum triginta*, and omit the next two paragraphs.

P. 15, l. 12. The paragraph regarding Bertram Gordon is found only in B. On the margin of A, in the hand of the corrector, is this note: Hic omittitur historia Bernardi Gordonii qui Richardum Primum, Regem Angliae, interfecit 1199, quae in antiquo manuscripto habetur.

P. 15, l. 26. This paragraph is found only in B. It seems properly to form part of the history of one of the immediate successors of Sir William Gordon, and it is so regarded in *Records of Aboyne* (p. 355).

P. 16, l. 26. The authority is Boece. On margin of A and B is the date, 1270.

P. 17, l. 7. After *bellando* B inserts, *cum duobus filiis, Adamo et Gulielmo Gordonio.*

P. 17, l. 11. Boece (Book xv.) writes: Oppugnabat eo tempore David Cumein Kildrumme. Advenientes autem signa conferunt: anceps principio fit praelium, numeroque superaturus videbatur David. Sed medio pugnae Joannes Crag praefectus castelli Kildrumme succurrens, cum trecentis fortissimis viris beneque armatis et recentibus cum jam defessis congregiens, non modo pugnam labantem restituit sed victoria etiam multa cum hostium caede potitus est. Dux ipse David, memor ver-

borum quae discedenti mandaverant et facinorum suorum conscius, ubi desperatam vidit victoriam, ne vivus in hostium manus veniret, cum turma robustissimorum juvenum in confertissimum hostium agmen irruens, Alexandri Gordon manu confossum interiit. The mistake made by Ferrerius regarding John Craig is thus referred to on the margin of C: Hic errat, nam Johannes Craig fuerat natione Scotus, sed Alexander interfecerat Davidem Cummin, Atholiae Comitem.

P. 18, l. 5. So B: the others after *Rege* insert, *anno regni sui xxviii*; but this would give the year 1357-8.

P. 18, l. 9. The authority for this and the next two paragraphs is Boece.

P. 19, l. 33. So A¹, B, C: the sentence beginning *Hic Johannes* is omitted by A, D, E.

P. 20, l. 16. So all the MSS.: but the year should be 1402.

P. 20, l. 36. B inserts *Habuit etiam filium Henricum*, after *Meldrum*.

P. 21, l. 2. This "Coclarachie chaplainry at S. Leonard's altar" is not mentioned in Cooper's *Cartularium Ecclesiae S. Nicholai Aberdonensis* (New Spalding Club). The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has courteously permitted me to examine the deeds relating to the lands of Coclarachie, that are preserved in Gordon Castle. From these deeds it is evident that the revenues for the support of this chaplainry were derived from "the half of the lands of Coclarachie and the sixth part of the lands of Garry" in the parish of Drumblade. Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, granted these lands to Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon, by a charter dated December 6, 1425 (and printed in *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iii., 517). The chaplainry must, therefore, have been founded between 1425 and 1438. The oldest document regarding the chaplainry is dated at Perth, April 3, 1520, and is a presentation, by Alexander, Earl of Huntly, "undoubted patron of the altar and chaplainry of S. Leonard in the parish church of Aberdeen," to John Gordoun to be chaplain in succession to Alexander Wentoun, deceased. It is as follows:—

Universis et singulis ad quorum noticias presentes littere pervenerint Alexander Comes de Huntlie ac patronus indubitus altaris et capellanie Sancti Leonardi in ecclesia parochiali Aberdonie fundate et situate salutem in hominum saluatorem. Noueritis nos dedisse et concessisse tenoreque presentium dare et concedere discreto viro Johanni Gordoun clero capellani seruitium regimen et administrationem prefati altaris Sancti Leonardi pro toto tempore vite sue nunc vacantia per mortem quondam Alexandri Wentoun ultimi capellani ac possessoris eiusdem cum omnibus iuribus proventibus annuis redditibus et aliis fructibus et annuatis ad dictam capellaniam seu altare spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum Faciendo inde dictus Johannes Gordoun annuatim apud dictum altare pro toto tempore vite sue cum ad sacerdotii ordinem fuerit promotus per se vel per alium capellatum hydoneum seruitium et exactionum suffragia iuxta tenorem fundationis

eiusdem capellanie debita consueta et ordinata et quod dictus Johannes se faciat quam cito poterit ad sacerdotium promoveri et interim faciat dictum altare per substitutum idoneum deseruire sic quod debitum non fraudetur exequiis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum proprium presentibus est appensum apud burgum de Perth tertio die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo coram his testibus Magistro Johanne Erwing rectore de . . . Thoma Stratoun Thoma Coupland de Edoch et Magistro Johanne Forbes cum diversis aliis.

By a charter dated at Edinburgh, March 20, 1557, "Magister Dauid Carnegy, rector de Kynnowle, ac capellanus et possessor capellanie Sancti de Coclarauchquhy infra diocesim Abirdonensem et vicecomitatum eiusdem per predecessores nobilis et potentis domini Georgii moderni Comitis de Huntlie fundate et dotate," with consent of the said noble Lord, "dicte capellanie patroni," grants these lands to Mr. Thomas Keir; and the instrument of sasine, following on this charter, is dated May 14, 1557. By a charter and separate precept of sasine, both dated at Huntly, May 18, 1557, Mr. Thomas Keir assigns these lands to George, Earl of Huntly, and Elizabeth Keith, his spouse; Mr. David Carnegy, described in the same terms as in the former charter, grants a charter of confirmation, dated at Edinburgh, May 28, 1557; and the instrument of sasine, following on these charters, is dated June 10, 1557. In all these deeds of 1557 a blank is left for the name of the Saint; but in the charter of March 20 and the sasine of May 14 the name "Marie" has been inserted by a different hand with ink of a different colour, and in the abstract of the charter of March 20 printed in *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, iii., 517-9, the words "Sancte Marie" are given as if they were part of the original deed. By a charter dated at Huntly, November 12, 1617, "Gulielmus Mair, capellanus capellanie Sancti Leonardi infra ecclesiam parochialem de Abirdene per predecessores nobilis et potentis domini Georgii Marchionis de Huntly etc. fundate," confirms the three charters of 1557 and grants anew these lands to the Marquis of Huntly; and the same William Mair, described as before, as superior of these lands, grants precept of *clare constat* to George, Marquis of Huntly, dated at Huntly, February 24, 1642.

It is evident from the presentation of 1520 and the deeds of 1617 and 1642 that Ferrerius was correct in saying that it was Coclarachie chaplainry at the altar of S. Leonard that Elizabeth Gordon founded in the church of S. Nicholas in Aberdeen. Sir Robert Gordon, in his *Earldom of Sutherland*, writes at p. 68—"The sixteinth day of March, the yeir of God 1438, Elizabeth Gordon, heyre of Huntlie and Strathbogy, died at Strathbogy, and wes buried at Nicolas his church, in New Aberdene, in the yle of Coclarachie, which yle herself had caused build"; and at p. 143—"Sir John Gordoun . . . wes beheaded at Aberdeen, and wes buried in Sanct Nicolas his church, in New Aberdeen, in the south syd of the yle of Coclarachie, or our Ladies alter". Sir Robert Gordon, writing in 1630, seems to have misunderstood what Ferrerius said. It is improbable that Ferrerius, in noting the good deeds of Elizabeth Gordon, should have mentioned the founding of a chaplainry, and should have omitted the building of the whole, or part, of the church to which the chaplainry was

attached. Upon these statements of Sir Robert Gordon, and the late insertion of the word "Marie" in two of the deeds of 1557, is built the modern (1893) opinion that Elizabeth Gordon built the whole, or part, of S. Mary's Chapel, Aberdeen; but, in view of the other deeds, the evidence is clearly insufficient. The information presently available confirms the statement by Ferrerius that Elizabeth Gordon gave the lands of Coclachie for the support of a chaplain to serve at the altar of S. Leonard in the church of S. Nicholas, Aberdeen, and that at her death she was buried before that altar.

P. 21, l. 7. Ferrerius is in error regarding this marriage: see *Records of Aboyne*, pp. 376, 377.

P. 21, l. 17. Jock and Tam were illegitimate cousins of Elizabeth, the heiress: see *Records of Aboyne*, p. 368.

P. 22, l. 10. So A¹, B. A, D, E read *Comes Huntlaeus, Dominus Gordoniorum atque item Badzenouch creabatur anno MCCCCXLVI*. C reads *Comes ab Hontlie, Dominus Gordoun et Badzenothe simul creabatur*, without a date in the text, but with 1449 on the margin.

P. 24, l. 7. So A¹, B (margin), C. *Joannam* is the incorrect reading of A, B, D, E, followed by Sir Robert Gordon, Robert Gordon of Straloch, etc.

P. 24, l. 8. *Ex qua . . . dimisit*: so A, C, D, E; B has only, *ex qua sobolem copiosam utriusque sexus postea sustulit*. B also ends next sentence with *copulatur* and reads *Joanna* for *Elizabetha* at l. 22, and p. 25, l. 3. On these marriages and their issue, see *Records of Aboyne*, pp. 412, 413.

P. 26, l. 20. After *cui* B inserts, *una cum fratre Adamo*.

P. 26, l. 25. Regarding this John Gordon, Ferrerius has a reference in his *Historia Abbatum a Kynlos* (pp. 36, 37), as follows: *Hujus abbatis [Thomae Crystall] tempore Dominus Joannes Gordonius, Comitis Alexandri filius natu major, quorundam nebulonum impulsu, anno Domini 1515, die 27 mensis Decembris, irrumpebat sub vesperam in adyta Monasterii a Kynlos, ac scrinum cuiusdam honestae matronae, Dominae Margaretae Mouat, in quo asservabantur aliquot scripturae cum nonnullis pecuniis, confregit. Suppilatis quoque scriniis, in Gallias profectus est. Sed numine ob scelus patratum agitatus, non potuit apud Gallos diutius vivere, Scotiam subinde cogitans. Ubi rediisset, nequivit alicubi conquiescere nisi in Kynlos: quo in loco gravatus morbo vitam morte commutavit duobus annis post scelus admissum, eodem mense, die vero quinto; exemplum sacrilegis praebens quae poena eos maneat. Quotquot sunt eum comitati in effringenda ecclesia a Kynlos, paulo post mortui sunt omnes turpiter, uno excepto Jacobo Dumbar a Tarbate, quem poenituit facti, et veniam petendo obtinuit.* This extract is given in Stuart's *Records of Kinloss* (pp. 46, 47), where also will be found (p. 8) a notice of the same incidents in the Chronicle of John Smyth, one of the monks of Kinloss.

HOUSE OF GORDON.

ORIGO ET PROGRESSUS FAMILIAE GORDONIORUM DE HUNTLEY IN SCOTIA, AUCTORE ROBERTO GORDONIO A STRALOCH.

NEW SPALDING CLUB.

PREFATORY NOTE.

MR. ROBERT GORDON of Straloch, best known by his geographical labours, was born on September 14, 1580, and died on August 18, 1661. The writing of this history of the Huntly family seems to have occupied the closing years of his life, for he refers to the publication of Archbishop Spottiswoode's *History of the Church of Scotland*, which was not printed till 1655. The narrative stops abruptly in June 1595, and the original MS. ends in the middle of a page, as if the author intended to continue it.

The title chosen by the author indicates that the work is to be confined to the history of the Huntly branch of the Gordons, and to begin with their first appearance in Scotland. The author, accordingly, contents himself with a brief reference to the speculations, current in his time, regarding the origin of the name of Gordon and the original home of the family. The first appearance of the Gordons in Scotland Straloch, like Ferrerius, assigns to the time of Malcolm III., but, unlike Ferrerius, he expresses the opinion that the Gordon of that time was one of the strangers who came from England with Malcolm. He is unable to supply any information regarding the family till 1269, when he relates the history of William Gordon in terms similar to those used by Ferrerius. He thus begins his history at the same point as Ferrerius does, and during the period that is common to both he closely follows Ferrerius in his genealogical statements. His references to the general history of Scotland, in order to show the part played by the Huntly family in public affairs, are fuller than those of Ferrerius; and in the later portion of his work these references become more expanded, and bulk so largely that purely

genealogical matter occupies a secondary position in his narrative. The effect of his favourite geographical studies is shown by the minute details he gives regarding the situation of the places and lands mentioned in the course of his history. He also introduces several interesting digressions regarding early customs and manners.

The MS. was known to David Burnet, who made free use of the genealogical and historical matter in writing his *Pourtrait of True Loyalty* (1691), and William Gordon in his *History* (1726) copied almost literally what Burnet wrote; so that in Straloch's work we have the model which William Gordon followed in compiling "an account of the Gordons told in terms of the general history of Scotland" (*House of Gordon*, I., liv.).

The genealogical statements by Straloch are so largely derived from Ferrerius, or agree so much with the ordinary account of the family descent, that there is no need for any remarks beyond those already made in the Prefatory Note to the history by Ferrerius. Straloch, however, favours the opinion that Jock and Tam were legitimate uncles of Elizabeth, the heiress; and this view was natural in one who was himself a descendant of Jock.

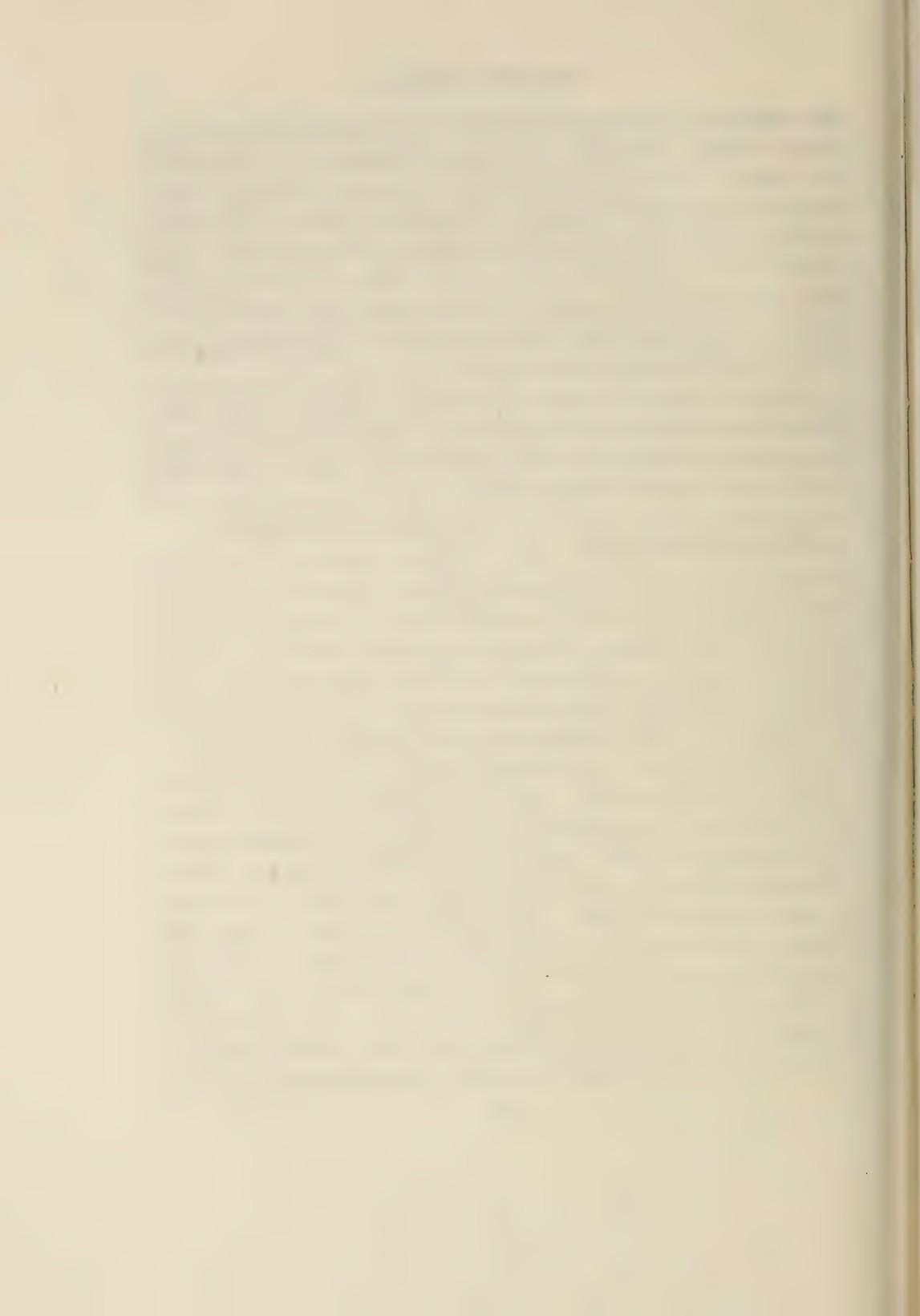
The text is printed from the original MS., which is now in Gordon Castle, having been presented in 1773 to the Duke of Gordon by John Gordon of Craig. The author's spelling of proper names has been followed throughout, though it is not uniform. At the end of the original MS. are preserved two small sheets containing notes made after a perusal of the MS. The one is headed "Annotationes Mri. Roberti Burnet de Crimond in hanc historiam Mri. Roberti Gordon de Strathloch 1661," and contains notes by Mr. Robert Burnet of Crimond, who was in 1661, the year of his death, made a Judge of the Court of Session with the title of Lord Crimond, and was the father of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. The other con-

tains notes by Dr. George Middleton, Principal (1684-1717) of King's College, Aberdeen. The more important of these notes are given in the notes at the end of the text. There is a transcript of the original MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; another in Parkhill House, Aberdeenshire, which was about 1740 collated with the original by Mr. James Man, Aberdeen; and a third in Gordon Castle, made in 1763 (from the Parkhill transcript) for Rev. Theodore Gordon, minister of Kennethmont, and furnished with marginal notes by him.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the facilities courteously given me for examining the original MS. and the transcripts. I have also to thank Rev. Duff Macdonald, South Dalziel, for carefully reading the text in proof.

STEPHEN REE.

BOHARM, *November, 1904.*



ORIGO ET PROGRESSUS FAMILIAE GORDONIORUM DE HUNTLEY IN SCOTIA.

Vix eum operae pretium facturum existimo, qui curiose historias evolvens, ubicunque in hoc nomen inciderit Gordoniorum, statim hoc in rem suam accidisse putabit. Sic Gordonia, urbs in Macedonia, Ptolemaeo in Geographicis memorata, ab istis tanquam prima patria memoratur. Scripsit autem ille circa annum Domini centesimum sexagesimum. Proximus autem illis in censum venit Gordonius ille, quem Caroli Magni Cancellarium vocant, circa annum Domini 800: cuius nullus fidus historicus, cui tuto credi potest, meminit; unus et alter ejus Imperatoris vitam scripsit, qui tanquam inepti a doctis rejiciuntur. Ego de meo illis addam quod nondum rimati sunt. In historia et serie Regum Insulae Ormus in Sinu Persico accensetur Gordon χα; vox autem χα principem lingua Persica significat, sed has historias ex Arabico versas nondum illi viderunt. Persequuntur tamen et certius loquuntur de uno ac altero hujus nominis viris claris et manu promptis in Anglia, et illo in Gallia cuius manu cecidit Richardus Primus, Anglorum Rex. Sed haec omnia analecta nullam nobis praeferunt historiam. Tempore quoque longe recentiore illorum certis primordiis nobis memorandis non possum non commemorare quae nuper in notitiam nostram venerunt. Proximis bellis Germanicis gestis inter Ferdinandum Secundum, Imperatorem, et Gustavum, Sueciae Regem, merebat in exercitu Imperatoris Joannes Gordonius, tribunus legionis, Scoticis parentibus editus, a prima juventute armis exercitus; ille qui postea caede Walstenii, imperatorii archistrategi, apud posteros secundum diversarum partium studia famam aut infamiam meritus. Huic in exercitu intercessit familiaritas cum quibusdam Germanis e comitatu Tirolensi in Alpibus; pertinet autem illa ditio hereditario jure ad domum Austriacam. Prima familiaritatis occasio e nomine, cum illi, non de plebe homines, Gordoniorum nomen haberent. Referunt

illi se in Alpibus Tirolensibus sedes habere et jam a longa antiquitate habuisse, in multas familias excrevisse et censu inter primos censeri; omnes alios ejus nominis a se derivatos sive in Gallia sive in Britannia, non omissa memoria Gordoniae, urbis Macedonicae, unde repetebant suam originem. Tribunum Gordonium in suas sedes invitant satis humaniter, quod et factum fuisset nisi rationes belli prohibuissent. His addi potest nobilis et clara familia Vicecomitum de Gordon in Cadurcis, Galliae provincia ad Duronium amnem, eorumque urbem Gordonia nomine insignem; quae satis certe omnia, at unde fluxerint nescio an illis ipsis constet.

Sed haec exotica missa faciamus, et quod nostri instituti est persequamur, originem, progressus et incrementa nobilis hujus familiae jam Scotiae insertae. Quarum rerum multa in historiis nostrae gentis nostrisque annalibus referuntur; ad plenum vero ea descriptis justo volumine ante annos centum et quadraginta Joannes Ferrerius, Pedemontanus, homo Italus neque indoctus, qui etiam Boetii, nostri historici, annalibus supplementum adjecit, cuius ego exemplar typis editum vidi. Ille maximam vitae partem in his oris in monasterio de Kyllos egit; multa rerum monumenta, multas chartas vidit, quae postea nostris bellis civilibus, monasteriis vastatis, et monachis exactis misere perierunt. Post Ferrerium quaecunque nostra tempora proprius attigerunt, a diversis collecta, in schedis manent, nullius tamen artificii, adversariorum aut rapsodiorum more ab hominibus imperitis congesta; ubi nihil historicum sed nudae generationes eorumque series proponuntur, sed, quod multo maximum, omnia simpliciter et vere referuntur.

Macbethus, non alienus regio stemmate, invasit regnum non sibi debitum, et scelere quaesitum per septendecim annos tenuit, omnibus invisus, dirus tyrannus, donec legitimus heres, Milcolumbus ejus nominis tertius, ex Anglia cum exercitu, adjuvantibus exilibus qui non pauci nec infimi nominis erant, tyrannum domi aggreditur, qui acie victus, fugiens ultra Grampios montes cum filio, caesus est. Contigerunt haec anno Domini millesimo quinquagesimo septimo, paucos annos ante Normannorum in Angliam irruptionem; ita ut illa tempora viderint legitimum Regem in Scotia suis restitutum, et Angliam alienigenis subditam et possessam. Milcolumbus principes et duces exercitus sui, qui eum ex Anglia comitati fuerant, secundum merita remuneratus est agris, arcibus, villis. Ex horum numero unus, cui Gordonio nomen

erat, cuius nomen Christianum vetustas et scriptorum inopia non transmisit ad nos ; extraneum fuisse testantur annales ; quo numero, quo honore apud Principem suum fuerit, magna navatae operae praemia abunde ostendunt. Ille igitur liberalitate regia in Mercia provincia, ubi Tueda fluvius Scotiam ab Anglia dividit, ampla latifundia nactus est, quorum nomina hodie etiam manent, Huntley, Gordon, Lang-Gordon, Stitshel. Haec harum ditionum praecipua ; illa nostro adhuc aevo ad hanc familiam pertinent, inde principi familiae titulus de Huntley ad haec tempora propagatus. Sed quaeri potest an cognomen de Gordon sumptum ab agris, an dederit. Sed nomen datum, non ab iis acceptum arguit ejusdem antiquitas in Germania, in Alpibus Tirolensibus, et Caroli Magni aevo in Gallia non infimis historicis celebratum.

Sequuntur tempora obscura, historici enim, si qui erant, periere ; et quae supersunt monumenta adversariorum magis quam historiarum nomen merentur. Barbaro saeculo, ubi nullus literarum cultus, nihil habemus nisi quae monachi in claustris ad nos transmisere ; illi, homines ad haec parum idonei, summarias et breviaria quaedam scripsere, sed nihil plena et legitima historia dignum. Unus huic labori par, Veremundus, gente Hispanus, in Scotia magnam vitae partem egit, liberalitate Milcolumbi Regis (ut videtur) allectus, archidiaconatus Sancti Andraeae honore auctus. Is ab origine gentis antiquitates et historiam literis mandavit, ut referunt in scriptis qui ea viderant ; sed malo gentis fato haec historia desideratur, neque illa lacunam hanc de qua querimur supplevisset. Desunt enim quae illud aevum proxime secuta sunt, quaeque supersunt facta Regum aut quae rempublicam spectant parce satis referunt, nihil ultra curantes. Hisce temporibus nonnulli viri clari nomen ab historicis habent, multa enim tunc agebantur, at paucissima scribebantur ; unde nulla continua familiae series deduci ad plenum potis est. Eo tamen intervallo per illam provinciam eorum semen se diffudit, quorum multi (neglecto vero Gordoniorum cognomine) alieni ab illis videbantur, nisi memoria rerum, hucusque per manus tradita, oblivionem suae originis vindicaret. Tales sunt Spotswodi et familia quae a Rippet nomen habet ; qui omnes hodie ingenue agnoscunt se Gordonis prognatos. Sed neque labes haec solam hanc familiam perculit, sed quam plurima illustrissima universi regni stemmata eodem morbo laborant ; quorum nonnulla plane defecerunt, quaedam supersunt, non tamen claris suis majoribus dignitate pares. Sed quae super-

sunt λειψανα nos persequemur, donec ad certiora ventum fuerit, hoc interim lucrati, familiam hanc primos et avitos agros tenuisse, et in publicis regni negotiis cum laude versatos patriaeque utiles fuisse.

Superest memoria Domini Gulielmi Gordonii, equestris dignitatis viri, familiae suae principis; quem Rex Alexander, [ejus nominis tertius], misit in Galliam cum mille delectis veteranis militibus Ludovico, ejus nominis nono, paranti trajicere in Africam ad debellandos aut vexandos Saracenos, qui ibi rerum potiebantur et perpetuo infesta habebant classibus suis Europae littora. In hoc commilitio militavit Gulielmus, ubi melior exercitus pars, non ferro sed insueto aere, et inde lue castra pervadente, interiit cum Ludovico Rege, copiarum duce; illic quoque Gulielmus noster periit. Haec acciderunt ad annum salutis 1269. Sed antequam patria demigraret, cum nullos haberet liberos, fratri juniori Roberto latifundia, quae hodie Stitchel nomen habent, largitus. Ille autem, ducta in uxorem nobili et locuplete (in Gallovidia provincia, quae non longe Merchia abest) virgine herede, illic subsedit; unde eorum soboli in ea regione acrevere praedia ampla, quae patro sermone Glen, Lochinvar, Kenmuir dicuntur. Horum posteri in amplam familiam excrevere, qui in numerosas propagines per ea loca diffusi sunt. Primaria familia hodie nomine Vicecomitum de Kenmuir agnoscitur, quorum series huc adtexi posset nisi alio nobis properandum esset.

Gulielmo succedit frater Adamus, qui post pauculos annos pacifice vita domi abiit.

Dominus Adamus, huic heres, aequaevus sapientis et bellicosi Regis, Roberti Primi, cui cognomen erat Brussio. Ille regnum, fraude Edwardi Primi, Anglorum Regis, pessundatum et tantum non subactum, primus restituit. Vir admiranda animi fortitudine, infinita pericula eluctatus; primis conatibus male cedentibus, exul, erro, per avia latitans, omnibus despectus Anglis omnia tenentibus, quibus tota paene nobilitas manus dederat, duce ad haec tam nefanda Cuminiorum familia, quae dignitate, opibus, clientium numero omnes supergressa erat, iniamicis tota dedita et ad extremum servitium prona. Nunquam tamen adversis fractus generosus Roberti Regis animus malis cessit, quanquam arduum hoc opus; multorum annorum opus labore constitit, antequam regnum ab externo hoste et interna perfidia liberare posset. Ille qui probe norat (suo periculo edoctus) militaria ingenia noscere, Adamum

hunc carum habuit. At de Regis hujus virtutibus parum dixisse piaculum est, quod satis erit dixisse non est mearum virium; qui haec scire cupiat annales nostri satisfacent. Hoc certe apud omnes in confessu est, nunquam proprius periculo libertatem nostram stetisse, nunquam majore miraculo revaluisse, si potentia inimicorum et resistendi invaliditas aequa lance pensentur. Ille Princeps hunc Adamum in praemium fortiter navatae operae militari balteo accinxit, qui honos eo saeculo non otiosis sed bene bello meritis a Principibus suis conferebatur; neque stetit inter hos terminos Regis liberalitas, namque ad tuendam dignitatem addixit ei amplum et uberrimum comitatum de Strabogy in ulteriore Scotia trans Grampios montes, qui totum regnum ab ortu in occasum intersecant. Comitatus ille, sicut multa alia, accesserat Regi, proscriptis et exactis regno rebellibus Cuminiorum familiis. Adamus autem hujus comitatus potens, mutatis sedibus, huc lares transtulit, et in supremo conventu procerum petiit et habuit ut comitatus ille nomine Huntley insigniretur. Haec Perthi acta sunt 16 Junii anni 1311. Sed praevaluuit apud vulgus (quod in his imperium tenet) ut antiquum nomen maneret, quod et hodie manet. Ille autem ante haec (rebus adhuc dubiis) dum Cuminii apud se luctantur, comitatus Regem in septentrionales illas oras, in illo ipso comitatu de Stra-Bogy ad vicum, qui hodieque Sleach dicitur, Regem aegrotum et lectica in acie vectum egregie propugnatus est summoto hoste; et post pauculos dies, Rege non adhuc satis valido, occurrentibus cum universis viribus Cuminiis ad Inner-Ouriam urbeculam Regi adfuit, ubi Rege victore tota adversa factio prostrata est, nunquam postea in acie se ostendere ausa.

Hunc fato functum exceptit Alexander filius, tanto patre dignus filius. Iisdem studiis, vivo adhuc parente, innutritus, ille eidem Regi Roberto ingenti illo proelio ad Bannockburnum haud procul Sterlino contra Edwardum Secundum, Anglorum Regem, non segnem operam navavit, 14 Junii 1314; et a proelio cum parte victricium copiarum obsedit arcem Kildrumiae in superioris Marriae regione, quam Anglorum auxiliis subnixus (per se fractis partibus invalidus) tuebatur David Cuminius, Atholiae Comes; quem eruptione pugnantem sua manu Joannes Abernethius confudit. Ille postea acie Dunelmensi in Anglia, dum male cederent res, proelio adverso, capto Rege, pro Rege decertans caesus est, regnante apud Anglos Edwardo Tertio.

Sed sic turbatis rebus Edwardus Anglus immisit in hoc regnum

Edwardum Balliolum, Joannis Balloli filium, qui a principio contra Robertum Regem de jure regni litem habuerat. Hunc Anglus copiis instruxit, supplementum etiam addidit numerosum. Contra hos missus vir clarus, Laurentius Prestonus, cui additus legatus Robertus Gordonius, Alexandri non ita pridem caesi frater. Illi Anglis itinerantibus in occursum properantes, magna eos caede prostraverunt; unde omnis spes et fortuna Balloli prorsus evanuit. Secuta est obsidio firmissimae arcis Dunbarri praesidiariis Anglis, quorum dux, dum eruptione pugnat, manu Roberti confossus est, unde deditio arcis. Ille post haec domi diem clausit extreum anno 1338.

Tertius e fratribus, Joannes, adfuit Roberto Stuarto, Gubernatori regni (Rege captivo), ubicunque res posceret, praesertim dum Pertha ad Taum urbs ex Anglorum manibus dura obsidione liberatur. Demum cum saeculum illud nihil nisi bella et caedes spiraret, ille Joannes, vir irrequieti animi, dum obsidetur Bervicum, oppidum regni limitaneum ad ostia Tuedae fluvii, dum imperterritus fossa superata cum multis muros scandit, multis vulneribus saucius cadit, et hoc insultu oppidum multorum utrinque sanguine captum est anno 1331.

Alexandrum autem secutus filius Adamus, regnante Davide et regno suo post longam captivitatem restituto. Jam sereniora post tot turbas aliquantulum tempora, armis ad tempus depositis. David Rex ratum habuit donum patris sui Alexandre comitatum de Strath-Bogy anno regni sui 38. Ille autem vita abiit anno 1351.

Frater erat illi Robertus, qui cum multis aliis, rogatu Joannis, Galliae Regis, missi a Davide Rege, trajecerunt in Galliam; ubi proelio Pictaviensi, dum Joannes Rex capitur, Robertus cum multis cecidit.

Tempore non multo interjecto haec accidere, cum familiae hujus primi et aviti agri in collimitiis regnum Angliae et Scotiae siti essent. Inter limitaneos, homines inquietos et perpetuo armis assuetos, quamquam alta pace, nunquam deerat bellandi aut invicem lacessendi materia, dum utraque natio praedis ex hostico rapiendis se exercet; neque inde pax violata habebatur, si non caedibus saevitum fuisse. Ad haec tamen coercenda, universi utriusque regni limites a mari adusque mare in tres distinctas praefecturas jam ab antiquo distincti fuerant; his totidem praefecti fuere, ab Anglis tres ad suos tuendos, a Scotis totidem in suis ad limites terris; ex his unus cum summo imperio in ceteros suae gentis agebat. Siquid minoris momenti acciderat (nunquam autem

non accidebat) quod sine bello componi posset, dicebatur ab illis ex adverso praefectis dies locusque ad conveniendum aptus. Illic praefecti illi ex utroque regno, in quorum praefecturis damna data aut accepta fuerant, jus dicebant. Uterque praefectus tenebatur omnes suos sistere de quibus querela (aliter enim de pace utriusque regni actum erat) instituebatur, concesso etiam ad securitatem redeundi definito tempore. Illic nocentissimi latrones caedibusque infames in tuto versabantur. Materies litigandi praecipua de suffuratis aut abactis equis, non raro admistis caedibus. Omnium autem tota Britannia equorum, sive ad bellum sive ad onera praestantissimorum, his locis frequentissimus proventus. His solis inquieti hi homines bella peragunt, praedas sectantur; nullus hic pedestri militiae locus. In hisce conventibus si de damno accepto quereretur Anglus, nullus nisi testibus Scotis locus; sic item de Scotis cum Anglis de damno litigantibus. Et ab initio usque ad Jacobum Sextum in Angliam susceptum anno 1603 se res in limite habuere.

At ut ad institutum redeam, tempore illo unde digressus sum, Angli Roxburgum, debile municipium cum firma arce in Scoto solo, praesidio firmaverant et sic coaluerant induciae ut illam tenerent donec de pace ageretur. Scotti quidam negotiandi gratia in municipium illud nundinarum die illuc profecti sunt. Erant illi pauci numero et pars familiae viri illis regionibus potentis, Georgii, Marchiae Comitis. Dum hi vagi cuncta lustrant, etiam arcem, nonnulli e praesidiariis arguunt eos tanquam exploratores venisse. Illis negantibus expediuntur arma. Pauci a multis obruuntur; unus aut alter a caede evasit, reliqui omnes ceciderunt. Cum de hac caede, cum injuria conjuncta, nulla reparatio fieret, Marchiae Comes vertente demum anno nundinarum die municipium aggressus et ingressus, totum ferro et flamma vastavit, multis Anglis qui ad mercatum confluxerant caesis. Angli ad haec vindicanda, collectis copiis aliquam multis, in viciniam ferro et flamma itidem saeviunt. Clades haec maxime in agros Joannis Gordonii incubuit, ubi, hominibus caesis, praedae fuerunt equi, boves, et quicquid abigi posset. Ille autem ad haec ulciscenda Angliam ingressus homines quos nancisci posset caedit, locupletem praedam facit; cui in reditu Joannes Lilburnus cum majoribus copiis se objicit. Concurritur, neque enim evadendi locus. Post acre certamen pulsi Angli et dux captus est. His auditis, Henricus Percius, Northumbriae Comes, cum septem milium exercitu ad limites properat; cui Scotti parati occurrunt eumque,

infectis rebus, in Angliam rejecerunt. Thomas autem Musgravus, qui ei in subsidium adventabat, a Joanne Gordonio, caesis ejus copiis, captivus cum melioris notae aliquot captivis mansit. Joannes hic elocavit filiam primogenitam heredi familiae Hamiltoniorum. Demum proelio in Anglia ad Otterburnum caesus est anno 1388.

Non multo post haec tempora Marchiae Comes, vir generosus et magnanimus, a Rege Roberto, ejus nominis secundo, qui primus e Stuartorum familia regnum tenuit, insigni contumelia affectus, in Angliam secedit, Comiti Northumbrio gratus hospes. Causa horum malorum Archibaldus, Douglassiae Comes. Cum enim Marchius Comes cum Rege pepigisset de nuptiis filiae suae cum Regis filio et herede (depensa etiam dote) contrahendis, Douglassius invidia rei, homo ambitiosus, regia simplicitate abusus, a pactis nuptiis illum avertit, substituta in alterius locum filia sua. Marchius dotem repetit, negatur. Ille impatiens injuriae jungitur Northumbrio Comiti qui, data occasione, laetus arma ciet, irrumpit Scotiam. Expedit arma Douglassius, sed infrequentes ad signa coeunt limitanei, quorum multo maxima pars clientelis, amicitia et amore Marchio devincti. Accersuntur e Lothiana, Fifa et vicinis regionibus qui exercitum suppleant. Cum his hosti obviam itur insessoque arduo colle hosti se ostentant. Northumbrius, vir audax sed peritia militari non satis instructus, parat collem subire et in hostem signa ferre; ab hoc eum Marchius avertit, et prolatis machinis aeneis campestribus aliquot (quos secum detulerant) jubet adversam in monte aciem feriri; unde illi perturbati loco cedunt. Angli, in confusos inventi, magnam stragem edunt, omnibus in fugam actis, neque illi e faece vulgi, sed maxima pars Lothianae, Fifanae, vicinarumque regionum nobilitatis illic cecidit. Haec ex annalibus nostris refero, quia Alexandri et Rogeri Gordoniorum hic caesorum infaustus casus nobilem hanc familiam ad magnam solitudinem redegerat, jam ante caeso Joanne, horum primogenito fratre, ad Otterburnum, ut ante memoratum est.

Nam Joanni successit filius Adamus, qui tota vita armis exercitus secundum temporum locorumque in quibus deversabatur conditionem. Tandem et ille (ut e majoribus suis nimis quam multi) cecidit in pugna ad Homildonem montem in Anglia 3 Maii 1402, nullis relictis liberis masculis. Suscepit autem ex uxore, Somervelli Comitis filia, feminei sexus duas. Altera ante nubilem aetatem e vivis excesserat. Eliza-

betha, major et superstes, universam hereditatem sola adiit, cum feuda masculina in his oris nondum invaluerint, quibus hodie nihil frequentius.

Illa virilis animi virgo, metuens ne suorum parentum memoria aboleretur, nullum maritum voluit nisi dicta lege ut eorum heredes cognomen et clipeum gentilitium antiquae familie (erant autem tria capita aprugna aurea fundo caeruleo inserta) constanter retinerent. Multis ambitae placuit Alexander Setonius, Comitis Setonii in Lothiana filius secundogenitus, prognatus nobili, antiqua et illustri familia, quae nunquam (ut historiae nostrae testantur) patriae periclitanti defuit.¹ Primogenitus ex hoc connubio, lege matrimoniali impleta ut mihi dicendum est, successit. Illa marito enixa (praeter Alexandrum primogenitum) filiam Anabellam, Comiti Rothesiae elocatam, Guilhelmum² et Henricum, utrumque proelio ad Berechinum (ut mihi statim memorabitur) caesum, Strath-Bogiae fato functa est. Ad altare Sancti Leonardi, quod illa fundaverat, in ecclesia cathedrali Veteris Aberdoniae sepulta jacet, 6 Martii 1438.

Sic defectu masculorum domus haec Setonios insititios accepit. Erant tamen bini fratres, Joannis et Thomae nominibus, quos alii heredis hujus illegitimos fratres dicunt ideoque hereditate seclusos, alii autem eos nulla natalium labe sed heredis patruos fuisse, seclusos autem hereditate quod feuda masculina nondum hic agnoscerentur. Favet his clipeus gentilitius, hucusque ab eorum posteris constanter servatus eadem simplicitate quam ab initio primi parentes gestaverant, tria aprugna capita aurea caeruleo scuto inserta; quod nullis illegitimis eo saeculo fas erat, nisi nota defectus natalium adhibita, in quod iis temporibus, quibus equestris dignitatis honos vigebat, anxie inquisitum. Nulli autem licitum quae vellet sibi asciscere insignia, Principis id munus erat. At postremis his temporibus, postquam equestris dignitas (tanti antehabita) ad fora et togam descendit, sic eviluit ut nunc venalis vili satis pretio prostet, a melioribus contempta et neglecta. Sic itaque horum soboles (benedicente Deo) in numerosas familias excrevit ut mirum sit, Johannis praesertim quae ex se propagavit viros illustres ac laude dignos qui hodie capita familiarum censemur. Thomae quoque

¹ Alexander hic interfuit proelio ad Harlaum 25 Julii 1411, quod ex collatione temporum videtur fuisse ante connubium.

² Guilhelmus hic successit in familiam de Meldrum.

posteri, quanquam fratris impares, non numero contemnendi. Hi in universum sparsi iis regionibus quae Dea et Spea, magnis fluminibus, cinguntur qua Scotia in ortum se exporrigit, agris, villis, arcibus, praediis nullis cedunt. Sic autem, amore inter se devincti, domum Huntilaeam ut praecipuum familiae decus colunt ut pro ea nulla unquam defugerint pericula. His ducibus a Rege jussi periclitanti adfuerunt (ut mihi dicendum est); sive privatis aliorum injuriis laccessiti, nunquam sibi defuerunt stabili inter se concordia semper victores; quae illis vertere in invidiam quam hactenus facile contempserunt.

Defunctis parentibus Alexander primogenitus hereditatem adiit. Paulo ante haec nobilis et illustris Fraserorum domus, saepe de regno nostro bene merita, defectu masculorum (sicut haec nostra) heredi filiae patuit. Illa Comiti Mareschallo e Kethorum familia elocata, enixa filiam, vita abiit. Puellam hanc ambivit in uxorem Alexander noster. Eo connubio, cum illa materna hereditatis ex asse potens esset, Alexander uxorius jure Fraserorum domus quaecunque erant sibi asseruit. Non erant haec modica, variis regionibus sparsa, in agro Sterlinensi, in Mernia, et ad Deam fluvium in Marria provinciis. Queritur se delusum Mareschallus, qui neglexerat uxorem movere ut hereditate opulenta illi suisque heredibus cederet, aut saltem quod non caute satis in nuptiis filiae pepigisset. Hinc molesta lis, quae tandem cessione aliquantulae hereditatis partis transacta est; quo periculo Alexander edoctus, nihil prius habuit quam ut conjunx, defectu heredum, Alexandrum ejusque heredes in omnia sua ascisceret. Insignia gentilitia ille primus mutavit additis scuto Setoniorum tribus lunulis crescentibus in memoriam generis sui, adjecit etiam tres fragorum flores ad perpetuandam Fraserorum famam. Cum autem conjunx sine prole fato functa fuisset, ille florens juventa, ut leniret amissae conjugis desiderium, in Galliam abiit ad Carolum Septimum. Illic omnia bellis fervebant, nondum plene ex Anglorum manibus recuperata Gallia. Hic prima ei rudimenta castorum fuere. His non segniter animo applicito, redeunti ad suos, iter hoc bene ei vertit; neque enim unquam postea Martem horruit, sed apud exteros eruditus ducem se imperterritum caute tamen praestitit, primum Roxburgi in comitatu Regis sui, Jacobi Secundi, sed multis annis ante fatalem ibidem Principis illius necem, postea ad oppidum Ardbroth in Angusia provincia. Dum a Rege in Strabogiam iter habet, paucis comitatus, diverterat in aedes Augustini Ogilvie, cui cum Lindesiis et

Craufordiae Comite lis erat de praefectura juridica ejus oppidi opulentissimi coenobii. Ignaro eo, armatur hospes cum clientibus, quem Alexander, ad haec imparatus, noluit deserere; ubi summe de vita periclitatus, caeso hospite, caeso etiam Craufordiae Comite, vix ad suos incolumis rediit.

Elapsis annis aliquot graves turbae Regem exercuerunt. Douglasiorum familia, illis locis qui limitibus ad Angliam non longe absunt, opibus, clientelis, affinitatibus in immensum excreverat. Indulgentia priorum Regum ad id culminis evecti neque immerito sane, cum difficilimis temporibus se reipublicae imprimis utiles ostendissent, nulla defugiendo pericula. Sanguine suo saepe patriae saluti livere, viri acres, imperterriti, hosti Anglo supra ceteros formidabiles, unde omnium in eos amor. Multi eorum se clientelae addixerant, conniventibus ad haec Regibus qui in illam gentem labem spreti imperii nunquam casuram crederent. At soboles illa, quae inciderat in haec tempora, degeneraverat a parentum vera generositate: domi plurimum desidere, amare ab omnibus coli, terribiles illis qui eorum imperia spernerent, vicinis formidolosi; scelestis, latronibus, sicariis asylo esse. Advocati a Rege ad publica cum aliis negotia tractanda, ut plurimum bis mille armatis equitibus septi (alta etiam pace) veniebant. Haec Jacobo Secundo sceptra tenente rerum facies. Ille multum indignatus, Comitem quem vere diligebat secreto officii admonuit, paenitentem ut videbatur remittit in sua, qui, nihil melior, concivit in se iram Regis. Accitus, venire renuit nisi diplomate de securitate redditus habito; largitur hoc. Ejus diffidentiae non inanis causa erat. Attraxerat ille ad se multos e nobilitate; hi foedere inter se pepigerant de communi salute, si quis eorum periclitaretur, nullo excepto, ne Rege quidem, ita ut unius laesi vindicta ad omnes pertineret. Ubi Edinburgum cum fratre venit, accersitur in arcem ubi Rex deversabatur. Post seria de multis colloquia Rex vult foedus id, adversum legibus, sibi et regno probrosum, rescindi. Abnuit ille, nisi consultis sociis. Princeps, ad haec stomachabundus, "Quod non vis," ait, "ego faciam," simulque gravi vulnere pectus illi sauciat; accurrunt ministri illumque cum fratre neci dant. His auditis eorum satellitum ex urbe diffugit. Qui illis successit eandem telam contra Principes persequitur; unde malorum Ilias. Qui haec ad plenum scire volet, ex annalibus nostris habebit; non sunt nostri instituti. At Rex rebus angustis paene coniunctione hac obrutus, quae toto regno

participes nonnullos e primaria nobilitate habebat, advocat Alexandrum Gordonum e Strabogia. Ille statim cum delectis copiis dat se itineri. Occurrit illi ad Berechinium, oppidum Angusiae regionis, e conjuratis unus, David Lyndesius, Crafordiae Comes, qui totam eam regionem ditione aut clientelis tenebat, cinctus armatis copiis. Pugnatur atrociter. Post cruentum certamen Crafordius caeditur, copiae cum magna caede dissipantur. Alexander cum victricibus armis ad Regem pergit. His auditis, qui aliis locis arma in Principem parabant animos despontent. Ita tandem ille sui potens factus est. Magni constitutus Alexandro haec victoria, amissis in pugna duobus fratribus, Guilielmo¹ et Henrico, amissis etiam multis illustribus viris qui eum comitati fuere. Hos omnes qui proelio supervixere, et eorum posteros qui ceciderant, Alexander munifice donatos agris regia liberalitate remuneratus est, quorum progenies ad haec tempora iisdem fruitur. Dum haec fiunt, illo absente, Moraviae Comes, gentis Douglassiae, e conjuratis unus, Strabogiam invadit, ferro, flamma, caedibus saevit; at, audito Alexandri reditu, in sua remeat. Ille statim nullo die quieti dato Moraviam ingressus, Comite suis latibulis se tenente, omnia quae illius ejusve clientium erant vastat, praeda secum locuplete reducta domum remeat. Sic discussa conjuratione et rebus in tuto locatis, Princeps, Alexandri laborum non immemor, largitur dynastiam Berechiniae nomine dictam a vicinia ejus oppidi; quam ille statim permutavit, assentiente Rege, accepta Badenocha, magno terrarum ad Speam flumen tractu. Habuit etiam tum liberalitate regia maximam Lochabriae partem ad occiduum mare sitam. Indulsit ei praeterea Princeps binas praefecturas juridicas vicecomitatuum Aberdoniae et Innernessi, quae multo maximam partem regni qua Grampii montes illud dividunt ad septentrionem amplectuntur. Pugnatum est 18 Maii anno 1452.

Tot tantisque publicis negotiis immistus, non tamen rei familiaris curarum oblitus. Redux e Gallia ascivit sibi in conjugem Aegidiam Hayam, nobilem illam quidem et splendidis natalibus, quaeque heres Ainiae provinciae et terrarum quae Forestae de Boyn nomina habent in dotem secum attulit. Jacent illae ad sinum maris ingentem, qui Ptolemaeo Varar aestus a flumine in eum ubi desinit mare confluens, quod flumen post tanta saecula hodie antiquum nomen retinet, Farrar incolis dictum. Ainia autem angustis terminis, feracissimo solo dives,

¹ Ab hoc Guilielmo manat stirps dominorum de Meldrum.

egregie exculta, tota frugibus fecunda est. Ille tot tantisque patrimonii auctus jam potis erat per suas terras ab orientali ad occiduum mare digredi, quod nulli aliae domui hucusque contigit. Ainiām excipit Strabogia, cuius extrema attingunt Achindounam arcem cum suo territorio; quam sequitur Strath-Avinia, regio ad decursum Avini fluvii qui in Speam, ingentem et rapidissimum fluvium, mergitur. A Strath-Avinia per montana iter facienti (nam quae Speam iis locis attingunt sunt Dynastae Granti, viri iis locis potentis, avita patrimonia) occurrit Badenocha, quae a fontibus Speae adusque Strathspeam, Granti regionem, longe lateque omnia tenet. Badenochae contigua est Lochabria supra Speae scatebras, divisa montibus, unde flumina in occiduum mare decurrunt. Lochabria ingens terrarum spatiis regio ad sinum maris occidui jacet, omnium earum regionum quae huic mari praetenduntur ab extremo septentrione adusque Britannodunum multis commodis felicior est; ubi antiquissimi Reges, rebus adhuc tenuibus, regiam habuere qua in sinum maris mergitur celebris fluvius Lochius, unde loco et antiquissimae arci, aut verius ruderibus ejus, Innerlochia nomen. Hoc iter ab Ainia hucusque supra nonaginta passuum millia in longum tenet. Haec omnia habebantur Alexandro jure hereditario, praeter eximium ad Deam fluvium patrimonium quod a Fraseriis illi accesserat, praeter avitas in Mercia ditiones; quamque late vicinia patebat, omnia clientibus ejus plena.

Aegidia Haya filium enixa Alexandri nomine, qui jure in haec successurus erat nisi pater cum uxore divortium fecisset. Causa tantae et tam pudenda labis nescitur; nemo hucusque illam criminis ullius ream testatur. Jam enixa filium, a marito abdicata, consenuit. Ille a Comite Crittonio, regni Cancellario (qui Jacobi Secundi pueritiae, cum Gubernatore, Levinstonio, moderator, nihil non poterat Rege jam adulto) in generum ascitus, ex quo conjugio sobolem habuit. Primo-genito autem largitus terras, quae Touch et Tulli-body dicuntur, in Sterlinensi agro: his eum contentum esse voluit; ejus posteri hodie, retento Setoniorum cognomine, iisdem cum bona fama fruuntur. Tertium hoc conjugium incidit in anno 1445. Anno autem 1449 pleno conventu ordinum, assumpto Gordonii cognomine, dictus Huntilaeae, Gordonii et Badenochae Comes. Cum autem suo exemplo didicisset quam facile quamque frequenter per heredes feminas nobiles familiae earumque memoria omnis interiret, censuit filias familiarum

heredes dote contentas esse debere, hereditariam vero agrorum successionem debere proximis heredibus masculis transmitti; quod ille in sua domo tunc temporis praestitit. Elizabetha Crittonia enixa est, praeter Georgium heredem in assem, Alexandrum, cui familia de Abirgeldy debet suam originem; Adamum, Cathenesiae Decanum; filias vero, primam cujus nomen intercidit, elocata autem fuit Macdonello Hebridum Insularum, viro iis locis potentissimo; Christinam, Errolii Comitis conjugem, unde soboles nata quae in comitatum illum successit, defuncto autem marito Kennedy Dynastae nupsit, unde hodierni Cassilissae Comites. Postrema, cujus nomen aequi nescitur, data conjunx Regulo Forbesio, viro claro et in vicinia Stra-bogiae numerosae et bellicosae familiae capiti. Habuit etiam illegitimas duas in juventute genitas, quarum unam dedit conjugem Jacobo Innesio, ejus familiae principi viro, alteram vero Hugoni Rossio e familia Comitum de Ross, cujus posteri hodie Barones de Kilraok haud procul Innernessa urbe. Jam satur honorum, satur dierum, conflictatus morbo lethifero, Stra-bogiae diem clausit extrellum 15 Julii 1479, sepultus in ecclesia cathedrali Moraviensi. Apud maritum sepulta jacet conjunx, Elizabetha Crichtonia, 4 Junii 1497.

Sic defuncto Alexandre hereditatem adiit Georgius. Primis nuptiis uxorem habuit Joannam Stuartam, Jacobi Primi Regis filiam. Illa filiam ei peperit, postea elocatam Erroliae Comiti. Dein ex consensu regio ad id habitu, matrimonio hoc dirempto, ascivit sibi tori sociam Elizabetham, Erroliae Comitis sororem, unde propagatum genus. Prospexit liberis, praesertim filiabus de maritis earum sorte dignis. Elizabetha elocata Comiti Mareschallo regni hereditario, nobilis ac antiquissimae Kethorum familiae heredi quae a Pictis (ante eos insula exactos) originem suam repetit. Margareta Comitem Bothuelium maritum habuit, quam alii referunt elocatam Moraviae Comiti, a Dumbarrorum familia genus ducenti. Unam, cujus nomen nescitur, dedit Guilielmo Sanclaro a Westra, nobili apud Orcadas Insulas viro. Alteram, item anonymam, habuit in uxorem Crafordiae Comes. Catharina data (Rege ita jubente) Richardo Anglo (qui se Ducem Eboraci profitebatur), tunc in Scotiam profugo. Ultimam ex his habuit vir Moravus, natalibus nobilis, cui nomen Gilbertus Hayus a Kilmalemach. E filiis Adamus habuit a patre terras de Obyn in Marria; qui heredem Sutherlandiae conjugem habuit, unde ille comitatus cui subest etiam

Strathnavernia, utraque latissimis finibus ad septentriones diffusa, accepit Gordonios: dominus horum serie sextus illum hodie comitatum ditione tenet. Cum autem Patricius Metellanus, equestris ordinis, vir antiquae et clarae familiae, Baro de Gicht et Scheves ad Ythannam fluvium in Buchania provincia, fato functus, tres filias coheredes reliquisset, Georgius hic, Huntilaeae Comes et regni Cancellarius, habuit a Rege defuncti Metellani universos proventus annuos qui lege regni Regi debebantur. Habuit elocationem heredum, at si nollent et potius optarent sibi prospicere de maritis quam Regis, aut illius quem Rex substituisset, judicio stare, cedebat dos Regi, aut substituto a Rege. Quae lex hucusque tenet, sed non omnes ea tenentur, illi soli sunt qui latifundia et agros a Principe habent servitio militari (ut causidici nostri vocant) mancipatos. Georgius igitur (cum filius ejus Guilielmus nullam e tribus uxorem, homo elati animi) prospexit tribus illis sororibus de maritis, quibuscum de agris transegit. Agros autem ac baronium hanc transmisit Guilielmo filio, cuius posteri illam ditione tenent. Jacobo filiorum minimo agros in Ainia largitus est quorum nomen Letyr-four: haec, et nonnulla alia de quibus sibi prospexerunt, progenies haec hodie habet. Comes iste in Badenoche loco Kinguissie dicto prospexit monachis illic mansuris, Elginae in Moravia fundavit oratorium S. Petri nomine; his locis redditus largos addixit. Ille etiam fundamenta egregiae arcis in Ainia ad Speae ripam jecit et ad tertiam contignationem perduxit, de qua plura mihi dicenda. His peractis, Sterlini diem supremum vidit 8 Junii anno 1501, sepultus in monasterio cui Cammes-Kenneth, paucis a Sterlino milliaribus, ad caput freti cui a Fortha amne nomen.

Defunctum hunc exceptit filius Alexander, qui conjugem habuit Joannam, Atholiae Comitis filiam. Regi Jacobo Quarto imprimis carus, quem Cancellarium regni elegit, cui largitus est custodiam hereditariam castri de Innerness, quod in colle ad flumen positum oppido imminet. Cumque pax cum Henrico Octavo Anglo, cuius sororem Jacobus in matrimonio habebat, instigantibus Gallis dissiluisset, hos namque in continente Henricus premebat magnis et bellicosis eo trajectis copiis, Jacobus, invitatis omnibus suis, armato exercitu Angliam ingreditur. Henricus nonnullam copiarum partem, sed quae lectissimis viris constabat, remittit; illi juncti delectui militari in Anglia habitu justum exercitum fecere, et ductore Surriae Comite se Scotis in Northumbria

opposuere. Hi angustia commeatus laborantes in regione per se inopi et frequentibus populationibus attrita, cum in limitibus regnorum jaceat, frequentes signa ante visos Anglos deseruerant, qui cum Rege remanserant nequaquam hostibus numero pares. Cum sui Regem monerent salvis rebus in sua redire, satis actum vastatis hostium agris impune, satis foederi cum Gallis datum, quod pars exercitus quo illi premebantur remissus sit: at Jacobus, his salutaribus monitis spretis, omnino pugnare voluit. Instruuntur ad proelium omnes. Prima acies curae Alexandri, Huntilaeae Comitis, creditur, qui cum hoste acri conserta pugna eos loco pellit, percussis instans, solutis ordinibus, in fugam dat. His visis altera acies, ubi quam plurimi ex agrestibus et feris montanis constiterant qui nulla disciplina, nullis imperiis assueti, ordines solvunt; quos alia Anglorum acies per transversum invecta maximam partem obrivit. Cum omnibus confusis ubique pugnatur. Solus Humius, Regulus, cum magna lectissimorum equitum copia otiosus haec spectat. Huntilaeus ad eum mittit qui jubeant Regi laboranti subsidio adesse. Ille refert, bene illis agi qui sibi caveant. In multam noctem pugnatum est, nemine se victorem existimante, tenebris eos dirimentibus; at desiderato Rege Scoti in diversa abeunt, Angli in sua castra nondum de victoria aliquid augurantes, donec clara lux Scotorum discessum aperuit. Rex incertis adhuc rebus, ut quidam se vidisse referebant, nunquam postea inventus suis ingenti clade afflictis. Huntilaeus, inter vulnera et caedes multis viris fortibus amissis, noctu inter postremos se in tutum recepit. Clades haec accidit 9 Septembbris, 1513. Labentibus post haec annis cum Albaniae Dux, e regia Scotorum domo, e Gallia in Scotiam evocatus fuisse, et ad cohibendam nobilitatis inter se discordis ferociam Gubernatoris nomine summae rerum admotus fuisse, Rege admodum puer, cum illi sedisset animo gravibus de causis in Galliam trajicere, Alexandrum Huntilaeum unum e septem nominavit quibus regni moderamen creditum, qui summa fide suas partes praestitit.

Quanquam publicis curis multum exercitus, non tamen rem familiarem et sobolem neglexit. Magnum illum terrarum tractum in mediterraneis Strath-Aviniae nomine ad decursum Avini (ut dixi) fluminis comparavit sibi, cedente suo jure Thoma Stuarto, Marriae Comite, Alexandri bellicosi viri filio; Alexandro filio donatis illis terris, quas postea permutatione facta resumptas redemit, datis filio terris de Cluny

quae in Marria Deam et Donam flumina interjacent; hinc manat familia illa quae a Cluny nomen habet. Guilielmus, e filiis postremus, sedi Aberdonensi Episcopus electus praefuit. Joannes ex asse illi successit. Videtur Georgius ante virilem aetatem vita abiisse, altum enim de eo silentium. Prospexit filiabus de maritis: unam conjugio habuit Calenus Cambellus, Argatheliae Comes; altera data Baroni Graio, suae familiae principi; tertiam habuit Baro Innermethus, e Stuarts oriundus; postremam autem Wemius, cui cognomen Menesio fuit, antiqua et nobili prosapia, familiae itidem suae princeps, dives agris et latifundiis ad Taum fluvium in Atholia supra oppidum Caledonii dictum. His gestis, Perthae ad Taum fato functus 16 Januarii 1523, ibidem in Dominicanorum coenobio sepultus.

Proximus illi debuerat in successionem venisse Joannes filius, ante patrem immatura morte sublatuſ. Dum enim ab Innernessa per Moraviam iter habet, violenta febre correptus, delatus in amoenum monasterium de Killos in vicinia Forressi oppidi, vi morbi extinctus est 8 Decembris 1517, ibidem inhumatus. Ante mortem tamen conjugatus, sobolem reliquit. Uxorem habuit Jacobi Quarti Regis filiam, Margaretam, quam Regi enixa Anna Drommenia, Baronis Drommenii filia. Hanc Rex unice diligebat, contractis etiam sponsalibus de praesenti, ut non nulli referunt qui de his scripsere, sed reclamante nobilitate, metuente exemplum Roberti Secundi Regis, frustra fuit. Joannes noster in juventute Albaniae Ducem, regni Gubernatorem, inter alios nobiles in Galliam comitatus est. Redux et conjugatus, ante maturam aetatem fato functus, reliquit ex se sobolem, unde domus propagata est, praeter primogenitum Georgium, etiam Alexandrum, qui primo Cathenesiae Episcopus, postea ad Candidae Casae Episcopatum, qui Gallovidiae nomen hodie habet, translatus. Cum iis temporibus mutata religione omnia turbarum plena essent, ille mutata religione non tamen Reginae, quae legitima regni heres, partes deseruit; ab his partibus constanter stabat universa Huntilaea domus. Filium habuit Joannem, qui maximam aetatis partem in Gallia egit, literis excultum, Hebraice, Graece, Latine egregie supra multos eruditum. Ille poesi delectabatur, etiam genio ad eam apprime apto huc eum impellente. Vidi ego prima mea juventa, dum animum studiis excolem Lutetiae ad annum 1599, apud eum in schedis multa epigrammata, emblemata et id genus alia, tersi et amoeni ingenii fetum, indigna sane quae perirent. Regibus Carolo

Nono, cui a cubiculis fuit, et Henrico Tertio carus, a Carolo in laniena San Bartolomeana, ad annum 1572, servatus. Cum percussores aedes ejus irrupissent (diversum enim de religione sentiebat), ab iis habuit ut ante necem ad Regem duceretur, cui viso Rex vitam et consuetam in aula dignitatem servavit. Maximam temporis partem theologicis studiis impendit; ejus fama Jacobus, Britanniarum Rex, Gallia evocatum, jam senem decanatui Salisburiensis ecclesiae praefecit; illic vita abiens ex filia elocata Roberto Gordonio, equestris ordinis viro, Regi Carolo a cubiculis, Sutherlandiae Comitis fratri, nepotes habet bonae spei adolescentes. Ceterum Joannes noster, de quo mihi sermo, habuit etiam filium, Jacobum, de quo aut ejus vita parum comperti est, nomen in quibusdam schedis invenio.

Defuncto Joanne, Georgius filius avo Alexandro succedit, Jacobo Quinto Rege adhuc admodum juvne, qui postquam adolevit et Douglassiorum compedibus (qui eum tantum non captivum, agentes ferentes omnia, habebant) se expedivit, ab Henrico Octavo, Angliae Rege, avunculo ambitus, cui unica filia heres in spem regni educabatur. Ille autem jam mutatis sacris, a Pontifice Romano se subtrahens, multos et potentes in se conciverat inimicos. Rex Jacobus non aspernatur avunculi potentis amicitiam; de conventu et colloquio pactum; at haec omnia perturbavit ecclesiastici ordinis metus, carentis sibi ab Anglo ne mutatio religionis sequeretur, unde allesto in suam sententiam Rege, Henrico Rege irato, pax rupta et ad arma ventum: et quanquam non justis exercitibus pugnat, crebris incursionibus multum hinc inde damni datum. Regem nostrum maxime angebat susceptos in Angliam Douglassios exules, regno proscriptos. Post varias rerum et annorum vices, cum avunculus Anglique quam maxime exosi illi essent, scribitur exercitus; Rege praesente ad limites itur, sed reclamante nobilitate quae nondum deposuerat memoriam cladis ad Fluidonem acceptae, quae temeritate regia sanis consiliis non obsecundante accepta fuerat. Hic etiam plane negant in hosticum ferre pedem; si qui contra veniant, se configere paratos. Rex, elati animi juvenis, supra modum excanduit illis praesertim qui hujus consilii auctores, et in illis praecipue Huntlaeo, qui, si Rex vitam produxisset, procul dubio Regis iram sensisset sibi nocitaram. Sed non est hic locus historiae quae ex annalibus nostris petenda est.

Rege in flore juventutis extincto, mutata rerum facie, Henrico

Anglo etiam fatis cedente, Edwardus Sextus, regni heres, intra pubertatis annos a Sommersetti Duce, avunculo, Protectoris nomine regebatur. Huic cum Scotis intercesserat pactum matrimonii cum Maria, Jacobi Quinti filia, herede regni, sed nostri inter se discordes non omnes consenserant, multi enim ad Gallos prionores. Anglus Protector foedus matrimoniale urget, Gallica factio Hamiltonio Gubernatore et Regina vidua, Maria Lotharinga, plane negant. Cum foedus illud non pleno regni supremo concilio factum fuisset, Protector Anglus exercitu stipatus per terram irrumperit; hunc comitabatur armata classis. Scotti parant exercitum et se Anglis objiciunt ad Pinciam vicum. Expediuntur arma. Tres diversae acies instruuntur: primae cura mandatur Angusio Comiti, e Dowglassiorum familia primario (nam hi omnes, extincto Rege, in patriam suis restituti bonis redierant), viro sane forti et scientia militari claro eoque honore digno; medium viris numerosam sibi sumpsit regendam Gubernator, Hamiltonius, Arraniae Comes, Castri Heraldi in Gallia Dux; postrema Georgio Gordonio, Huntlaeo, mandata. Angli procurrunt equites in primam aciem, quos animose excipit cum densa peditum phalange probe armata et sarissis instructa; post acre certamen et cruentam caudem Angli repulsi sparsim ad suos se referunt, nuntiantes aciem hostilem rumpi non posse. Angusius, cum sentiret damnum tormentis e navibus in eum intonantibus, servatis constanter ordinibus ad laevam a mari vicino flexit aciem, simul ut planius solum ad configandum haberet, nam antea hostes in eum e colle incubuerant. Angli deliberant quid facto opus haberent. Multo maxima pars recepcionis integris viribus suadebant, cum longe numerosiores suis hostium copias in oculis haberent. Jam obversis, et tantum non digressis, quidam respicientes vident omnia apud Scotos confusa, ordines desertos, multos projectis armis in fugam effusos. Acciderant haec errore eorum qui, non assueti armis, omnis disciplinae militaris ignari, cum cernerent Angusii aciem deseruisse stationem, mutationem loci fugam putabant, unde illi in veram fugam, nullo persequente, lapsi sunt, viros fortes et militares invitatos secum trahentes. Quid enim facerent, cum in tanta trepidatione, panico terrore omnibus perturbatis, ordines restitui non possent, ducum imperia non amplius audiri, nullus obedire? Ita universa patuere hosti, qui ad haec insperata laeti equis pedibus currentes, non amplius pugnam sed caudem faciunt. Supra septem millia caesorum ea clades hausit, qui omnes inulti ceciderunt. Multi,

captivi abducti, postea pecunia redempti, ad suos ex Anglia rediere. Pugnatum est 9 Septembris, 1547. Eam cladem ego quoque meaque familia (quanquam longe postea natus) sensimus, avo paterno illic caeso cum omnibus qui eum illuc comitati fuerant sub Huntilaei signis, patre ante quinque menses nato in cunis vagiente relicto.

Huntilaeus captivus in Angliam abductus, pro innumeris suorum qui captivi tenebantur de lytris pactus, sollertia sua custodia qua attinebatur elapsus ad suos incolumis rediit, ubi quanquam captivus et tristis abductus tristia et turbida omnia invenit. Maria enim Lotharinga (cedente Hamiltonio) rerum summae admota, femina magnanima, imperio par, periclitabatur a subditis suis, qui religionis reformatae larva suis comodis inhiabant. Magna pars nobilitatis, superba, factionibus scissa, egena, rebus novandis nomen dederat, antesignano Jacobo Stuarto, defuncti Regis nothro, Priore monasterii Sancti Andraeae. Nobilitati ostentantur patrimonia ecclesiastica praeda parata, cum ministri reformatores se pauculo contentos fore aperte profiterentur; plebi promissum exactionem decimarum, omnibus exosam, sublatum iri. His technis innumeri in arma acti. Reginam depellendam regimine censem, conventu ad id suorum habitu, Knoxus, qui classicum ad haec canebat, cum Willoxio sociisque, loca Scripturae Sacrae prolata et ad haec detorta proferentes, asserente illo potestatem reformandae religionis supremo magistratui incumbere, qui si renuat, jus illud ad nobilitatem devolvi, quae si hoc officio fungi nollet, licere plebi manus tam pio operi admoveare. Haec chartis mandata vix est qui crederet vera, si ego primus asseruissem. Ceterum jam tandem, postquam deferuit Puritanorum iis locis pristinus ardor, veritas rerum historica fide a viris claris, de quorum integritate nulla suspicio, jam tandem patet, Georgii Buchanani, scriptoris nostri, innumeris mendaciis de his aliisque rebus iis temporibus gestis plene refutatis. Ecclesiasticorum autem hominum, episcoporum, abbatum, priorum, praelatorum, infamia, vitia, tantis mutationibus ansam dedere; illorum enim superbia, avaritia, sui munera ignorantia, luxus et libido, nullo non odio habita, omnes in eos concivit, praemiis quae supra dixi propositis.

Regina Gubernatrix his rebus mire anxia, multa reformatoribus indulget, sed illi quanto leniorem inveniunt plura et majora poscere. Cum nullum finem malorum videret, sollicitat Henricum Secundum, Galliarum Regem, filiae sacerum, ad mittendum militem ut possint

regia jura tueri. Missis nonnullis, nam illi bellum cum Philippo, Hispaniarum Rege, erat, post varios rerum eventus pax infida coit; quo intervallo illa iter in septentrionalia regni habuit ad explorandos hominum animos et amicos parandos. Innernessam urbem proficiscenti erat in itinere Strabogia arx, comitatus caput, amoeno situ ad confluentes Bogii et Doverni fluminum posita, quam Huntilaeus adjectis veteri arcis novis structuris, omnia nulli sumptui parcens, magnifice exstruxerat. Hic illa liberaliter cum magno comitatu Gallorum praesertim excepta est. Post aliquot dies transactos, ne praegravaret hospitem, digredi parat. Huntilaeus, ad omnia illi semper obsequentissimus et partibus firmus, demissime rogat longiorem moram, nihil defuturum ad eam laute excipiendam. Vult inspici cellas, penusque copiose instructas; tanta autem volatilium et ferinae copia ejusque recentis ut mirum videri posset. Quaerentibus Gallis unde tanta et tam recentis abundantia refert ille, habere se in aviis in montibus locisque sylvestribus magno numero venatores aucupesque, unde ad se referatur quotidiana praeda quamvis locis longe distantibus. Henricus Clutinius Oisellius e nobilitate Gallica, qui Gubernatrixis consilia moderabatur, apud eam exclamat hunc hominem in tam angusto regno non ferendum, illum sic aequales excedere ut possit Regi Scoto formidini esse; revocandam in memoriam Duglassiorum nefandam audaciam, quae quas turbas dederit quamque Regibus formidolosas superiori saeculo nondum animis hominum excidisse; demetendas Huntilaeo alas ne nimium superbiat. Haec in praesens suppressa, ubi primum Edinburghum rediit, erupere, nec occasio quaerentibus defuit. Huntilaeus regni Cancellarius, quae prima post Regem dignitas, acquisiverat jus ad comitatum Moraviensem eamque possessione tenebat, postremo Comite extinto. Gubernatrix (a suis edocta) comitatum illum fisco deberi contendit, simul lite non judicata in illum involat, depulso Huntilaeo. Haec injuria tam graviter ejus animo sedit ut nunquam eam amplius visere (ne rogatus quidem) sustinuerit, idque odium eo, exulcerato ejus animo, processit ut, partibus desertis, ad eos quos inimicissimos expertus erat et ex animo detestabatur, vindictam spirans, se contulerit, auxiliis submissis juverit. Ceterum illa brevi spatio extincta. Gallis ope Anglorum regno per transactionem domum remissis, alia rerum scena succedit. Ceterum innumera rerum mihi praetereunda sunt, quae ad historiam spectantia procul instituto meo sunt.

Defuncto Rege Galliarum, Francisco Secundo, Maria, nostra Regina, ejus vidua, in suum regnum revehitur, cujus animo irrepsperat Jacobus, frater ejus nothus. Ab omnibus illa libentissime, ut videbatur, suscepta. Huntilaeus benevole inter alios et supra multos suscipitur, unde illi animus jus suum in Moraviae comitatum repetere, sed calliditate Jacobi paevertitur, nam ille, qui omnia apud sororem Reginam poterat, comitatum illum dono habet. Hoc animum Huntilaei vehementer pupugit, nullo tamen in Reginam officio praetermisso, cui illusum rerum insciae satis norat. Hinc odii, in posteros transmissi, contra Jacobum jam Moraviae Comitem jacta semina, magnis utriusque domus cladibus exercita, nisi a Jacobi Regis sapientia post longa tempora sopiri non potuere. Jam Regina insolentia reformatorum religionis, qui se dominos congregationis dici volebant, miserrime exercebatur. Illa religionis Catholico-Romanae, quam infans hauserat, retinentissima, a dominis illis congregationis cum contemptu habebatur. Dum regmini regni paeest mater ejus, Maria Lotharinga, primum summa votorum fuerat conscientiis hominum nullam vim adhiberi, dein sua sacra poscuntur; omnibus concessis nova, auctioribus jam viribus, poscuntur, iterumque alia. At Maria rerum potiente, Gallo et Anglo milite hinc inde dimisso, congregationarii duces non amplius aliud quam sua sacra pati; si qui aliter facerent, noxae futurum. Tempa, coenobia, monasteria ubique locorum diruuntur. Ejiciuntur religiosi, ad mendicitatem redacti. Libri, monumenta omnia vetustatis, una cum libris Romanae doctrinae, uno igni abolentur et quicquid Edwardi Primi Angli saevitiam effugerat hic perit. Neque haec plebs ausa est, sed ab iis qui rebus paeerant homines, ad haec idonei, in omnes partes cum plenis mandatis ablegati. Vix ac ne vix quidem sua sacra Reginae permittuntur. Moravius cum his consilia sociabat, docebat quid in rem esset; interea apud Reginam assiduus consiliis intererat, et tanquam sequester inter partes agebat. Illa supra aetatem (agebat enim annum vitae vigesimum secundum) quid ageret non habebat. Plurimi qui haec deplorabant, metu adversariorum potentiae (cum viderent Reginam in ordinem redactam, nihil praeter nomen inane regni habentem) non ausi ire contra, observabant quorsum hae perniciose novitates evasurae aut quem finem habituae essent, nam jam, Romanis sacris plane abdicatis, jura regia perclitabantur.

Accidit hoc tempore Joanni Gordonio, Huntilaei filio secundo-

genito, viro vel inimicorum confessione omnibus animi corporisque dotibus egregio, dissidium cum Barone Ogilvio, gentis suae aequa certe non contemnendae principe, fuisse ; cuius causas cum longum sit referre neque instituti ratio id patiatur, negligendae mihi. Illi forte Edinburgi obviam facti ferrum stringunt et inter se digladiantur. Ogilvius viribus et comitibus impar, etiam vulnere accepto, cedere cogitur, nemine tamen caeso. Moravius, qui ad omnia excubabat quibus illa domus affligi posset a qua sibi semper metuebat, occasionem avide arripit, queritur regiam majestatem spretam, vestigandum noxiū et cum eo legibus agendum. Ille deprehensus custodiae mandatur. Moravius, jam rerum in aula potens, ad exscindendam domum illam, ducta secum Regina quae obluctari non auderet, in septentrionalia regni digreditur ubi Huntilaei avitae sedes, iis locis opibus, amicis, clientelis supra ceteros illustris. Non dubitabat casus datum iri quibus eum multis spoliaret. Joannes autem filius, gnarus quo haec tenderent, custodia elapsus ad patrem se confert. Ille videns in se hanc fabam cudi, munit se, armatos cogit, filium primogenitum ad Hamiltonium, Arraniae Comitem, cuius filiam in matrimonium habebat, extra has turbas ablegat. Regina Aberdoniam adveniente, Huntilaeus uxorem feminam prudentem ad eam salutandam mittit simulque ad suam absentiam excusandam, cum non tuto in aula adversariis tam potentibus plena versari posset. Regina (dictante Moravio) refert ante omnia filium custodiae reddat, deinde ipse veniat multorum rationem redditurus. Ille haec ab uxore edoctus, ad vim depellendam, si qua inferatur, parat se. Reginae edicto jubentur omnes armati adesse ad eam comitandam Innernessam usque. Sic illa progreditur ; ubi illuc ventum, negatur in arcem aditus. In eam Huntilaeus conjecterat praesidiarios nonnullos, pessimo sane consilio, cum illa arx debilis contra vim non satis tuta esset. Fit vis : praesidiarii se dedunt ; qui omnes, quod ab initio aditus non patuisset, suspendio enecti. Cum nihil amplius illic agendum restaret, illa iterum Aberdoniam iter habet. Huntilaeus cum suis, quorum infra mille numerus, tutis se locis tenet, quibus saepe mutatis ad montem (Fair patria voce dictum) consedit, ad quatuordecim millia passuum Aberdonia distantem. Locus erat angustus, per quem decurrebat torrens impeditus et flexuosus, ubi copiae explicari facile non possent. Moravius cum suis urbe digressus accedit. Jubentur pedites vim facere locis impeditis et equiti incommodis. Ubi concursum est, Moraviani statim

diffugiunt. Hi erant maximam partem quos edicto ad signa vocaverat. Per vicinos in monte colles sparguntur, projectis armis. Moravius, vir constantis animi, in ancipiti non se deserit. Cum nullum effugium videret, jubet cohortem lectissimorum equitum, quam circa se habebat, hastis armata, stationem servare. Huntilaeus, fugam late effusam videns, immittit se cum suis equestribus copiis in cohortem illam quae servatis ordinibus locum tenebat. Sed pessimo consilio (unde omnium ruina) praeceperat suis ut, abjectis hastis, gladiis rem gererent. Ubi procursum contra hastatos nihil proficitur, imo hastata illa cohors per medios vadit, dissipat, fundit, in fugam universos agit. In illa rerum turba Huntilaeus captus, homo senex et mole corporis gravis, labore proelii defessus, inter capientium manus exspiravit. Capti duo filii, Joannes, et Adamus adhuc admodum adolescens. Caedes non magna neque multi captivi; quae fuit caedes, ab iis peracta qui initio diffugerant. Moravius multa nocte cum Huntilaei cadavere et duobus captivis filiis in urbem revehitur, ubi, post actas Deo de victoria gratias, Joannes captivus securi percutitur. Adami aetas misericordiam invenit. Huntilaei cadaver judicio sistitur, proscriptur ille cum universis qui illi adfuerant; eorum bona, arces, latifundia fisco addicuntur. Regina domum reducit Falcolandiam usque. Triste hoc illustris domus infortunium accidit 28 Octobris anno 1563.

Antequam ulterius progrederar, dicenda mihi de sobole hujus viri nonnulla. Conjugem habuit Elizabetham Ketham, Marescalli Comitis filiam, virilis animi feminam; Georgium, primogenitum et heredem afflictæ domus, nam Alexander, ante illum genitus et conjugatus, diem suum obierat; Joannem securi percussum, ut dictum mihi; Adamum, cui in hac caede parcitum fuerat (qui, si futura Moravio nota fuissent, non ejus manus effugisset, ille enim, vir manu ac consilio promptus, fratre defuncto, nepote adhuc impubere, fortunam domus magna fortitudine sustinuit); Jacobum, qui Jesuitarum societati ascriptus, apud eos magna senectute consenuit; Gulielmum designatum Episcopum Aberdonensem, qui juvenis adhuc Lutetiae obiit; Patricium, qui proelio ad Glenlivet, ut postea memorabitur, cecidit; Thomam et Robertum, quorum uterque improlis. Habuit praeterea feminei sexus Joannam, Comiti Bothuelio elocatam, et postea Comiti Sutherlandiae; alteram, cuius nomen intercidit, Comiti Atholiae elocatam; tertiam, Margaretam, Comiti Forbesio nuptam.

Moravius, qui non debilitatam sed eversam domum hanc concupisceret, statim a reditu curat Hamiltonium, Arraniae Comitem, ad dedendum Georgium Gordonium, tam infortunatae domus proximum heredem, generum suum, edicto moneri. Illi non tutum erat oblectari. Deditus igitur, conditur in arcem Dumbarram. Ibi arcta custodia septus, custodiendus in tempus opportunum ea exequendi quae ille de eo tollendo apud animum statuerat, cujus jam nimia potentia in multorum invidiam verterat et gratia apud Reginam, cuius nomine abutebatur, jam refixerat; quae omnia (cum non aliter posset) illi dissimulabat. Ille autem muliebris inconstantiae gnarus, mutationibus rerum praeverendum ratus, chartis quae quotidiana consuetudine ad multa peragenda Reginae manu signandae proponebantur unam immiscet, qua jubetur arcis Dumbarrae custos captivum suum securi percutere idque statim accepto mandato; quo celeriter perlato custos miratur et miseretur. Captivo omnia aperit. Ille in extremis constitutus, non tamen se deserit. Moravii hanc esse technam ad se perdendum asserit, hoc imprudenti Reginae surreptum, de cuius bona voluntate satis sibi constare. Rogat custodem ante omnia ex ipsa omnia cognoscere quid in tanta re agendum. Ille non invitus, citis equis, Edinburgum proficiscitur. Abest illinc arx illa viginti milliaribus; jam profunda nocte adveniens, janitoribus notus, intra palatium suscipitur. Accedit cubiculi Reginae fores, narrat se velle de rebus magnis Reginam affari. Illa jam composita lecto jacebat. Intromissus refert se mandato ad se perlato paruisse. Illa admirabunda quid mandati quaerit. Respondetur, "De Huntlaeo securi percutiendo". Illa commota in lachrymas effunditur. Custos mandatum profert. Exclamat illa, simul lachrymis manantibus, "Haec est fratri mei malitia, qui mihi ignarae et imprudenti in hoc, sicut in multis aliis, illusit". Tum custos, "Bene se habet quod nihil in re tanta praecipitaverim, fixum mihi fuit voluntatem tuam ex ore tuo discere". Tum illa hilaris, consciutto mandato, aliud ei praebet; habendum in custodia captivum donec illa statuat quid agendum, neque amplius chartis sed verbis suis de eo credendum. Tam prope absuit Huntlaeus neci dolis Moravii, qui ad eum perdendum semper excubabat. Hanc narrationem, omnibus neglectam qui illa tempora scripsere, a parente meo, ejus aevi aequali, qui multis ipse interfuit, inter alia fando habui.

Nunc mihi ulterius progredienti occurrunt luctuosissima tempora

quibus totum regnum, factionibus nobilium misere scissum, civili sanguine inundabat. Brevissimam indicem attexam earum rerum, sine quarum notitia domus Huntlaeae facta non satis plene cognosci possunt. Comes Lennoxius, ex omnibus Stuartorum familiis post Regem longe primus, a multo tempore in Anglia exul, illic fortunam habuit propitiam, auctus nuptiis Margaretae Douglassiae, Jacobi Quinti Regis sororis uterinae, quae illi enixa geminos mares qui jam adoleverant. Maria, Scotorum Regina, miserta domus cuius heredes illam propinqua cognatione attingebant, Lennoxium, rescissa proscriptione, avito patrimonio restituit. Henricus, e filiis major, ad salutandam Reginam in Scotiam venit, adolescens decorus. Cum multi exteri eam ambirent, illa viso Lennoxio apud animum statuit eum sibi maritum asciscere. Didita ejus rei fama varie (ut assolet) homines affecit. Arranius Comes, Castri Heraldi in Gallia Dux, proximus regni heres illa sine liberis decedente, homo miti et suavi ingenio, sponte nihil moturus, impediturus illas nuptias a Moravii satellitibus, ut credebatur et postea aperuere, protrahitur. Moravius aperte se opponit et, cum alia deessent, conqueritur subesse religioni periculum, cum adolescens Darnlius (hic enim tum illi titulus) Romano-Catholicam profiteretur. Cetera nobilitas Reginae voluntati obsequens, nisi si qui Moravii factioni se addixerant; ille autem non exiguis numerus. Regina, cui Moravius jam gravis, consilia ejus suspecta habebat, nimiam potentiam metuebat, multis experimentis edocta se precario regnaturam quamdiu Moravius sic incumberet. Ut praeverteret, ante omnia Huntlaeum, custodia eductum, rescissa proscriptione, libertati et bonis restituit, consiliis adhibet, dignitate Cancelarii eum ornat, quam pater ante tenuerat itidemque proavus, nam avus in prima adolescentia diem suum obierat. Habito nobilitatis conventu Sterlini, quorum omnium qui aderant consensus erat, consummantur nuptiae. Qui dissenserant fugiunt Edinburgum, unde vi tormentorum ab arce pulsi Dumfrisiam se conferunt; inde exacti in Angliam evadunt, semper asylum omnibus exilibus. Erant autem Dux Castri Heraldi, Moravius, Argathelius, Glencarnius, Rothesius. Non tamen digressus Moravius quin linqueret sibi fidos qui miscerent omnia et, cum non aliter possent, inter maritatos nuperrime dissidia sererent, quod ab illis (praesertim Mortonio) non segniter praestitum. Trahunt in partes Henricum Regem, jam incautum juvenem, eum a Regina contemni, nimiam jam Rizii (Itali natu) potentiam, quem illa ab epistolis habebat. Jam

indictus erat ad proscribendos exules ordinum conventus ; sed Moravius cum suis sic instruxere dolos ut Rizius (dum pranditur) protractus, tantum non aspectante Regina, multis vulneribus confoderetur praesente Henrico Rege, qui cum conjuratis advenerat. Illa interea uterum ferebat, nam Jacobus Rex post trimestre natus ; gnarum hoc illis, qui nihil potius quam abortum mallent. Tanta celeritate haec peracta ut multi nobiles, qui pro illa stabant et diversis palatii partibus deversabantur, nihil nisi rebus peractis resciverint. Hi erant Huntilaeus, Atholius, Bothuelius, Sutherlandius, Cathenesius, Flaminius, Levingstonius, quibus facile erat omnibus occurrisse. Illi emissi, quidam per fenestras elapsi. Custodes Reginae appositi. Moravius cum suis, jam paratis rebus, adsunt non aliter pedem regno inferre ausuri. Post unum aut alterum diem tempus conventui habendo advenit. Moravio apud suos sequestro, se judicio sistunt (nullus autem habitus fuit in tanta perturbatione), de innocentia sua protestantur et sic liberi in diversa abeunt. Sed ante haec Arranius eos deseruerat, quem Regina cupide suscipit cum ejus fugam satis sciret non ab ejus ingenio profectam. Illa jam paululum libera se confert Dumbarrum ; unde conjurati sibi metuentes, quidam Angliam repetunt, Mortonius et Lindesius precibus Huntilaei dantur.) Jacobus Rex nascitur in arce Edinburgensi 19 Junii anno 1566. Bothuelius ob nonnulla crimina antea relegatus in Galliam, quibus remissis in gratiam acceptus, homicidio Regis se polluit, unde Regina quoque infamia laborat.

Post multa contra utrumque armantur multi. Illa multis item militibus septa, petit cum ducibus colloqui, qui eam a colloquio captivam Edinburgum duxere et inde ad arcem in Levino lacu in Fifa in custodiam traducunt. Moravius ante haec in Galliam se subduxerat, praevisa tempestate futura. Sed jam rebus paratis opportune reddit. Antequam rediret, deliberatur quid de illa statuendum. Illa arcta custodia habetur, omnibus qui ei bene vellent seclusis. Legatis Franciae et Angliae negatur ad eam aditus. Illi qui haec patraran mittunt, jubent eam cedere regno, jus suum in filium transmittere. Negat illa pertinaciter ; metus mortis adhibetur ; Atholius curat monendam, nisi de vita periclitari velle, omnia concedere. Legatus Anglus, Throgmortonus, per internuntios idem vult, extorta captivae nihil nocitura. Fit diploma cessionis, aliudque quo tutela teneri Regis Moravio mandatur, aut eo renuente nominantur alii ; illa omnia, ne perfecta quidem, manu

signat. Exemplaria, archivis adhuc servata et impressa legum codici, praeferunt illam curis fractam et mole regnandi defessam (agebat autem annum aetatis vigesimum quintum) transtulisse a se in filium (vix illi decimus tertius vitae mensis transierat) et Moravium, ejus tutorem, omne jus suum. Nihil sibi praeter vitam servat; quae certe brevis sperabatur, nam illi perpetuo carceri eam jamdudum suffragiis addixerant. Nec mora. Jacobus jam inauguratur Rex. Dum haec fiunt, Moravius, tanquam omnium ignarus, in patriam revehitur, onus Proregis a se deprecatus, donec coactus videri vult id susceptum. Scribit ad illos qui a Regina stabant ut ad se veniant; abnuunt; indicit conventum ordinum; multi cum de ea actum putarent, adveniunt. Tum illa perpetuo carceri damnatur. Principio anni 1568 Regina ope Georgii Douglassii (qui Moravio frater uterinus erat) carcere educta; scapha ad ripam lacus sistitur, ubi paratis ad id equis Hamiltoniam arcem vehitur. Multi etiam eorum qui ei antea adversabantur et contra eam steterant, indignitate et severitate rerum moti, miserti ejus ad eam tuendam confluunt, ut jam millia aliquot circa se haberet. Moravius Glascuae, quae tantum octo millia passuum Hamiltonia arce abest, arma parat. Illa Britannodunum, arcem inexpugnabilem, cum suis iter facit. Prima Reginae acies cum copiarum robore Argathelio mandatur. Uterque exercitus citus progreditur ad occupandum collem, cuius qui potens esset spem victoriae faciebat. Argathelius accelerat sed in itinere sontico morbo correptus, cum se loco movere non posset, agmen subsistit. Sic loco exclusi pugnam tamen ineunt. Post modicam pugnam Moravius eos in fugam agit. Regina, omnium spectatrix, vix enim mille passus loco in quo pugnatum aberat, paucis comitibus vitae consultit, et pessimo consilio, navicula consensa, in Angliam vicinam navigat. Scribit ad Elizabetham Reginam, petit ut ad illam iter facere patiatur. Elizabetha eam non videre certa sed neque dimittere, sepius eam nonnullis copiis, et mutatis saepius locis in interiora regni traductam custodiae mandat.

Moravius, jam Prorex et sine aemulo, conventum ordinum habet, ubi mulctantur qui contra eum steterant. Vadit in Angliam rationem actorum Elizabethae redditurus, quae non omnino severitatem ejus suorumque contra Reginam probabat. Redit in Scotiam, parat in Arranium Hamiltonium vim. Ille cum accedit, vim deprecatur. Proxima de Huntlaeo cura, quem semper oderat. Illi graviora pro-

ponuntur; clientibus ejus amicisque graves mulctae indicuntur. Ipse autem, expertus hominis inimicissimi implacabile odium, secedere regno statuit seque melioribus temporibus servare. Omnibus ad fugam paratis, stabat ad anchoras in ostio Speae fluminis navis instructa, quam intra unum aut alterum diem consensurus erat, cum optatus de nece ejus nuntius eum, itinere neglecto, ad alia subeunda avertit. Necessitate rerum suarum domum revocatur (haec enim in septentrione ubi Huntlaeus plurimum poterat agebantur), interim relinquit qui mulctas exigant. Illi huic operi gnaviter incubuere, donec nuntius caedis omnes deterruit; cum enim, domitis inimicis, securus omnium sibi videretur, a Jacobo Hamiltonio, homine impigro, in vindictam privatae injuriae pila trajectus, occubuit Limnuchi ad diem 23 Januarii anni 1569. Erant in hoc homine pleraque laude digna, multa quae excusari non possent. Firmae corporis vires, nullis laboribus impar, rebus agendis celer occasionses fortuitas rapere et in rem suam vertere, audacia quae bellatorem deceret, sed illa cauta prudentia temperata, amicis indulgens unde illi causa necis; casta domus procul luxu, procul luxuria. Quanquam ipse spurius patre Jacobo Quinto, qui in juventute in omnem libidinem effusus, non tam suo ingenio (parentes enim Reges ex illa familia non sic se habuere) sed Duglassiorum culpa qui, pueritiae ejus regnique potentes, omnia ei indulsere quibus eum obnoxium haberent; non sic Moravius, quem nullius unquam praeter uxorem feminae consuetudine tactum satis certum erat. Dederat a principio nomen Religioni Reformatae quam Knoxus Geneva advexerat; an ex animo, an in spes suas incertum, certum tamen eam propagando proximum regio culmini locum tenuisse. Laborabat tamen suis vitiis, quod in multis observatum, praecipue dum puellam, unicam Buchaniae Comitis heredem, ad se in spem conjugii traducit, sed dum iter ad septentrionalia regni habet, allactus forma virginis, Marescalli Comitis filiae, neglecta priore, istam tori sociam delegit, servato tamen Buchaniae comitatu. Illa spreta in aedibus ejus maternis mansit, quam tamen Robertus Douglassius, frater ejus uterinus, spe comitatus sumpsit uxorem, simulque quae uxor erant ab illo repetit, neque desunt amici justa petenti, unde invitus reddit ea quae spe devoraverat, multis tamen latifundiis detractis lacera. Erat illi profunda ambitio, unde Reginae nuptiis adversabatur, et quanquam religio praetextui erat, viri sagaces qui introspexerant ejus ingenium videbant illum privato altiora meditari et,

si forte Regina soror orba liberis vita abiret, sceptrum invasurum. Non difficile ei Arranium, proximum lege regni heredem, hominem mitem et mansuetum, excludere. Proludia ejus consilii in vulgus sparsa a Knoxo et Buchanano, quorum uterque scriptis contra muliebre regimen intonuerat. Nobilitatis maximam partem metu aut blanditiis obnoxiam habebat. Inter alios Argathelius, vafer et varius, habebat in matrimonio Jacobi Quinti ex alia pellice filiam, unde cum Moravio affinitas. Mortonium omnium arcanorum conscientiam et per eum Duglassios in potestate habebat. Marrius sanguine junctus, ejus sorore natus. Atholius tot consentientibus nihil ausurus. Ab Huntilaeo ingens metus qui praeter suam potentiam Hamiltoniis affinitate junctus erat, quem cum flectere non posset, evertere studuit. Hos utrosque Buchananus in historia sua in Moravii patroni sui gratiam, qui eum pueritiae Jacobi Regis admoverat, omni infamia contra veritatem, contra historiae leges dehonestare conatus est; at Jacobo Rege adulto et civilibus odiis sepultis, hi libri lege lata prohibiti. Denique ministri, qui tum multum apud plebem poterant, etiam e suggestis declamationibus turbulentis civilibus rebus se admiscuerant, illis maxime infesti qui summis praeerant, nobilitati graves, semper avidi nunquam sati; hi omnes nihil non pro illo ausuri, sed numine divino aliter statuente frustra fuere.

Auditio Proregis caede, qui pro Regina stabant animos tollunt, veniunt in spem collapsa restaurari posse, coeunt, deliberant quid facto opus. Regina captiva, de omnibus admonita, vices suas Arranio et Huntilaeo mandat, jubens eos summae rerum praeesse. Illi se copiis saepiunt, in occasiones intenti. Regii, qui pro Jacobo infante se profitebantur, non sibi desunt. Lennoxium, Jacobi avum paternum, Proregem dicunt. Elizabetha Angla legatum mittit qui pacem suadeat; nonnihil verita ne Galli advocarentur in subsidium, quorum illa viciniam toleratura non erat. Ceterum tumidis ira et odio animis, et mutuis caedibus efferatis, pax coire non potuit. Elizabetha immittit in Scotiam copias ad ulciscendas recentes injurias, nam limitanei a caede Moravii praedas ex Anglia abegerant. Illi multa vastant non sine caede, et ad sua redeunt. Prorex Berechinum se confert, oppidum immunitum capit, quosdam qui se in turri tuebantur obsidet, deditos suspendio necat. Argathelius, relictis Reginae partibus, ad Proregem se confert. Huntilaeus cum suis Edinburgum se confert ad impediendum conventum ordinum quem Prorex Lennoxius indixerat. Ab illis stabat arx, cui

praefectus erat Grangius. Nihilominus Prorex in aversa parte extra muros tentat conventum habere; sed rebus intutis conventum illum Sterlinum transfert ad 3 Augusti anni 1571. Elizabetha Angla de induciis agit, quas Prorex aspernatur. Reginae captivae proceres conventum ordinum Edinburgi habent. Verum conventus plane utrinque illegitimi, sciso factionibus regno, cum paucissimi adessent qui jus suffragii haberent. Qui Edinburgi convenerant in spem veniunt opprimendi adversarios Sterlini agentes, qui tanquam alta pace incuriose se habebant, proscriptionibus inimicorum animis intenti. Huntilaeus igitur, comite Waltero Scoto, Bucleuchio, secreto eductis bis centenis equitibus et ter centenis peditibus quos ad celeritatem itineris equis undique conquisitis imposuerant (abest autem Sterlinum Edinburgo ad viginti quatuor milliaria), vesperi digressi, ante lucem Sterlinum ingrediuntur, urbem occupant. Nemo repertus qui obviam iret, non vigil, non armatus. Extrahunt igitur e cubilibus multos e proceribus, omnium ignaros; quibus captis custodes apponunt. Marrius Comes, praefectus arcis, in ea deversabatur. Ille diluculo, auditio in urbe tumultu, assumptis aliquot armatis, per posticam paucis notam in suas aedes, quas in urbe tum aedificabat foro imminentes, se confert. Sclopetis in confertos hostes rem agit. Cum ad eum depellendum perveniri non posset, illi dispersi foro cedunt. Jam regii armati frequentes convenerant, habebant enim ad septingentos milites et oppidanos item armatos plus quingentos. Hi dispersos hostes adorti urbe pellunt. Fit magna rerum commutatio. Captivi proceres a quibus captivi tenebantur hos capiunt. Magna de Prorege liberando contentio: in hoc tumultu Prorex, pila trajectus, cadit, et cum eo Wormestonus, equitum ductor, vir fortis, pila item trajectus, occumbit. Huntilaeus suos, jam rebus desperatis, paucissimis amissis, reducit; nemo rece- dentes insequitur, et tanquam in pacato Edinburgum reddit. Erat ille vir probus, et quanquam negaverat Elizabethae Angiae pacem habere atque arma deponere, hoc sociorum culpa factum erat: ille rerum Scoticarum post longum exilium non satis gnarus, eorum consiliis regebatur. Utraque pars ejus morte indoluit. Suffectus illi a suis Marriae Comes. Ille statim cum copiis Edinburgum advolat. Muros urbis a parte australi infirmos, novem majoribus tormentis Sterlino avectis, quatit; qui in urbe erant nova munimenta objiciunt. Cum nihil proficeret, Letham cum suis migrat; est autem Letha portus et

navale urbis, ab ea ad milliare unum dissita. In tanta vicinia per totam hiemem varia fortuna velitationibus nunc equestribus nunc pedestribus certatum est.

Cum his nihil ad summam proficeretur, Marrius Prorex, cui omnia in borealibus male se habebant, suscitat in Huntilaeum Forbesios, gentem tum illi inimicam. Ejus gentis primus auctor ante aliquot saecula ex Hibernia huc immigrarat et, fortibus ausis Regibus probatus, latifundia ad Donam fluvium in Marria pretium strenue navatae operae habuerat. Tractu temporis ejus soboles in numerosam gentem creverat, quae aucta agris, latifundiis, in multis familiis discreta, numero opibusque creverat; a fontibus Donae per ejus fluvii decursum late se diffuderat, imo per multas partes dioceseos Aberdonensis multa vindicaverant. Sic sedibus immisti Gordonis, quanquam non satis concordes. Sic tamen frequentibus conjugiis invicem juncti, quod hucusque durat, ut mirum sit has affinitates non potuisse feros animos utrinque mollire. Cum armis omnes ceteri harum regionum incolae illis [duabus familiis facile cedant]; viri fortes, audaces, ad bella prompti, quorum nunquam discordibus saeculis materia deerat. Hi cum Huntilaeo pro Jacobo Secundo Rege acie ad Berechinum steterant, ut in superioribus mihi dictum est. Agris et latifundiis ab eo donati, quae hucusque eorum posteri jure clientelari possident, at variantibus temporum vicibus his nunc civilibus bellis acres inimicitiae cum Huntilaeo intercedebant; quarum causas referre longum est, et, quanquam mihi probe cognitae, instituti mei ratio non me patitur in illas expatriari. Cum hae inimicitiae Proregi Marrio satis cognitae essent, suscitat eos contra Huntilaeum ad distrahendas ejus vires, quem satis norat rebus suis domi prospicere necessum habere. Illi statim in arma ruunt. Arx eorum primaria, cui nomen Drimminor, abest Strabogia ad sex millia passuum, paulum a via regia qua in australia regni fert iter; huc frequentes conveniunt.

Adamus Gordonius, Huntilaei frater, quem adolescentia a nece servaverat cum pater acie ad Corrichiam occumberet (frater securi percussus fuerat), jam vir audacia, fortitudine nemini secundus, impiger, rebus agendis celer et occasionibus intentus, armarat suos ad fratrem iter facturus. Audit gentem inimicam expectare praetereuntem. Ille nihil haec moratus in viam se dat. Dum praetervehitur illorum conventum, mittit qui nuntient se iter alio habere, eorum agros, qui ad

Donam fluvium in itinere erant, sine maleficio transiturum. Illi metuentes suis rebus transeunte hoste, negant iter pacificum, se instructos objiciunt; ita concussum est. Illos ducebat Arthurus Forbesius, principis familiae frater, vir imperterritus, qui tamen, ut fertur, dum deliberatur in eos quid faciendum, pugnam dissuaserat (adeo generosa ingenia, armis invicta, rationi cedunt), at a suis in pugnam abreptus manum conserit. Post modicum certamen, inter primos pugnans, cadit Arthurus et cum eo omnis suorum ferocia. Diffugiunt, dissipantur, in diversa abeunt. Victores, modica caede edita, absistunt itinere, cum probe scirent hostes vires reparaturos. Adamus sollicite vestigat quid consilii hostes capiant. Prorex harum rerum admonitus eos per epistolas solatur, et ne animis fracti deficiant, mittit binas cohortes veteranorum militum cum ducibus suis, quibus a Prorege stipendia procedebant. His aucti iterum periclitari volunt; collecti igitur in unum, Aberdoniam pergunt, ubi Adamus cum suis haerebat. Ille suos urbe educit, oppidanis autem tuba prohibitis edixerat, ne quisquam se turbis his immisceat, sed domi se quieti contineant; quamvis Buchananus falso (ut multa alia) coactos sequi oppidanos scribat. At ex civibus non pauci, qui haec omnia praesentes videre, mihi quae scribo retulerunt: septem omnino ex civibus Forbesiis, tres vero Adamo in pugna aderant. Hostes confidenter progrediuntur, primi erant pedites. Adami autem pedites, quibus imperabat vir harum rerum probe gnarus, conduntur in viam publicam aliquantum depressam, quae utrasque acies dividebat, moniti ne ante signum a se datum loco moverent. Hostium pedites parum hoc animadverso sclopetis rem gerentes in equites longius dissitos imbrex pilarum explodunt. Iterum iterumque tonant, donec, exhausto pyro pulvere, Gordoniani pedites alacres in eos feruntur, eorumque ordinibus solutis magnam stragem faciunt. Ducibus imprimis caesis, paucissimi evasere. Dum haec fiunt, concurrunt equestres acies ubi utrinque robur exercituum erat. Pellunt, pelluntur; immisti, ira et odiis fervidi, gladiis ensibusque rem gerunt. Ex iis quibus equi caesi quidam lapide percutit in galea, magnis viribus, ipsum Adamum; quo ictu exanimatus equo provolvitur, ac sui, de illo actum putantes, in vindictam ferociter assurgunt, adversam aciem perturbant, frangunt, dissipant, magna caede grassantur. Adamus interea detracta galea, hausto aere, redivivus, poscit equum suisque se ostendit. Jam non amplius pugna sed fuga immista caede.

Multi captivi, imprimis Joannes Forbesius, Comitis primogenitus, qui universis praeerat. Haec in campis ad urbem proximis acta, spectantibus oppidanis. Vix quadraginta dies elapsi a prima strage ad hanc alteram.

Hac Victoria quicquid terrarum a Dea flumine ad ultimos septentriones pertinet Mariae Reginae partibus vindicatum est; nam ubi Forbesii fracti animis arma posuere, nemo postea quicquam ausus est. At Marrius, Prorex, animi anxius non se deserit: cogit exercitum armis, viris, equis egregie instructum. Huic praeficiuntur Comites Crafordius, Buchanius, Glammius, Mareschalli Comitis filius primogenitus. Hi in Adamum, qui omnia pro arbitrio in septentrionibus agebat, immittuntur. Ille omnia haec edoctus per fidos exploratores, eorum vires, consilia, itinera edoctus, cum mille delectis equitibus obviam ire parat. Venerant illi Berechinum oppidum, quod Aberdonia triginta duo milliaria abest, adsitum flumini cui Australis Eskae nomen. Abest vero oppido ad septentrionem ad quatuor milliaria aliud flumen ponte junctum, cui Septentrionalis Eskae nomen. Adamus omnem famam sui adventus praeveniens, citum agmen rapit. Hostium duces et quicunque ex exercitu oppido capi poterant in eo deversabantur; ceteri sparsi per omnem viciniam (hoste procul ut illis videbatur agente) hospitia sumpserant. Pontem Eskae Septentrionalis, quo ad eos aditus, firma custodia sepserant, ita nullus illis ab hoste metus. Adamus cum suis intempesta nocte ad pontem vim facit. Vigiles re inopinata territi diffugiunt. Hos omnes caedit aut capit, ne nuntius in oppidum perferatur; ad quod velociter accurrit. Multa adhuc nocte, omnia imparata reperta, oppidum apertum, nulli vigiles, nullae excubiae; irrumpit; eorum qui in plateis reperti aut ad tumultum aedibus prodierant stragem facit. Duces lectis semisomnes exciti, repentina pavore seminudi per posticas elapsi, pedibus diffugiunt, tenebris non armis defensi; ac nisi tubarum clangor impestivus eos altum stertentes excivisset, omnes captivos habuisset. Qui extra urbem hospitabantur conquisiti, quidam caesi, omnes quibus cura salutis, amissis multam partem equis, armis omnibusque impedimentis, nuntium cladis ad Proregem referunt. Ille maestus deliberat quid agendum, non sane immerito, nam haec victoria, percussis omnium animis, Merniam et Angusiam victoribus addiderat, ubi nihil tutum Taodunum usque, ad Tai ripam positam amplam urbem, quae sibi metuens praesidiarium militem ex vicina Fifa provincia trans amnem advocaverat.

Hoc rerum statu Elizabetha Angla per legatum de pace agit. Cum conveniri non posset, de induciis agitur; de his in duos menses pactum, quibus exeuntibus in duos alios menses prorogantur, interea de pace agitur. At Marrius, Prorex, cui multa male cesserant, cum nullum finem laborum cerneret, morbo aut moerore animi finem vivendi fecit mense Octobri anno 1572. Huic avita et antiqua nobilitas gentis Areskinorum, unde etiam titulus dignitatis. Ejus majores, extincta stirpe Comitum de Marria, in illum comitatum jura successionis arrogabant; quae lis in pueritia Jacobi Secundi Regis agitata. Areskinus causa ceciderat. Inde Jacobus Tertius, itidem Quartus et Quintus, Reges, illum comitatum patrimonii regii partem habuere, etiamque Maria Regina, quae sceptris admota, cum frater nothus a principio omnia apud eam posset, offert ei comitatum hunc. Abnuit, poscit Moraviae comitatum, quem ab illa liberaliter habet. Causa renuendi Marriam suberat, quod nolle Areskino avunculo praejudicare; unde illa, commendante et deprecante fratre, Marriae comitatum Areskino largitur. Sic uterque comitatus patrimonio regio avulsus. Haec eo libentius ab illa acta, cum videret multos e nobilitate obsequium regale spernere, ut sibi pararet amicos quos contumacibus opponeret. De fratribus fide (qui postea omnium malorum fax) nihil dubitabat. Areskinum hac liberalitate gratuita sibi devincire voluit, qui multa et magna de se pollicitus adeo tamen nihil praestitit, ut nullum postea infestiorem inimicum experta sit. Moravio sanguine junctus, ab eo totus peperdit. Illa se delusam sentiens, de eo apud multos conquesta, perfidiam et ingratitudinem ejus acerbis verbis saepe detestabatur.

Durantibus adhuc induciis Mortonius a suis Prorex dicitur. Throgmortonus, legatus Anglus, de pace agit. Mortonius, vir prudens, non refragatur. Videbat regno factionibus sciso suam auctoritatem inutilem, multa etiam fortuita (sicut Marrio acciderat) eam omnem debilitare aut convellere posse: adulto Principe mutationes rerum hominumque secuturas, pro summis periculis laboribusque fortasse malam sibi gratiam rependendam. Haec taliaque animo voluntati pacem omnino suadebant. Qui pro Regina stabant (hi erant omnium nomine Arranius et Huntilaeus, nam Argathelius defecerat ad hostes) magnis angustiis conflictabantur. Religio Catholico-Romana (pro qua tutanda aut revertenda ab initio videri volebant Reginae hostes) plane exulabat aut in angulis latitabat, nullum ejus amplius exercitium publicum. Regina

arcta custodia septa, cuius etiam vitae metuebatur, ab illa nullum amplius subsidium, imo literarum commercio cum illa sublato; omnia ex Anglia infesta, paratis etiam copiis, quando opus esset, in eos immittendis; auxilia a Gallis sera, aut potius nulla, flagrantibus per totum illud regnum civilibus bellis; aut si quid opis, statim e vicina Anglia exercitum adfuturum, neque quieturum nisi depulsis Gallis; Anglorum copias in tanta vicinia facile ubi opus suppleri posse, non item e Gallia. Erat et utrisque commune periculum, agricultura cessante famis metus, quae vel invitatos ponere arma coactura esset. Qui pro Regina stabant, nullum tempus magis opportunum ad pacem amplectendam rati quam nunc cum recentibus victoriis terribiles hosti haberentur. Si haec occasio elabatur, aut inclinatio rerum aliqua sequatur, non jam pax sed victorum arbitrium pro pace habendum; unde proscriptiones, exilium, mulctationes bonorum, imo securis et supplicia plerisque metuenda. Ecclesiastici etiam, qui suis commodis studiose advigilabant, cum auctoritatem suam, seditionibus omnia miscentibus, labefactatam dolerent neque nisi pacatis rebus restitu posse, ad otium et quietem proni. Sic conspirantibus in unum animis, multum laborante legato Anglo praecipue in gratiam Mortonii, Proregis, qui ab Elizabetha Angla totus pendebat, pax coit. Solus Grangius, Edinburgensis arcis praefectus, propositis conditionibus quas Mortonius non probaret, communi tractatu contineri noluit, quamvis saepe a sociis monitus ut sibi tempestive caveret. Ita sibi relicta; ceteri omnes arma deponunt, et ad sua pacate discedunt. Arx venientibus ex Anglia copiis auxiliaribus ad Mortonium cum magno tormentorum apparatu, post aliquot dierum obsidionem, territis praesidiariis deditur. Grangius suppicio afficitur; primarii quidam qui illic latebant extracti, quidam ad mortem damnati, quibusdam parcitum est. Haec acta anno 1573.

Huntilaeus post tot exactos labores, quibus tota vita a prima adolescentia semper immistus, publicis calamitatibus tandem securus, otium amplexus, rerum suarum naufragia colligit. Ad rem privatam attentus, aetatem agit publicis curis vacuus. Cum prope triennium vixisset, in arce Strabogiae apoplexia correptus mortalitatem explet. Conjugem, ut dixi, Arraniae Comitis filiam habuit, quae enixa est Georgium primogenitum et heredem; Alexandrum cui Strath-Avinia regio in mediterraneis cessit; Gulielmum qui in Gallia religioni nomen dedit; Joannam,

unicam filiam, quam frater elocavit Cathenesiae Comiti e Sanclarorum nobili et antiqua stirpe. Mors ejus incidit in annum 1576.

Jam ad tempora nostrae memoriae propiora ventum, et de rebus sermo habendus, quarum maxima pars in meam aetatem incidit; sed nescio quo fato libera narratio periculi plena, est enim (ut ait poeta) periculose plenum opus aleae; et nisi mihi praeivisset historia de his rebus in lucem missa, quae publice prostat, Archiepiscopus Spotswodus, regni Cancellarius, non erat mihi tutum, calatum ad sequentia admoveare. Ille etiam animos fecit Roberto Johnstono, viro ingenuo et veritatis amanti, qui Latine quae sequuntur a Marpii morte fuse persecutus est. Johnstonus liberius, Spotswodus parcus multo ecclesiasticorum avaritiam et superbiam taxant, qui ad eam audaciam prorupere, ut Regi suo ponere leges et rebellibus aperte favere pietatis larva nixi sint. Knoxus a principio, tanquam qui jus figendi et refigandi leges et canones in ecclesia solus haberet, disciplinam ecclesiasticam e suo cerebro maximam partem libro qui hodieque exstat complexus est. Episcoporum nomine abdicato, eandem paulo minus auctoritatem in suos superintendentes transtulit, legitima et genuina Graeca voce in barbaro-Latinam mutata, novam et per mille et quingentos annos orbi Christiano incognitam politiam ecclesiae obtrusit; quae apud Scotos in usum venit, donec ad annum 1575 Andraeas Melvinus Geneva adveniens, luce nova corruscans, episcopos simulque Knoxi superintendentes evertit, tenuitque ut paritas in ministris locum haberet. At democraticum hoc regimen paucis annis in turbidam oligarchiam mutantum fuit, non illam sane aristocraticam, sed ubi nonnulli saepe de faece vulgi omnia ad lubitum agebant, ferebant. Sed de his satis et utinam de hisce plura dicendi abforet occasio omnis; nunc coepta persequamur.

Georgius Gordonius, de quo nunc mihi dicendum est, Georgio patri suo in fortunam domus successit. Primis adolescentiae annis missus in Galliam ab iis cuius tutelae commissus erat, illic aliquot annos egit; turbis domesticis nunquam interquescentibus huc appulsus, teneram aetatem iis rebus excoluit, quae annos et natales deerent. Post justam moram apud extraneos in patriam remeans, Jacobo Regi optatus advenit; sed antequam progrediar, quae post mortem parentis ejus publice acta sunt, cursim memorabo, ut inde sciri possit quibus de causis Huntilaeus hic e primaria nobilitate supra multos rebus publicis sit immistus.

Mortonius, Prorex, vir prudens, expertae in armis fortitudinis, arma

etiam ponere norat. Ille, restituta pace, Regi et regimini suo auctoritatem conciliavit. Fundendo sanguini alienus. Primo parcus justis de causis, aerario exhausto, patrimonio regio multum imminuto licentia superiorum temporum, Proregibus nimium sibi suisque clientibus largientibus, quorum pleraque Mortonius ad jus regium revocavit. Monetae exactam rationem habuit, nummis aureis et argenteis justi valoris et ponderis affatim cisis. Cogebantur enim negotiatores certum pondus auri et argenti infecti secundum aestimationem mercium evectarum domum referre; hoc ad monetarios delatum statim superiorem inopiam supplevit. Ille ipse nulli intolerabilis, nulli gravis, inimicitias depositus, nisi Arranio supra ceteros paulo severior; didicerat enim (nescitur unde) Arranium sibi fatalem futurum, quod certe tenuit, omnibus tamen ex ea familia insontibus. Multos tamen avaritia ejus offenderat, statim a pace ad opes per fasque nefasque cumulandas. Oderant eum etiam ecclesiastici quorum desideriis cum non satisfaceret, quod non sine multo discrimine fieri posset, eos sapienter eluserat, monens eorum postulata supra Proregis auctoritatem esse, expectandam Regis legitimam aetatem ad tam ardua finienda. Prima illi calamitas ab Argathelio et Atholio, qui primo inter se discordes, postea conjunctis animis, eum evertendum statuerunt, et perfecerunt, quam historiam referre longum esset. Conquesti de eo apud Regem duodecennem, supra illam tamen aetatem prudentem, advocantur Sterlinum quidam e nobilitate. Jubetur Mortonius se judicio sistere. Ille stomachabundus (nihil enim in ea causa de qua quaerebatur injuste egerat) per amicos respondet, a se nihil actum de quo quaeri posset, se sibi omnibusque probis conscienti nihil nisi secundum leges fecisse, hoc argumento futurum, se, si ita proceribus et Regi videatur, cedere summo loco paratum. Hoc ab infensis avide arreptum, et ille Proregis dignitate exolutus statuit privatus vivere. Aliquot e nobilitate, sed maximam partem illi adversa, delecti ut Regi sint a consiliis, inter ceteros etiam Mortonius, cui primus locus assignatur. Sic verum nova facies in aula; tamque varia dicenda veniunt ut his non sit hic locus. Conventus ordinum indicitur; scinditur inter se nobilitas, Sterlini an Edinburgi habendus. Andraeas Melvinus Geneva domum redit et Knoxi politiam ecclesiasticam evertit, paritatem ministrorum asserit, interim ille omnibus dominatur, ascitis paucis qui idem sentiebant.

Dum haec fiunt, Amedaeus Stuartus, Aubignius, Regi sanguinis

propinquitate junctus, venit e Gallia, ubi natus et fortunas amplas habebat, desiderio visendi eumque salutandi. Ille optatissimus hospes cultu et suavitate morum, nulli gravis, apud Regem agit. Hunc statim Rex ad honores et opes evehit. Donatur comitatu Lennoxiae et monasterio Arbrothensi, assumitur in consiliarium; unde in illum quorundam nobilium livor, qui aegris oculis haec fieri videbant, cumque nihil innocentiae ejus objici possit, advocantur in subsidium ecclesiastici. Queruntur Romano-Catholicos in aula foveri, summisque dignitatibus auctos. Rex cum nonnullis e ministris, ad id delectis, cum eo de divino cultu agunt tantumque proficiunt ut ille manus dederit. Nihil tamen profectum, ministris conversionem hanc plane simulatam dictitantibus, quod fortasse verum videri potuisset, nisi ille, reversus in Galliam, Lutetiae eandem religionem quam in Scotia hauserat moriens constanter servasset. Dissidia Regi cum ecclesiasticis urgentibus praxin disciplinae ab Andraea Melvino propositae, multum a Knoxo diversae. Rex vult omnia comperendinari donec solennis ordinum conventus de iis statuat, illi spreto mandato operi promovendo strenue incumbunt, mandantes omnibus novam disciplinam suscipere. Mortonius inimicis praevalentibus securi percutitur, immerito sane, si virtutes ejus vitiis comparentur. Lennoxii comitatus in ducatum mutatus. Robertus, e Jacobi Quinti nothis unus, accipit comitatum Orcadum et Zetlandiae. Ruthvenus Gouriae comitatu auctus provehitur, in sumnum ordinem allactus, ejus filius qui caedem Rizii praesente Regina ausus fuerat.

Ceterum non injuria qui haec lecturi sunt admiraturi sunt quomodo in regno tot tantisque dissidiis obnoxio, quae ut plurimum in multorum necem erupere, Regibus tutis esse licuerit. Nobilitatis vitio haec plerumque accidere, quae privatis injuriis acta inter se conflictabatur. Quibus supra vicinos opes, clientes, potentia, dum amicorum etiam infimorum facinoribus indulgent, graves inimicitias in se suscitant, ad quas sedendas, justitiamque servandam, Regi opus erat se iis immiscere. Jacobo Quinto jam vita abeunte magna dissidiorum materies, quae tota ab Anglorum et Gallorum factionibus manavit, quae hic cruentis certaminibus exarsit. Mutata quoque religionis facies divulsit inter multos concordiae, etiam inter cognatos, vincula. Nullo Rege ad haec prohibenda, Regina regni herede in Galliam enupta, nullis Gubernatoribus potentiae aut auctoritatis satis erat ad haec pacanda. Cumque superioribus saeculis Reges vigerent, illis pueris et sub tutela agentibus, mirum

quantum turbatum sit invidia in eos qui pueritiae regiae admoti rerum summae praeerant; adultis etiam Regibus non cessatum, dum multi aegris oculis eorum fortunam aspiciunt quos Regi carissimos vident; unde livore acti mutationes exitiosas saepe sibi ipsis parturiunt. Hoc dissidiorum semen nullo non saeculo apud nos viguit, neque ulla alia gens (legenti historias constabit) hujus labis immunis; ceterum apud nos magis periculosa, quanto infirmior Princeps et nobilitas plus satis (non opibus sane sed) amicis, cognatione et clientelis potens. Vix unquam tamen auditum tam irrequietos homines in regiam domum aliquid molitos, quam semper unice salvam semper cupiebant. Ali quando emersere tyranni, sed ex regia domo, quibus depulsis sceptra ad legitimos heredes rediere; unde ad nos propagata est ab antiquissimis temporibus germana et incorrupta Principum series.

Ceterum, ut redeam unde digressus sum, Lennoxio apud Regem gratioso, nonnullus e nobilitate novarum rerum studia in eum accendit. Ille miti ingenio, nulli gravis, Regi sanguine paterno junctus, non tamen male feriatorum hominum livorem effugere potuit; ad eum regno pellen-dum associant se, neque hanc associationem vel conjurationem vel conspirationem dixerim cum nullus illis animus nisi ad eum a Rege depellendum, quod nisi illo in Galliam amandato fieri non posse probe norant. Coeunt ad haec profienda Marrius, Gaurius nuper in supremum ordinem regio favore electus; his se jungunt Lindesius, Boydius, reguli (hi sunt nobilitatis primogeniti filii vel proximi heredes), Glammius, et Oliphantius, praeterea Abbates qui, mutatis sacris, coenobiorum proventibus fruebantur, Fermelinodus, Pasletensis, Driburgus, Cames-Kennethus, etiam comarchae ex inferiori nobilitatis gradu Dudipius, Cleishius, et Lacus Levini. Hi Regem Ruthvenae (quae Gaurii arx erat) forte agentem, cum discedere vellet, sistunt, comitatum qui ei aderat mutant, substitutis e suis. Haec ille impatientissime tulit. Lennoxius, qui Dalkethae in vicinia Edinburgi agebat, his auditis, ad illum liberandum arma parat. Multi indignitate rei moti confluunt. Qui eum habebant ex adverso regio nomine interdicunt armis, Lennoxius regno exceedere jubetur. Ille Britannodunum secedit, multis illum comitantibus, pluribus etiam affluentibus, qui omnes minaci edicto jubentur in domus suas abire. Cum a praesentia sua metueret periculum Regi, statuit in Galliam secedere. Illo digresso Rex Edinburgum adducitur, ubi cives rebus actis favent. Synodus ecclesiastica ibidem habetur; in ea verboso

canone aut programmate laudantur acta, non enim illis erat novum se civilibus immiscere et in ea jus sibi arrogare. At qui haec et tanta fecerant, nondum se satis tutos rati, conventum ordinum indicunt. Paucissimi quibus jus suffragii adsunt; hic quae volunt ex eorum arbitrio flunt. Tandem Rex post conventum eorum vinculis expeditus, Falcolandiam, secessum suum voluptuarium in Fifa, trajecto freto se confert, inde Andraeapolim, ubi in arce deversatur. Adsunt nonnulli e vetere famililio, excluduntur qui ex conjuratis venerant, accersuntur nonnulli e nobilitate qui acta in eum non probaverant. Primi adveniunt Argathelius, Mareschallus, Montrossius, Rothesius. Gaurius autem desertis sociis, facinus suum detestatus, veniam habet. Princeps jam sui potens Edinburgum abit, ubi Synodus habebatur, sic enim voluerat Andraeas Melvinus cum suis apolectis, ubi nihil ecclesiasticum, nihil civile eorum censuram effugiebat. Civilibus rebus non abstinebatur secundum Bellarmini doctrinam (quam ille nondum scripserat) in ordine ad spiritualia, adeo ut videri possit illum multa ab his hausisse. Regem per libellum affantur multis articulis distinctum, quibus multa infaciuntur quae eorum fori non essent. Deliberatione de his habita, respondeatur ad singula, sed non ad eorum gustum, Rege enim jam sui juris, iisque septo qui nuper acta improbabant, Synodum conscientia sua turbabat.

Mense Novembri, 1585, Ludovicus, [Lennoxii] filius et heres, venit in Scotiam, quem Rex, audita parentis morte, cum sororibus accersierat. Illas tenerior aetas itinere prohibuit; ille ad Regem deductus ab Huntlaeo (adhuc admodum juvene), Crafordio, Montrossio, qui cupidissime ab illo susceptus in paternum favorem et hereditatem succedit. Regis lenitas ad hoc se demisit ut omnibus qui crimine in Regem admisso tenerentur, confidentibus et desperantibus, venia parata foret. Cum illi (praeter unum Rothesium) haec contemnerent, convocantur ordines, ubi statutum in eos ut laesae majestatis reos agendum. Hoc eorum contumaciam fregit, et disjungi coepere. Rex facilis vult eos regno abire nec nisi petita venia in eum redire. Quidam paruere, quidam causati angustiam temporis edicto datam, manserant. Ruthvenus iterum cum illis consilia communicat, quibus intellectis custodiae mandatur. Ceteri serio sibi metuentes in diversa abeunt, in Hiberniam, Angliam, donec ad redeundum omnia parata, quae opportunitas brevi patuit, nam hae in aula rerum conversiones hinc sua principia habuere.

Venerant in aulam Jacobus et Guilielmus Stuarti, fratres e nobili Uchiltreorum familia. Defuncti Belgica militia ubi praefecturis militari- bus honestati, non inglorii rediere ; supra suam sortem tumidi, audaces, superbi, ad omnes casus prompti, sed haec primo occulta habuere. Insinuant se Regi obsequio iisque etiam qui in aula plurimum possent. Jacobo satellitii regii praefectura mandatur. Dicit in uxorem Arranii Comitis (qui ex exilibus unus erat) feminam, non uxorem (nam ab eo diverterat) sed adulteram, unde Jacobo ex dotalibus agris opes, quae cum vastae menti non sufficerent. Transcripta in fratrem satellitii regii cura, a facili Principe eblanditur partem patrimonii Arraniae Comitis cum titulis, unde postea Arraniae Comitis titulo superbivit. Invasit etiam dignitatem Cancellarii vacuam Argathelii Comitis morte. Non his contentus dum plura appetit, multorum in se odia concivit. Maxuellum, virum nobilem et in occiduo regni limite quo Angliae jungitur longe potentissimum, maxime infestum habebat, cum Maxuellius illi cedere nollet avitis quibusdam patrimonii, accepta in permutationem parte comitatus Arraniae. Sic autem omnibus invisus, ut nemo non reduci exules et superbiam ejus tanto fastigio devolvi optaret. Ejus interea opera Gaurius judicio sistitur et securi percutitur. Renovatur in eum invidia necis Mortonii, Proregis, cuius ille accusator primarius eam tragoediam peregerat. Non illubenter haec videbat Elizabetha Regina quae hominem omnibus gravem praecipitem dari cupiebat. Exul ergo nobilitas coit ad limitem, consilia cum amicis, quos nimium quam multos in regno habebat, sociant; armati procedunt, infrequenti tamen comitatu cum sui dispersi celeriter adesse non possent. At hoc supplevit Maxuellii industria, per ea enim loca iter erat ubi ille plurimum posset. Arranius Stuartus, qui Regis juventutem in potestate habebat, Edinburgo urbe ut sibi suspecta reicta cum Rege Sterlinum abit. Rex in arce deversabatur. Ille cum suis oppido praesidio est. Edicto convocantur qui in tanta festinatione haberri poterant, pauci iique inviti adsunt. Exul nobilitas ad oppidum cita advolat, nocte intempesta ab amicis qui intus erant sine pugna suscipitur. Arx cum Rege a vi tuta; nemo illuc intendit. Arranius Stuartus, cum nihil tutum videret, gnarus se unum peti, tempestivae fugae se mandat. Jam albescente die Rex unum et alterum e consiliariis, qui frequentes illi aderant, mittit in oppidum scitatum cur sic instructi armis contra se processerint. Referunt illi se patria jam a multo tempore carere,

opibus, caritatibus suis, omnibusque quibus vita agi posset exutus, inimicorum dolis et fraudibus a suo Principe procul haberi, non tuto licuisse se sine armis iter facere, venisse se ut, inermes in genua procumbentes, supplices veniam petant, si quid ejus ira dignum peccaverint. His Regi relatis, iterum remittit qui nuntient si facta verbis quadrent jam omnia pacata esse, scire illos se semper illos amore non odio prosecutum, eorum absentiam dedecori sibi fuisse, caveant tantum ne comitatui suo sit ab illis periculum. Haec ad illos relata, quibus respondent nullam ab illis amplius metus causam, cum fax dissidii, mala conscientia territus, diffugerit. Tum in arcem omnes admissi in genua provoluti Regem venerabundi salutant, quos ille, ut favorem testaretur, porrecta ad osculum dextra excipit. Supra omnes tamen gratior Hamiltonii, Arranii Comitis, adventus, cui refert illum nunquam antea a se visum, probe tamen sibi cognitam anteactae ejus vitae innocentiam, scire se quam indigne et inique domus et familia ejus sub Proregibus habitae sint; ceterum sibi curae futurum ut omnia illi tuta maneant. Sic in praesens parta omnibus quies. At Jacobus ille Stuartus, jam depositis aliorum exuvii quibus indutus in omnes grassabatur, privatus apud amicos, tantum non latitans; cum nondum antiquos animos deposuisset, a cliente Mortonii in vindictam illius caedis post aliquot annos confossus est. Frater ejus cum irritasset Bothuelium Comitem contumeliosis verbis Edinburgi manu ejus cecidit. Omnibus autem in sua restitutis, soli ministri exules, qui cum nobilitate redierant, non quievere. Questi nobilitatem sibi illusisse, quae pollicita legem refigendam qua eorum nimia in ambonibus suis audacia in Regem, consiliarios, denique in omnes, intra metas coercebatur. Postulatum hoc ab omnibus quibus jus suffragii neglectum, unde ingens postea tumultuum seges, dum neglecta lege non temperant linguis, sed quicquid displiceret ex ambone declamaretur; quod contemptum, sicut olim ita nostra aetate, ad civilia arma promptissimos aditus fecit.

At jam mihi ipsi videor nimium extra instituti mei metas expatiatus, quae si persequerer, non jam familiae historiam, sed annales condere videbor. Venia tamen mihi detur indagandi causas unde tot turbarum procellae in Huntlaeum incubuerint, ut mirum sit eum potuisse emergere; quae omnia anno 1588 (quo eodem Rex dedit ei in uxorem Henricam Stuartam, consanguineam suam, Lennoxii Ducis sororem) ortum habuere: ante illud autem tempus ille se non immis-

cuerat publicis negotiis. Sic igitur se res habuit. Jacobus Rex duodecennis, depulso Mortonio, Prorege, sceptris admotus, ab iis regebatur qui ejus mutationis auctores aut qui iis suffragabantur; unde magna inter aemulam nobilitatem invidia, quae saepe multis exitio fuit. Ille haec eluctatus, adhuc adolescens, excelsi animi et maturi supra aetatem judicii statim signa dedit. Videbat se tanquam praedam a scissa factionibus nobilitate huc illuc invitum raptari. Non illi comites sibi asciscere licere, nisi ex eorum arbitrio qui revera regnabant, solo nomine apud illum manente. Hi erant aut eorum posteri qui matrem sceptris depulerant, in exilium egerant, unde illa luctuoso exitu diem clauserat. His patratis videbantur sibi omnia ab illo promeriti ob sceptra servata et in illum collata, cum tamen nullus alias esset qui ea ambiret. Circumpiciens quomodo se his laqueis expediret, cunctas primariae nobilitatis familias, eorum facta antiqua nupera, animo volvens, videt ejus duos gradus; primum et inferiorem eorum (quos patria voce *Lords* dicunt) non multum per se posse, neque viribus aut clientelis formidandos, nunquam tamen non horum aliquos sese civilibus armis immiscuisse, a potentioribus, quibus affinitatibus juncti erant, in commilitium armorum semper affectos. Primariam autem nobilitatem, qui gradus Comitum nomine censebatur, non tam multis familiis constare tum temporis dum haec agerentur. Nam statim postea illo regnante ambitio et superbia sic invaluable ut multi, opibus aut viribus impares, curarint se in supremum ordinem asciri et Comitum numero haberri, facili ad haec largienda Principe non satis gnaro quantum inde periculi. Multi etiam antea privati homines, qui Baronum nomine censebantur neque in comitiis jus suffragii habebant, exempla aliorum secuti, aut gratia aut pecunia sibi straverunt viam in hos duos supremos nobilitatis gradus emergendi, quidam Comitum, quidam Vicecomitum titulos aucupantes. Gradus autem hic Vicecomitum, plane novitus et nostra demum aetate repertus, jam dignitate proxima habetur Comitibus, illosque quos *Lords* dicunt praecedit. Hinc nobilitatis nimia et regno gravis frequentia, quod statim patuit ubi supremus ordinum conventus haberetur; illi enim omnes uno nobilitatis nomine censi unum ordinem explebant, sed illum sic numero reliquis prevalentem, et suffragiis superiorem, ut ceteri ordines, quibus itidem jus suffragii, ab illis concordibus ut plurimum vincerentur, unde pro eorum arbitrio leges fixae aut refixa cum aliorum ordinum tum universi regni damno. Ecclesiasticas etiam opes

jam a principio reformatae religionis involaverant. Abbatiae, monasteria, prioratus, decimatarum jus non illos effugerat, quae omnia, conditis ad id legibus, in temporalia mutaverant, unde hodieque multis illorum inde tituli manent, jure sane cum inde proventus constent illis. Haec in conventu ordinum anni 1587 ab illis acta, quando Principi incauto et ministris ecclesiarum qui de paupertate sua querebantur simul illuserunt, tunc enim non ab illis parcitum est episcoporum ordini, cui nihil nisi inane nomen reliqui fecere. Princeps postea intellecta fraude, cum non posset statim tantis malis mederi, postea Angliae et totius Britanniae potens coegit eos episcopales redditus omnes revomere, eumque ordinem in integrum restituit ut haberet inde per quos Puritanorum factionem, quae multum invaluerat, coerceret et ecclesiae sua pax esset. Rebus ut dixi sic se habentibus, Jacobus Rex, necessitate acuente sublime ingenium, constituit nonnullos e primaria nobilitate sic sibi devincire ut ad omnia sibi fidi in promptu essent. Ex his non postrema erat familia Huntilaea, quae ab antiquo a majoribus ejus supremo ordini inserta, eorum liberalitate aut connubiis heredum in immensum creverat. Norat illam semper fidam, a Regibus vocatam, magna dubiis temporibus peregrisse; matri suae Reginae ad ultima adhaesisse, nec nisi rebus desperatis arma posuisse; a sacrilego raptu ecclesiasticorum reddituum, quo tam multi se polluerant, abstinuisse; ejus familie sedes, fortunas, vires, trans Grampios montes prae ceteris longe pollere; earum regionum incolas omnes (auctoritate regia interveniente) illa signa secuturos. Erant praeterea curae aliae non leves quae illum sollicitum habebant. Anglii sceptri jura, de quibus nemo jure illi controversiam facere posset, tamen libellis per Angliam sparsis omnia in dubium vocabantur. Regina sane Elizabetha, ut maternae caedis memoriam leniret, epistolis sua manu scriptis se excusabat invidia facti in Davisonum ab epistolis, in consiliarios, se ignara, nimium praecipites, in totum denique regni supremum conventum qui sic statuerat; addiderant autem legi qua nex Mariae jubebatur clausulam, nihil illa caede Jacobi Regis juri in Angliam praejudicari. Quin etiam, Elizabetha saepe occultis nuntiis illum sollicitaverat, omnem de successione metum deponeret, illum nunquam ab ea negligendum, ceterum ea omnia secreto habenda, ne evulgata seditionibus materiem praeberent; metuebat etiam imperiosa femina ne his cognitis apud suos vilesceret. Haec omnia pollicita ad extrellum integre servavit. Jacobo inter haec

certum erat se subsidiis undique conquisitis munire, amicos extra regnum asciscere, domi concordiam inter suos parum inter se concordes parare, ne, illa vita abeunte quae jam multos annos exegerat, seditiones et discordiae in illo regno natae pacificum ad illud regnum ingressum prohiberent. Denique non levis eum sollicitudo anxium habebat dum apud se perpendit effrenem ecclesiasticorum audaciam, qui dejectis gradu episcopis nihil non sibi licere existimabant, regia jura invaserant, obsequium detrectabant, novum sibi forum paraverant conditis quotidie canonibus, quales orbis Christianus non ante viderat, quibus omnes teneri volebant, excommunicationis telo in omnes (non excepto Principe ut eorum scripta testantur) qui non parerent intentato. Bisulcum id telum efformarant, unum quo citati apud eos ferirentur, altero autem nuper invento (cui summariae excommunicationis nomen fecerant) illos quibus male volebant, quanquam extra suas dioceses, non citatos, inauditos, indefensos, percellebant. Haec omnia non nudis verbis acta, sed in praxin veniebant, ut historiae de iis rebus scriptae testantur. Eos ad tanta taliaque incitaverat Moravii Proregis in eos indulgentia, illi enim ad eum promovendum sedulam operam navaverant. Ille, ut vicem redderet, statim a principio legem in supremo ordinum conventu promulgarat ut quicunque criminis excommunicationis tenerentur, ubi primum ecclesiastici id poscerent, supremi in senatu juridico judices (quorum placitis in civilibus universum regnum tenetur) talem contumaciam proscriptione bonorum ulciscerentur, literis et mandatis in eam rem concessis. Unde multi fortunis provolvebantur, aut non longe eo infunio aberant, nec ullum ad tanta mala, nisi ecclesiasticis placatis, remedium. Haec omnia Jacobi Regis mentem non parum fatigabant, neque unquam illi ab his rebus quies, donec ad Anglica sceptra patuit aditus. Postea vivo illo pacatoria tempora vidimus, sed illo extincto ad ingenium rediere, saeviores resurrexere, quod enim antea deerat partem nobilitatis eamque non exiguum, quae Principis obsequium exuerat, suffragatorem habuere; unde triste servitium hoc, quod omnes hodie premit, nostris cervicibus incubuit. Haec Jacobum Regem, dum apud nos esset, exercebant.

At Huntilaeus, ut primum reipublicae se immiscuit, non erat curarum vacuus. Oderant eum nonnulli e nobilitate, nulla in eos offensa, sed urebat eos propensus in eum regius favor. Aliis livoris causa antiquae Huntilaeae domus cum Moravii posteris inimicitiae,

quae quanquam sopitae viderentur, latebant tamen sub cineribus favillae, in magnum incendium levibus de causis exarsurae. Ille tamen multis affinitatibus primariis e nobilitate junctus, non exiguum eorum numerum amicissimum habebat, neque unquam libenter per totam vitam aulica negotia affectavit. Saepe illuc invitus advocatus est; peractis negotiis in sua remeans, quae longe aula aberant, aedificiorum subtractionibus (nullis parcens sumptibus) se reficiebat, aut, homo frugi, privatae rei vacabat. Sed ab ecclesiasticis perpetuus illi labor. Oderant illum plusquam Vatiniano odio. In illum supra omnes alios tela machinasque intentabant. Causa illi tantarum calamitatum Romano-Catholica religio, quam a pueritia imbibitam nullis periculis exuere illi fixum erat, neque nisi cum vita deponere. Jacobus Rex de ejus in se obsequio et fide nunquam dubitavit. De his praeter rerum gestarum seriem satis mihi constat ex multis epistolis manu Jacobi Regis scriptis, quibus serio eum monet quomodo in diversis rebus, uti acciderant, gerere se debeat: has, adolescens adhuc, reperi in paternis meis schedis, fidei ejus ab Huntlaeo creditas. Eo etiam a malevolis res deducta est ut in eum armarentur regiae vires, regio nomine ad signa vocatae. Infensis nobilibus sua odia expletibus, ecclesiasticis sua itidem, quae religionis larva tegebantur, huc descendere utrique conjunctim, regem per pulere ne favere Romano-Catholicis contra latas leges videretur, eum etiam eo nomine perpetuo infamantes. At cum plurimi alii, etiam ex ipsa nobilitate nonnulli, hoc religionis morbo laborarent, nulli autem capitaliter praeter unum Huntlaeum impetrerentur, satis arguit praeter religionem alias fuisse tantorum odiorum causas. Aliis qui religionis crimine tenebantur, datae pacis conditiones, quas illi accepere servata tamen sua religione. At cum illo nulla pax. Intercedente enim pro eo Rege et causas ejus rei non leves referente, unus ex eorum numero, Robertus Brussius, antesignanus a quo ceteri tum temporis pendebant, post petitam noctis moram ad deliberandum, postero die responderit Regi, Angusio et Errolio Comitibus, qui eodem cum Huntlaeo religionis crimine tenebantur, pacem dari posse, Huntlaeo autem plane nullam; eligere ergo debere Regem utrum suam an Huntlaei amicitiam mallet. Hanc historiam testantur scripta in omnium manibus publice prostantia, neque multorum memoriam adhuc viventium fugiunt. Rex postea tantam insolentiam (cujus sensum nunquam animo depositus) illius exilio ultus est; ubi in Gallia maceratus,

ad se rediens, multis deprecatoribus usus, veniam redeundi impetravit, ea lege ut in septentrionalibus regni fixus maneret. Vidi ego eum in Gallia exulem, saepeque adolescens adhuc ibidem cum illo familiariter conversatus sum ; postea reducem vidi Aberdoniae concionantem. Sed, hei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo qui Principi suo amicitiae leges dixerat ! Certo exilium illi in bonum verterat ; dediderat omnem illam in sacris violentiam, quae multis bonis viris displicuerat, jam humilis, mansuetus, placidus.

Anno autem 1588 profligata per Anglos formidabili illa classe Hispanica quae magnum terrorem Britanniae fecerat, rebus in tutis locatis, intercipitur quidam Georgius Carrus, in exteris regiones prefecturus, cum literis ad Duxem Parmensem, copiarum Hispanicarum in Belgio archistrategum, aliis etiam ad ipsum Philippum Regem. Hae literae (verae, an fictae ut invidiam facerent) nonnullae praeferebant Huntilaei nomen, aliaeque aliorum nonnullorum nobilium Romano-Catholicorum : in iis multa erant quae scriptores crimine majestatis involverent. Multus de his sermo, et quomodo de auctoribus tanti criminis reis statuendum esset ; at Rex mature omnia perpendens, cum in tanta re testibus non testimoniis credendum esset, illas plane contemptis, neglexit, cum magno illorum dolore qui inde materiam magnarum tragoediarum sperabant, proscriptiones et spolia spirantes.

Circa haec tempora, cum Rex multum penderet a consiliis Metellani, Cancellarii, et Reguli Glammii, supremi quaestoris, quos diversi nobiles in multis sibi adversos haberent, initur in eos associatio ut eos Regi detraherent. Nihil in hac re quod religionem tangeret, nam diversa in sacris sentientes in unum coierant. Hi erant Huntilaeus, Bothuelius, Errolius, Crafordius, Montrossius, sed cum non possent satis tempestive sociare vires, nihil actum. Cancellarius autem se regia praesentia semper tutabatur. Huntilaeus, Fermelinoduno veniens Edinburgum, statim Regem invisit. Erat in aedibus Cancellarius, completum exterius atrium Huntilaei comitatu, qui numerosus multis viris acribus et manu promptis constabat. Rex cum Huntilao in conclave secedit, ubi multus inter eos de variis rebus sermo. Cancellarius, Huntilaei comitatu septus, inimicis ad caudem opportunus ; ceterum ille, a quo pendebant, reverentia Regis nihil moliri voluit. Postridie cum haec Regi patuissent, jubet Huntilaeum ire in arcem Edinburgensem in custodiam : paret ille. Errolius et Bothuelius citati, cum non venirent, contumaces habentur.

Montrossius et Crafordius per amicos se excusantes de praeteritis, et postea se quieturos polliciti, veniam habent. Post nonnullos dies Huntilaeus custodia liberatur et in septentriones ad sua iter facit. Dum in itinere est, obvium habet Crafordium; audiunt illi quaestorem in vicinia versari dicto loco multis e suis amicis et clientibus ad conveniendum. Placuit eum vestigari, cum ejus acta omnia illis suspecta essent. Ille, periculo intellecto, fugit in aedes unius ex amicis, quae parum aberant. Adsunt illi, parati vim facere. Quaestor, cum non aliter posset, dedit se in manus Patricii Gordonii, Achindounii, consanguinei sui, qui Huntilaei patruus erat. Ille eum, non ut captivum liberaliter habitum, secum in suas aedes ducit; et post aliquot septimanarum moram egregie comitatum in sua remittit. Jam asperis edictis crimen religionis urgetur. Huntilaeus domi se continebat. Errolius, cui ampla in septentrione latifundia, illuc diverterat. Crafordii opes et vires in Angusia positae magis hostibus patebant. Ille itaque apud socios manebat, speculaturus quorsum inimicorum consilia tenderent; nam illi, armato in illos Rege, ut expeditionem in illos susciperet impulerant. Procedit Rex in septentriones cum copiis. Illi qui petebantur arma parant, Aberdoniam accincti pergunt, ubi omnes copiae supra ter millium numerum conveniunt. Procedunt ad Deae fluminis pontem, qui ab urbe ad alterum milliare abest. Rex cum suis eam noctem ab illis ad decem millia passuum egerat. Copiae quibus septus advenerat vix mille quingentorum numerum explebant, ille tamen alacer, discriminis ignarus, jubet agmen promoveri. Huntilaeus tanti conatus audaciam cum summo Regis periculo conjunctam animo volvens, vacillare coepit, et cum sociis de summa rerum deliberare petit. Pendebant ab eo omnia, nam Crafordius praeter quotidianum comitatum nullos aut paucissimos secum trahebat. Errolius procul a suis viribus, qui ad Taum fluvium maximam partem sedes habent, exciverat quos ex suis agris aut clientelis in tanta festinatione haberri possent. Huntilaeus refert nihil se de eventu dubitare, si concurrent victoram ad eos inclinaturam; nolle se tamen eam cum praesentissimo Regis periculo conjunctam, advenire eum inimicis septum, copiis imparem, et ubi misceantur acies et ad manus ventum fuerit, quis in tanta confusione de ejus incolumente bene sperare possit; sibi videri optimum satis in praesenti esse ostentatas vires quibus facilis si vellent Victoria haberri posset, illum postea ad animum revocaturum sola illius reverentia

inimicis parcitum fuisse; proximum esse ut copiae dissolvantur, et Principi pateat tutus in regionem ingressus; expectanda alia tempora, cum omnia mutationibus obnoxia sint, nihil adhuc actum quod non facile expiari possit. Eadem erat Crafordio mens, at Errolius indignabundus fremere, occasionem, forsan nunquam reddituram, e manibus elabi sine re stultissimum; deformem hunc et viris militaribus indignum receptum inimicos a metu profectum aestimatuos, unde illis sine sanguine triumphus; vel cum periculo aliiquid audendum. Tenuit tamen quod Huntlaeus volebat, ita copiae solatae in diversa abidere. Rex Aberdoniam venit, unde post paucorum dierum moram Edinburgum iter facit. Haec acta sunt mense Aprili, 1589.

Interea jam per internuntios transactum erat negotium de nuptiis Regis cum Anna, Friderici Daniae Regis filia: ad has consummandas Georgius Kethus, hereditarius regni Mareschallus, legatus designatur. Erat ille vir magnificus, animo et manu liberali, omnibus carus, neque enim ille aut e majoribus quisquam (quanquam nec vires nec opes deessent) civilibus seditionibus se polluerant; Musarum et artium liberalium, quas in juventute apud exteror hauserat, non inexpertus. Ad haec expedienda indicta toti regno pecunia, quam omnes sine mora lubentissime dependunt, nihil enim illis magis in votis erat quam ut de Principe, quem unice diligebant, sobolem haberent. Secundum haec Huntlaeus cum sociis, multorum intercessionibus adjuti, veniam praeteritorum deprecantur. Vult eos Princeps se judicio sistere; paretur; dantur diversi in custodias. Ecclesiastici habita synodo episcopum Sancti Andraeae gradu et ministerio abdicant. Causa erat quod ille Huntlaeum cum uxore matrimonio nexusset, cum uterque a religione alienus esset. Ille autem jussui Regis (qui hoc ei imperaverat) paruerat. Princeps cum totus in hoc esset ut, adveniente Regina, pax otium toto regno esset, illis qui custodiis habebantur libertati restitutis veniam indulget; cumque didicisset Reginam classe venientem, tempestate in Norvegiam rejectam, illic haerere, statuit ad eam mari proficisci. Hoc propositi clam se habens simulat se alios missurum, nec nisi dum naves concendit se aperit. Scripto mandat quomodo regnum, se absente, gubernari vellet; ita vela facit. Haec acta ineunte hieme, ille autem cum Regina, in Norvegia illi nupta, propter intemperiem hiberni caeli redditum differre coactus, in Daniam invitatus secessit, nec nisi exeunte Maio, anno

1590, in Scotiam redire potuit. Venientem omnis ordo, omnis aetas lubentissimis animis excepit.

Placuit Reginam in Regis regnique et suum honorem corona insigniri, ubi oleum ad hanc caeremoniam secundum multorum regnorum consuetudinem adhibere necessarium habebatur. Resistit quidam Davisonus e faece ecclesiasticorum, homo nihili, procul ab illo eruditio aut usus aliquis rerum. Cum contemneretur, venit in subsidium Andraeas Melvinus, qui cum acriter more suo contra hanc unctionem contenderet, nihilque proficeret, advocatur unus aut alter episcopus (manebat namque ordo redditibus simulque potentia multum debilitatis). Cum eorum nemo praesens adisset, Melvinus, livore tumidus, metuens ne hoc ministerium honori episcoporum cedat, dat manus, poscit solum hoc officii a ministro aliquo fiat, quod non negatur.

Circa haec tempora semina exitialis dissidii inter Huntilaeum et Moravium jacta sunt, inter quas familias jam ab antiquo non bene conveniebat. Moravius, Prorex, unicam filiam ex se reliquerat, quae patri ex asse successit. Haec communi amicorum opera elocata est nobili viro e Stuarterum familia (non illa regia) cui Uchiltriae nomen. Titulus illi a Duna arce in Taichia regione, neque illi ut viro moderato cum Huntilaeo aliqua aut amicitiae aut malevolentiae causa. Singuli res suas seorsim habebant, sed eos invitox clientes et amici inter se discordes in arma traxere. Sic autem se res habuit. Joannes Gordonius, frater Thomae Gordonii a Cluny (hi Huntilaeo propinqua cognatione juncti erant) duxerat in uxorem viduam Joannis Granti, cui Balna-dalach titulus; ille moriens reliquerat pupillum heredem commendatum fratri suo tutoris nomine. Cum forte Joannes Gordonius exigit redditus annuos ex uxoris dotalibus agris, litem cum tute habet, unde stricto ferro inter se agunt. Unus e Gordonii famulis cadit. Ad hujus necem vindicandam tutor in jus vocatur, qui non ausus se judicio sistere latet, unde proscribitur ut capitalis criminis reus. Mandatum mittitur ad Huntilaeum a supremo capitalium criminum judice ad eum vestigandum et judicio sistendum. Vestigatur. Arx ejus, quae paulum restiterat, capitur, unde ille se subduxerat. Tota Grantorum cognatio quae illis locis frequens et populosa (habitare autem ad decursum Spaeae fluminis ubi Badenocha desinit) moleste tulit hoc Huntilaei factum, tanquam sibi contumeliosum. Asciscunt sibi Granti tribum, aut si mavis dicere cognationem, Cataneorum (qui patria lingua sua

Clan-Chattan vocantur eorumque princeps Macum-Toish). Cognatio haec, Grantis numero et potentia longe superior, conjunctas et proximas iis sedes in montanis habet, Moravii Comitis agros ut plurimum colens. Trahuntur in commilitum plurimi e Dumbarris, quibus genus et origo e Comitibus Moraviae, qui ante duo saecula comitatum illum tenuerant ; illi autem colunt regionem inter Innernessam et Forressam, Moraviae oppida. Superiores tribus lingua prisca utuntur, et multum vivendi ratione et moribus a mansuetis absunt. Non ita Dumbarri, humanitate et vita ceteris Scotis nihil differunt. Hi omnes communi nomine assumunt sibi patronum Moravium. Eum de Huntlaei injuriis edocent, manu vindicanda quae jure tueri nequibant. Ille inscius quantum oneris in se hoc patrocinio susciperet assentitur, et ad majores vires parandas advocat sibi Atholiae Comitem, qui in iis locis ad Spaeam flumen regiunculam Balvaniam dictam ditione tenebat. His omnibus diem dicit, quo frequentes Forressae adessent, de communibus rebus consultari. Huntlaeus omnia haec edoctus, assumptis secum quot sufficere possent, ad conventum hunc solvendum Forressam properat. Quibus cognitis qui convenerant in diversa abeunt, dum Huntlaeus adhuc esset in itinere. Redeunte illo et praetervehente arcem Moraviae cui Ternowaiae nomen, quidam ex ejus comitatu arci obequitant, in quos per fenestras sclopotorum globis agitur (aberat autem ipse Moravius). Cadit Joannes Gordonius, ille ipse qui viduam in uxorem habebat, ictu globuli in maxilla lethaliter vulneratus ; hunc socii sublatum secum referunt. Huntlaeus ad vindictam se accingit. Haec Regi nuntiata sollicitum eum habent, ne, pace iis locis turbata, latius se spargat licentia. Statim omnibus mandatum armis abstineant ne quid in publicam pacem peccent. Illi ad tempus se continuere, donec post brevem moram ea incidere quibus omnia iis locis quietis vincula abrupta sunt.

Ut haec expediam, nonnulla de Bothuelio Comite attexenda sunt. Ille homo inquieti ingenii, stupris et libidinibus infamis, non semel caede polluerat se. Cum tamen Rex ei bene vellet, iterum atque iterum ei parcitum fuerat in spem eum ad meliora reducendi. Quaestio per hos dies de maleficiis et ariolis habebatur. Non paucae feminae cum nonnullis viris, in crimen adductae, fatentur familiaritatem illis esse cum humani generis hoste diabolo. Inter alias quae custodia attinebantur Agnes Samsona, nullis tormentis adhibitis, multa narrat et inter

cetera se a Bothuelio consultam de Regis vita, quamdiu duratura, quis ei exitus vitae, quisnam successurus, et quae inde secutura. Refert illa nihil certi aut sinceri a spiritu, quem familiarem habebat et ad omnia promptum, elicere de Rege potuisse, semper per ambages responsum sibi fuisse; cum iterum iterumque urgeretur, in haec verba Gallica *il est homme de Dieu* desiisse: quae verba feminae non intellecta memoriae tamen commendata servaverat. Non aliter de Bothuelio suis confessionibus referebat Richardus Grahamus, qui ejusdem criminis reus custodia habebatur. His indiciis Bothuelius in arcem Edinburgensem servandus mittitur, unde vix expleto mense corrupto custode effugit. Rex hominis amentiam quae nullis beneficiis in melius flecti posset considerans, illum majestatis crimine reum proscriptit, interdicto omnibus ejus consortio. Edicto recitantur graves tantae severitatis causae, priora crimina non levia et frequentia, eo subeunte judicium capitale, in multorum deprecatorum gratiam non luisse pro meritis neque damnatum, sed omnia seposita et intermissa, donec ille ad meliora conversus aliud vitae genus ingrederetur; datum in custodiam dum veritas de sortilegorum confessionibus pateat, illum male sibi concium evadendo crimen in se suscepisse. Ille profugus diversis locis latebras apud amicos habebat. Moris est eorum plerumque qui aula ejiciuntur, aut illic haerentes non secundum vota in altum ascendunt, infortunia sua illis ascribere qui apud Principem plurimum gratia valent, unde in illos odium, malevolentia. Bothuelius in his angustiis Metellanum, Cancellarium, qui ex officio plerumque Regi assiduus, summum inimicum habet, sua infortunia illi ascribit. Erant in aula alii, quibus nimia, ut illis videbatur, potentia Cancellarii invisa erat. Hi Bothueium certiorum faciunt, modo audeat fortiter, se invenisse rationem eum ad Regem in palatium Sanctae Crucis, ubi ille tum deversabatur, introducendi ut possit venia praeteritorum haberi. Ille ad omnia preeceps, se parat. Dies aut potius nox dicta. Adest cum suis Bothuelius, adsunt ex aula consci. Per posticam equilis introducitur, Rege caenante, sed cum tot ostia clausa adhuc illum morarentur, Rex in aliud conclave superius cum nonnullis ad primum strepitum se receperat, ubi tutus receptus donec auxilia ex urbe adessent, quae ad primum nuntium frequentes conveniebant. Horrebant autem omnia tenebris, nam haec hieme acta sunt. Bothuelii fortuna in celeritate copta perficienda erat; at cum tot adituum ambagibus exclusus, jam accurrentibus undique auxiliariis,

desperato successu pedem refert, et tenebris tectus in tutum evadit, et in septentrionalia regni recta ad Moravium Comitem iter facit. Princeps hoc edoctus aut sagaciter id praesentiens, mandat Andraeae Stuarto, Uchiltrie, Moravii consanguineo, ad illum pergens eum secum Edinburgum ducat, habebat enim in animo dissidia quae illi cum Huntilaeo erant sopire; aderat autem Regi in aula Huntilaeus.

Interea rumore differtur Moravium Bothuelii conatus adfuisse, in palatio per tenebras a quibusdam agnatum, neque longe absentem in maternis aedibus, quae paucis millibus passuum interjecto freto aberant urbe, deversari. Ad haec Rex excanduit, ferebatur etiam alias in illum irae causas habuisse, de quibus mihi siluisse tutissimum. Scribitur ergo mandatum Huntilaeo, vadat eumque secum judicio sistendum ducat, aut si venire renuat vim faciat. Ille celeriter proficiscitur, trajecto freto, prima vespera accedit aedes. Moravius, auditio Huntilaei inimici adventu, clausis foribus sibi cavet, parantur omnia defensioni opportuna. Joannes Gordonius, Guilielmi Gordonii Gichtii frater, vir magnanimus, a pueritia Belgicis bellis innutritus et ad honores militares evectus, solus ante socios arcam subdialem irrumpit, Moravium inclamat se adesse ad res pacandas, venisse Huntilaeum, mandato regio instructum, ad eum Regi sistendum; pareat igitur, spondere se nihil periculi futurum; si neget frustra laboraturum, vi adhibita, cui par non sit. Haec iterum iterumque clamantem quidam ex aedibus glande trajectum pectus humi sternit. Socii seminecem videntes circumfunduntur aedibus. Cum nulla amplius deditonis spes, casu etiam jacentis exacerbati, ignes in tecta jacint, fumo et flamma omnia complentur. Statim obsessi animis cadunt, multi se dedunt, qui omnes periculo subducuntur, quidam per nota suffugia se subducunt. Jam se intenderant tenebrae, et haec multa hieme adhuc (mensis erat Februarius) agebantur. Ipse Moravius, cum se dedere nollet, per avia (in littore maris) aedibus vicina latitat. Explorantur qui diffugerant. Moravium prodit scintilla ignis summae galeae adhaerens. Cum se dedere nollet ignotus cadit, nulla Huntilaei culpa qui eum quam maxime salvum cupiebat. Idem fatum Guilielmi Dumbarri, praefecti juridici Moraviensis regionis. His patratis, Huntilaeus cum captivis (nemo autem praeter nominatos mihi ceciderat) deliberat quid agendum. Ad Regem redire parum tutum, multis hoc suo facto apud eum inimicis jam apertis, qui antea apud eum gratia regia florentem odia dissimulaverant; manere in ea regione ubi omnia

infesta et inimicis plena periculosissimum. Erat etiam inter duo freta; Fortha ab austro, a septentrione Tao conclusus; paucissimus comitatus, non enim explebant quinquagenerium numerum, sed omnes viri fortes et ad audenda parati. Eam tamen noctem in oppidulo vicino cum suis agit; postridie summo mane captivis omnibus sine noxa dimissis, Pertham ad Taum iter habet, unde in Angusiam trajicit, ubi non illi deerant amici, et inde revehitur domum. Caedem hanc plurimi graviter tulere, sed maxima odiorum invidia in Joannem Metellanum, Cancellarium, incubuit ut hujus tragoeiae architectum, et tam liberis vocibus debacchabantur ut Rex, cum aula, secederet in Falcolandiam arcem suam voluptuariam in Fifa provincia, unde se Glascuam confert, unde multorum postulationibus fatigatus mandat Huntilaeo se ad custodiam in arcem Blac-nessam (quae supra Edinburgum ad duodecim millaria in littore posita est) conferre, donec de eo secundum leges statuatur. Ille prompte obsequitur, et secundum mandati imperium se in custodiam dat, ubi post paucorum dierum moram, datis praedibus se judicio adfuturum quandocunque vocatus, liber dimittitur. Secundum haec Regina in Metellanum, Cancellarium, quorundam impulsu qui eum gradu dejectum vellent, concitatatur. Acquisiverat ille sibi jus in agros quosdam qui partem dotis Reginae faciebant; eis cum ille libenter cedere nollet, indignatur illa. Adsunt partibus ex proceribus multi, iisque potentes, quibus Cancellarii auctoritas nimia invisa erat. Cum his se non parem sentiret, aula digressus in sua se praedia confert, ubi speculator rerum eventus.

At in borealibus regni aliquantum turbata est latrociniis potius quam bello. Angusius Guilielmi, ducens secum non contemnendam tribus Cataneorum manum, in Marriam ad Deam flumen irrumpit subitus, armentorum praedas facit, irrumpit aedes (quae omnibus hospitibus patebant) Alexandri Gordonii a Brachly, hominis senecta gravis, summae omnibus propter eximiam hospitalitatis laudem dilecti, qui nemini unquam nocuerat, nec se turbis miscuerat. Hunc, cum filiis quos nancisci potuit et tota paene familia, obtruncat, direptisque aedibus in sua se confert. Nec hic cessatum. Angusius Macum-Toish, Lachlani qui toti Cataneorum tribui praeerat filius et heres, cum multis e suis tentat Huntilaei arcem Ruffenam in Badenoche quomodo sibi vindicare posset. Illa autem levi praesidio tenebatur. Cum nec vis nec astus procederet, secedit paulum deliberatus quid facto opus sit. E praesi-

diariis quidam prorepit, maceria tectus, collimat in unum croceo indusio tectum (hoc autem insigne apud eos virorum primiorum est); hunc pila trajectum sternit humi, et ad suos laetus se confert. Erat autem ille qui ceciderat Angusius, eorum dux. Illi eum mortuum referunt; casum ejus miro silentio tegunt, mentiti eum taedio rerum in exteris oras secessisse; nec nisi post aliquot annos et rebus pacatis de caede ejus cognitum. Nec sic cessarunt inquieta haec ingenia; ad infestanda Strabogiae vicina se accingunt; verum, incolis paratis, nihil populationibus aut caedibus profecere. Huntilaeus de eorum incursu edoctus, accitis quos nansisci potuit, repentinus in eos advolat. Intererat utrisque solum uliginosum, equitibus (a quibus sibi metuebant) ut illi rebantur impervium. Equites tamen mixtis peditibus per illud aegre enixi, se illis miscent omnes loricis et cassidibus tecti. Interim densae sagittarum nubes in eos volitant; ubi ad manus ventum, omnes se in fugam dant. Inde effusa caedes, cum nemo amplius resisteret. Venabant haud pauciores mille, sed hac clade fracti animis postea quievere. Ille tamen convocatis suis qui huic tumultui non aderant recta Badenocharm fertur, quae regio a fontibus Spaeae incipiens (ubi Lochabriam attingit) longo tractu secundum id flumen porrigitur. Tota autem est Huntilaei avitum patrimonium, sicut vicina Lochabria quae, amplis diffusa spatiis, ad mare occiduum sita jacet. Habet autem haec tribus Catanea nonnullos in Badenocha agros, quibus clientelari jure Huntilaeum dominum agnoscunt. Ad adventum ejus omnes diffugerant. Ille excitat tribum Cameranorum, quae tribus, per totam illam regionem late diffusa, se Huntilaei colonos agnoscunt. Fuerunt autem ab antiquo manentque inimicitiae capitales inter has tribus, saepe mutuis cladibus exercitiae. Cum his omnibus citus et inopinus per montana et avia ad regiones Innernessae ad ortum vicinas fertur. Regiuncula haec, Pettie patria voce dicta, Moraviae Comitis patrimonium est, agro egregie feraci, tota a tribu Catanea possessa. Omnes de Huntilaeo securi agebant. Ille, dispersis suis, caedibus in eos domi inventos grassatur; in tecta ignibus saevitum, dum nemo superesset qui fuga non evaserat; inde ad populationes versi totum tractum armentis, equis, ovibus abactis vastant, millena aliquot secum conferunt: per Moraviam iter pacatum habentes, nemini in itinere molesti se domum referunt. Nullae amplius postea molestiae ab inquietis hisce latronibus. His ad Regem relatis, mittit in septentrionem Angusiae Comitem cum legati ab

eo plena potestate ad eas oras pacandas, ubi omnia pacata invenit; Huntilaeus enim, sumpta de inimicis vindicta, domi otiabatur, illi quibus et vires et animi deessent itidem quiescebant.

Angusius ad Regem pergens, Edinburgi a praefecto urbis domo ubi deversabatur extractus, in arcem Edinburgensem in custodiam datur, etiam nesciente Rege; cuius rei causa haec. Comprehensus erat quidam Georgius Carrus, accinctus in Hispaniam itineri; cum eo deprehensae literae et nonnullae purae chartae, subscriptae manibus Angusii, Huntilaei, Errolii Comitum, qui pro omnibus Romano-Catholicis Scotis: paratos in armis se futuros ad excipiendum Philippi Regis exercitum, quem optabant et suadebant in Scotiam cursum tenere; exercitum autem constare triginta bellatorum millibus praeter classiarios; descensum paratum fore aut in ostio Glottae fluminis, aut Kircowbriae in Gallovidia ubi capacissimus et securus portus; militum medium partem in Scotia ad mutandam religionem manere oportere, reliquos in Angliam ducendos brevi et terrestri itinere, comitantibus Scotis, donec Angli Romano-Catholici se exercitui jungant. Purae autem illae chartae credebantur fidei Gulielmi Crittonii et Jacobi Tyrii e Societate Jesu, harum aliae epistolas ad Philippum Regem habiturae, aliae conditiones et pacta cum Philippo Rege, de rebus gerendis fidem praelatura. Cum tabellarius in eorum manibus esset, metu mortis et tormentorum expresserunt ei ut ad quaecunque vellent assentiretur. Angusius custodia habitus, de his interrogatus, omnia falsa et facta respondet, inimicorum technas has esse, ut se et multos e primaria nobilitate crimine majestatis involvant. Mirum autem fama harum rerum per omnes didita quantum invaluit. Princeps aspero edicto minatur nulli parcendum qui hujus criminis reus esset; at prudentiores dolos subesse judicabant, haec facta ab hominibus usu et experientia rerum non satis instructis, incredibilia narrari iis qui statum Europae, ut tunc se habebat, probe nossent. Philippus autem ante quadriennium amiserat ingentem et instructissimam classem, quam Hispania nunquam emiserat. Illam multis annis paratam vix tertiam partem, eamque laceram et inutilem, domum revectam; in illam tantam opum vim expensam, quanta potentissimi monarchae thesauris exhauriendis plus satis. Illam collectam et instructam ex ipsis Philippi verbis (qui procul natura sua jactantia omni aberat) constitisse ad tot ducatorum millia in singulos dies, quae referre piget. Habebat sane ad viginti armatorum supra octo

classiariorum millia, quorum multo maxima pars ferro, flammis, fame, siti, naufragiis interierat. Tantam cladem non facile neque brevi splendam, exhausto praesertim aerario. Materiem ad classem diversis regionibus procul ab Hispania maximam partem petendam. Elizabetham Reginam non ita pridem immisisse in Hispaniam classem quae Gadibus captis in eo sinu multam navium vim, quae parata stabat aut instruebatur, flammis perdidisset. Totum illum oceanum adusque Americam sic Anglorum et Batavorum classibus et innumeris piratis infestari, ut opes illius orbis cum magnis jacturis in Hispaniam veniant. Jam bella Belgica haurire quotidie militem opesque. Philippum quoque se immiscuisse bellis Gallicis, illic in spem ejus regni ali militem opesque exhaudiri. Quis sanus credat Philippum, cautum Principem, parum fortunae credere solitum, ad preces aut vota Scotorum aliquot nobilium parum sibi cognitorum, tantas res, quae antea tentatae male cesserant, aggressurum? Opus certe triginta millibus ad haec expedienda, at unde habendi sunt? Non hoc tempore Hispaniam praebere viginti, non decem, millia posse. Quis credit eum inter periculosas angustias maris, quae Britanniam et Hiberniam interjacent, classem immissurum? Omnia haec ratione examinata arguunt quaecunque referantur de hac classe falsa esse, incredibilia, procul omni veritate, et ab hominibus rerum ignaris ad faciendam odio religionis invidiam reperta.

Addam hic quae a me de hac re comperta sunt. Memini me adhuc adolescentem, parente defuncto, cum ejus schedas evolverem, incidisse in epistolam hujus Georgii Carri ad Huntlaeum, manu sua ut indicabat totam descriptam, ubi veniam petit eorum quae coram inquisitoribus contra bonam famam ejus, sicut Angusii et Errolii, dixerit; se metu tormentorum et praesentissimo vitae periculo in omnibus quae jubebantur paruisse, et quaecunque coactus effutiisset (jam liberum et sui juris) retractare; habuisse se quidem eorum benignitate literas commendatitias ad Philippum Regem, ejusque in Belgio archistrategum, Principem Parmensem, sed quae nihil de rebus publicis in se haberent. De hac unicuique liberum erit per me judicare.

At non in tanta opportunitate otia agunt ecclesiastici; nuntii per omnes ecclesias mittuntur, mandatur universis ministris ut quae acta sint quaecunque comperta de classis adventu ex ambonibus ad omnes referant. Interea Angusius corrupto custode arce Edinburgensi el-

bitur, et in septentrionalia se confert. Multa post haec incidere, quae longum esset persequi: nonnulla memorabo ad lucem veram quae referenda veniunt. Synodo provinciali Andraeapoli habita, cuius jura non ultra Fifam provinciam extendebantur secundum eorum canones de limitibus synodorum provincialium, ministri diris devovent, anathemate feriunt, ecclesia ejiciunt Angusium, Huntlaeum, Errolium, etiam Humium et Jacobum Chisholmum, quorum nemo in ea jurisdictione vel jugerum terrae possidebat. Haec eorum audax intemperantia multis displicuit, praesertim Principi, qui, dum Jedburgum oppidum haud procul Angliae limite iter habet, obvios habet Huntlaeum, Angusium, Errolium, qui supplices petunt ut de criminibus quibus infamabantur contra eos secundum leges agatur; se seipso ad haec offerre et Regis voluntati morigeros futuros, unicam hanc itineris causam. Ille, his deliberatis cum consiliariis quorum plerique ei aderant, jubet eos se sistere Perthii ad diem quem eis dixit. Haec cognita ministris qui Edinburgi synodus habebant. Illi quoque, cum haec ad se spectare arbitrarentur, praescribunt mandata ad Regem ferenda, quibus modum processus juridici in hos Comites definiunt, offerunt se multis millibus stipatos Regi adfuturos, certum incolumitatis ejus praesidium. Rex, quod suo injussu convenisset, eorum mandata rejecit, aspere in eos invectus, quod talia audere non cessarent. Comitibus vero tribus judices dedit qui de iis cognoscerent, quorum sententia, tanquam ab univeris ordinibus lata, fixa et irrevocabilis maneret; qui deliberatione habita pronuntiant eos innoxios omnis criminis quo de epistolis et chartis ad Philippum Regem rei tenebantur, dent nomina religioni reformatae aut intra certum diem regno cedant, socios e Societate Jesu in suis domibus ne habeant. Haec cum illis dura videbantur non statim paruere, praesertim cum Regi cum ecclesiasticis in multis non bene conveniret, qui, cum illum omnino sibi subditum vellent, proni omnibus qui aegre ei parebant aderant, Catholico-Romanis solis exceptis in quos plenis velis ferebantur. At haec trium Comitum contumacia elicit conuentum ordinum infrequentem sane; in hoc tres illi Comites, lata in eos sententia, exuti dignitatibus, proscripti sunt. Cum his illi moverentur, accessit etiam eorum partibus Bothuelius, supra omnes Regi in visus nec injuria, multa enim in Regem attentaverat, quae si memorarentur paginae hae in immensum crescerent. Illum tamen perduellem ecclesiastici supra omnes in delitiis habebant; donata

illi collectitia illa pecunia quae in usus Genevensium (arctis illorum rebus Sabaudiae Ducis armis) per totum regnum collecta fuerat, qua ille milites coegerit quibuscum Regem non sine summo totius rei periculo invasit. At hac spe depulsus jungit se, nullius ipse religionis, proscriptus et ipse, proscriptis Comitibus, jam errans et sine comitatu. Cum proscripti in septentrionalibus se tenerent, unde eos sine vi magna depellere non erat facile, ad haec igitur exequenda perscribitur mandatum regium, quo jubebantur Argathelius, Atholius, Forbesius, cum multis ex inferiore nobilitate baronibus, arma expedire, assumptis secum quot militum ad tanta perficienda necessum esset. At ceteris tergiversantibus donec Argathelius, cujus erant primae partes, omnium copiarum supremus dux et legatus regius, produceret suos instructos, omnia lente procedebant. Ut vero morae omnes rumperentur, cum ingrueret hiems quae tantos conatus frangeret, Robertus Brussius, vir inter ecclesiasticos primarius et qui nihil non in eorum synodis poterat, assumpto secum Jacobo Balfurio socio, in Argatheliam se confert, ad rem gerendam cunctantem impellit; constare sibi Reginam Elizabetham laborum ejus non immemorem futuram, perduellum patrimonia quae fisco omnia deberentur ad ejus victoris arbitrium dividenda, quorum multo maxima pars ipsi cessura. His inflatus copias undecunque colligit. Armantur spe praedae ex Aebudis insulis quam multi; universa Occidentalis Scotiae ora a Novanto promontorio, cui hodie Cantyr nomen, Lochabriam usque milites mittit. His lingua prisca et vetus vivendi mos in usu.

Hic mihi liceat, cum bona lectorum venia, paulum intermissa historia, enarrare qui homines haec loca teneant eorumque instituta, quae nec Boecius nec Buchananus satis vere in suis historiis prodidere; praesertim cum hi a ceteris Scotis, qui eodem regno tenentur, tantum differant ut non ejusdem nationis videri possint. Colunt, aut verius incolunt, universam oram quae a freto Glottae, cui hodie Clyd nomen, magnis terrarum spatiis secundum littora adusque Cathanesiam, quae Orcadas insulas vicinas despектat. Regiones hae in universum steriles frugum, montibus incultis asperae. Multi hic egregii et capaces magnarum classium sinus et portus, at, cum nulla illic agitantur commercia, plane inutiles. Quae de continente dixi, eandem in universum in Aebudis insulis, quae magno numero in eo oceano sparguntur, rationem habent. At Orcadum insularum longe diversa conditio, ubi homines man-

sueti, industrii; lingua Scotica, quae Anglicae dialectus est; humanitas incolarum. Aliter se habent hi de quibus mihi sermo, qui lingua, institutis, tota vivendi ratione, moribus, vestitu etiam, a ceteris Scotis quam longissime absunt. Omnes feri neque humanitati assueti, legum osores et nescii, libertatem suam his coerceri putantes. Parsimonia apud illos e paupertate nata, quam alit jejuni soli vitium, et innata segnities omnis laboris fugiens. Divitiae illis in armentis; horum lacte aut carnis plurimum vivunt, aut si quid ferinae accedat, habita venatu cervorum aut damarum. Panis rarus neque de eo multa sollicitudo, cum non nisi cultura agrorum et multo labore haberi possit, illis autem otium et inertia supra omnia in votis sunt. Sunt autem ut plurimum magnis robustisque corporibus, artibus firmis et bene compositis, pulchra facie. Amiciuntur. Primo cutem velat breve indusiolum lineum, quod magnates quandoque croco inficiunt; brevitas est ne currentes aut iter facientes impeditat. Saeva hieme femoralia stricta, quae femora et crura et etiam pedes tegant. His superducuntur perones coriacei quibus pedes muniantur. Accedit indusio tunica simplex, quae ad umbilicum desinit. Omnia haec tegit sagulum laxum, multarum ulnarum, virgatum et variis coloribus distinctum; hoc ad latitudinem corpori zona lata pellicea [alligatur], ita ne vix genua tegat, supradicta ratione, ne iter aut opus facientibus impedimento sit. Saguli hujus multo maxima pars superiora corporis velat, quandoque tota corpori circumPLICATA circa regionem zonae ad expediendas manus, nonnunquam eo circumvolvuntur ea omnia quae supra ilia sunt. Femoralium usus ad hiemem, alias contenti tibialibus brevibus quae genua non attingunt. Ubi ad quietem et somnum se componunt, laxata zona sagulo se involvunt, nuda humo strati, aut substernitur erica eorum more molliter composita, vel, si desit, pauxillum straminis aut faeni adhibetur. Arma illis arcus et pharetra hamatis sagittis plena, a femore dependens; sica et gladius qui caesim feriat, quibusdam machaerae quae utriusque manus usum postulant. Jam didicere sclopotorum nonnullum usum et in hostes et ad venationes, quae apud eos frequentes. Divisi sunt in diversas tribus, diversis subditi ducibus, e quorum familia tota tribus ut plurimum constat. Gravibus inimicitii saepe inter has tribus contendit, quae non raro caedibus exercentur, ubi cum irae efferbuerint vix post multa tempora ponuntur. Sunt etenim injuriarum retinentissimi, beneficiorum eadem memoria quam benefactoribus eorumque soboli

servant. Naturalis et ingenita illis socordia egestatem parit, cui non labore sed latrociniis et praedis faciendis medentur; unde saepe caedes, dum a deprehensis repetuntur praedae. Sed de his satis.

Argathelius multis horum millibus stipatus in viam se dat. Aderant illi Moravius Tulibardinus; Grantorum tota tribus, quae infra Badenocham ad Spaeam flumen sedes habet; Macleanus qui in insula Mulla sedes habet, et validae tribui praeest, quae in continente qua jungitur Lochabriae multum soli tenet; tribus Catanea cum suo duce, Macum-Toisch illis dicto, de quibus supra egimus; Clan-Gregorii ferox et furacissima tribus, quae in aviis Argatheliae et Atholiae agit; Mac-Nealus, insulae Barrae dominus, quae ex ultimis ad occasum una est. Censebantur hi omnes supra decem millium numerum explere. Itur primum in Badenocham extremis diebus mensis Septembbris. Tentant arcem Ruthvenam quae insessa firmo incolarum, qui Mac-phersini vocantur, praesidio; ab hac rejecti, in inferiores regiones tendunt et Avinum fluvium superantes recta Stra-Bogiam iter habent. Edicto jubentur omnes circumquaque cum suis armatis Argathelio, legato regio, ire in occursum seque illi jungere. Paucissimi paruere, at Forbesiorum valida et numerosa gens et Alexander Irvinus, Drummius, coactis suis, equites omnes quibus illi quam maxime opus erat, accinguntur. Dum una iter faciunt, nocte obscura, forte an consilio disploso sclopeto, unus e Drummi comitatu lethaliter vulneratus cadit. Hoc casu consternati, et sibi ipsis invicem diffisi, avertunt iter, et divisis agminibus in sua unde digressi erant se positis armis referunt. Argathelius horum nescius, magna spe inflatus, procedebat; qui enim ejus copias viderant certo illi affirmabant nullum hostem, qui se tantis copiis objicere audeat, visurum, ita victoriam facilem, et omnia ejus arbitrio cessura. At Huntlaeus de copiis et itinere hostis edoctus; cui adest tempore opportuno Errolius paucis comitatus, non enim excedebat centum viginti numerum, nam clientelae et robora virorum quae ab eo pendebant sedes longe diversis regionibus habebant. Non ille tamen vir generosi animi praesens periculum defugit. Illi igitur cum Patricio Gordonio, Auchindounio, Huntlaei patruo, viro audaci et multis discriminibus exercito, deliberant quid utilissimum in praesenti; votis concordibus statuitur quam maturrime confligendum, antequam hostis equestribus copiis augeatur. Ita procedunt ad Auchindounam arcem recto ad hostem itinere. Eorum copiae omnes equestres

erant, neque explebant mille ducentorum numerum, sed omnes viri fortes, multi familiarum suarum principes cum cognatis qui saepe arma tractaverant, paucissimi qui e faece vulgi, ad hoc vocati. Praemittitur Thomas Carrus, Belgicis bellis innutritus, ubi ad dignitates militares ascenderat et in pugna ad Aberdoniam fortē operam navaverat, ut de hoste certa referat. Intra paucas horas redit ille, narrat hostem jam vicinum vix quatuor millia passuum, proelio et itineri paratum incedere. Cum non esset amplius cunctandum, illi ordinatis suis procedunt. Errolius cum quadringentis delectis regendam primam aciem suscipit, Huntilaeus cum ceteris sequitur: tam exiguae copiae non sustinebant aliter dividi. Argathelius primae aciei curam Macleano, viro strenuo, cum ter mille viris mandat; medium sibi cum quinque millibus servat; postremam dicit Calenus Cambellus, egregiae indolis adolescens, Glenurchii heres. Huntilaeus secum adduxerat tria tormenta aenea, illa displosa metum faciunt hostibus, qui ad pilas evitandas se humi sternunt. Errolius procurrit ut manum conferat. Tota autem facies loci haec erat. Mons erat non ascensu difficilis sed totus lapidibus aut saxis constratus, qui plerumque erica (quae illis locis frequentissima) tegebantur, ultra montis cacumina qua hostes venerant praecipitum saxis frequens, in imo amniculus verticosus. Argathelius tenebat summa montis et devexum latus, Huntilaeus inferiora. Omnia hosti opportuna, at impedimenta haec non tardarunt Errolium, qui propinquus hosti factus cernit eos rupi insistere, quae ad humanae staturaē modum surgens in longitudine multum spatii tenebat, unde nullus ad eos equitum accessus. Jam intra teli jactum haec deprehenderat, flectit igitur suos ut possit hostem aggredi, qui interea crebris sagittarum nimbis et sclopotorum fulminibus in eum agunt; at ille, circuita saxea mole, magna vi in eos (pedites omnes) incumbit, et hastis eos prosternens, ordines frangit, caedes facit. Illi animose resistunt, eum cum suis numero imparibus inclusum inter se et Argathelii aciem habentes, quo periculo animadverso Huntilaeus se proelio miscet. Ita universis collocatis (praeter Argathelii postremam quae se nondum statione moverat) animose de summa rei certatur. Post acre duarum horarum certamen hostium ordinibus multa caede disjectis et inter se confusis, incipiunt animis frangi et invicem divelli. Huntilaeus et Errolius suos hortantes, instant, fugam meditantes equis inventi magna vi propellunt, et in haud dubiam fugam agunt. Sed iniquitate loci, equestribus copiis inepti, non eam caedem faciunt quan-

tam victi non effugissent ultra montem in quo pugnatum, tamen adusque amniculum qui subterfluebat fugientes caedunt qui, impedimentis relictis, multi etiam armis projectis, omnia victorum arbitrio relinquunt. Macleanus primus proelium init, ultimus excessit, hostibus propter eximiam fortitudinem laudatus. Desideravit Argathelius ad mille e suis, in quibus multi viri fortes qui in prima acie steterant. Cecidit Archinbaldus Cambellus, Lochiniellus, cum Jacobo fratre; Macniellus, Barrae insulae dominus, aliique. Huntilaei patruus, Patricius Gordonius, equo feroci vectus qui impatientia vulnerum eum excusserat inter medios hostes, antequam succurri posset, caesus est; praeter illum pauci, vix ulli alicujus notae. Pugnatum est 3^{to} Octobris, 1594. Pugnae huic Glenliffet apud posteros nomen a Liffeto fluvio, qui haud procul inde abest. Haec optate ad pacem vicinarum regionum accidere, quae, Argathelio victore, misere diripiendae dabantur infestis illis latronibus qui militum nomine ad praedam in hanc militiam venerant.

Rex de his certior factus Taoduni, ubi tum agebat, multis comitatus, Aberdoniam venit, illic consultatum quid de praesentibus agendum. Placuit arces rebellium demoliri. Ita Slanissa, Errolii arx (ad quam scaturigines aquae quae in saxa gelascunt, unde optima et tenacissima calx excoquitur, operibus textoriis utilissima) diruta. Rex Strathbogiam se confert, quae itidem arx ruinis foedatur. Newtona et Ballogia, Gordoniorum arces, idem fatum sustinent. Rex post decem dierum moram Stra-bogia digressus Aberdoniam redit, ubi pauxillum moratus Edinburgum profiscitur, relicto legato Lennoxio Duce, cuius sororem Huntilaeus conjugem habebat. Lennoxio plena potestas rerum mandatur in illis oris. Ille post trimestre temporis in summo otio, nemine hoste viso, ad Regem se confert. Huntilaeus sub adventum Regis in Sutherlandiam secesserat, ubi amica omnia. Comes ejus provinciae e sua stirpe quartus nomen Gordoniorum praeferebat; proxima Cathanesia ejus ditione habebatur qui Huntilaei sororem in matrimonio habebat. Errolius autem, crure et brachio in proelio saucius, apud amicos nemine eum vestigante delituit. Rex autem adeo nullo dolore Argathelio victo tangebatur, ut post se curam rerum committeret Lennoxio, sibi fido et Huntilaeo non injuria amicissimo, cuius conjugi patebat ad eum accessus quando vellet. Addam quae mihi ipsi comperta. Paren meus, Joannes Gordonius, Petlurgius, vir equestris ordinis, quanquam

ab Huntilaeo diversum in sacris sentiebat, illi tamen magno usui erat. Illo internuntio Regem adibat, quando post Moravii caedem omnia apud Regem (qui non suo ingenio utebatur) infesta et inimica. Ille Aberdoniae habebat aedes dum Rex illic locorum versaretur, communicabat illi quae vellet, semperque et ubique Regi acceptissimus, nam in eum usum Huntilaeus illum procul armis servaverat. Rege digresso, invitat ille in suas aedes ad caenam Lennoxium. Venit ille privatus. Caenae locus conclave, paucis in illud aditus; ego ingressus, adolescens admodum, video mensae adsidentes Lennoxium, Huntilaeum, et Joannem Leslaeum, Balquani, virum iis locis primarium. Hoc actum, ut memini, quarta a digressu Regis nocte, quae sine ejus conscientia fieri non poterant, nam haec, quanquam non omnibus nota, multis satis patuere. Dum Lennoxius cum summa potestate haeret Aberdoniae, de rebus pacandis agitatum, non ita tamen ut inimicorum irae et odiis satisficeret, sed Regis honori et majestati consulendum esset. In eum finem Huntilaeus, Angusius et Errolius se paratos offerunt regno cedere non ad definitum tempus, sed donec cum bona regis venia pateret redditus. Haec placuere omnibus qui non affectibus suis indulgentes transversim raperentur. Ita tres illi suis valedicentes ad Regis placitum in exteris oras proficiscuntur.

Circa haec tempora Regi cum ecclesiastico ordine male conveniebat, interque alia de excommunicationis poena ulciscenda gladio civili (cum a multis gladius spiritualis contemneretur) agebatur, quinam tam terribili gladio feriendi et alia ejus farinae. Habeatur synodus apud oppidum Montrossiae. Petit ab iis Rex ut quicunque in conventu supremo ordinum laesae majestatis damnatus, censura excommunicationis etiam teneretur: item nulli uni ministro liceret eo telo uti, nisi conscientia adhibita multorum ex eo ordine ad id electorum, de quorum judicio, probitate et fide omnibus constaret: tertio ne quisquam aut de civilibus rebus aut levibus aut ministrorum in illum querelis, quae nondum in rem judicatam transierant, excommunicatione notetur, quia censura ecclesiastica sic apud omnes vilesceret: quarto ne quisquam ea censura notetur nisi praevia legitima citatione, et causa rite cognita. Primis assensere, adjicientes legitimam cognitionem ecclesiasticam accedere debere: hoc erat totam rem arbitrio permittere, et se supra regem et supremos regni ordines collocare. Ad tertium et quartum respondent (nam illic haerebant) illa esse magni momenti nec ad ea nisi mature

deliberata (quod tum fieri non poterat) responderi non posse nisi adhibeatur clausula, "nisi periclitante ecclesia," qua eludebatur quicquid petitum erat. Haec quam maxime Regi displicuerunt; certus animi aut eos coercendos, aut de sceptro sibi periclitandum, si talis audacia maneret inulta.

NOTES.

P. 8, l. 15. *Quadraginta* is a mistake. Ferrerius wrote his *Historiae Compendium* in 1545, and *centum et quadraginta* would give 1685, while Mr. Robert Gordon of Straloch died in 1661.

P. 9, l. 1. Pro nomine imposito in baptismo dicitur nomen Christianum, et licet Scotice ita loquamur, nescio an proprie ita loquantur Latini, saltem non memini me legisse in prolatō aliquo authore (Burnet).

P. 10, l. 5. The words in brackets are taken from the transcripts, the original MS. having a small blank space after *Alexander*.

P. 11, l. 34. In the original MS. the author has, with his own hand, deleted *Alexander cecidit*, and substituted *Joannes Abernethius confudit*. See pp. (17), (29) *supra*.

P. 12, l. 8. He seems to say the Castle of Dumbar was defended by the Englishes, whose captain in an eruption being killed by Robert Gordon occasioned the surrender of the Castle; yet all our historians say the Castle was besieged by the Englishes, who in the end were forced to leave the siege, so that it was not surrendered at all. He seems to make Robert Gordon's exploit to be after his brother Alexander's death, whereas all the things there said of him happened before K. David Bruce his being taken prisoner, at which time the said Alexander dyed (Middleton).

P. 12, l. 23. The year of the reign is wrong, for *anno regni sui 38* would give 1367-8.

P. 15, note 1. The marriage took place before the battle of Harlaw: see *Records of Aboyne*, p. 372.

P. 15, l. 15. S. Leonard's altar was in S. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen: see pp. (21), (30) *supra*.

P. 16, l. 37. He who is here called Augustine Ogilvie is by all our historians called Alexander (Middleton).

P. 17, l. 11. Pro *livere* itt seimes itt should be *litavere* (Burnet). The transcripts read *libavere*. In the original MS. the word is divided between two lines, thus *li·vere*, and some letters may have been omitted.

P. 17, l. 28. The historie of the Earles of Duglas is confunded and wrong set downe, for the killing of the Earle of Duglas and his brother, Dauid, in the Castle of Edinburgh in K. James II. his minoritie under Livingston, the Regent, and Crichtoune, Chancelar, is confunded with the killing of the nixt Earle of Duglas in Sterling be K. James II. in his maioritie, but not of his brother, wher on the contrair his brother caused traill the gryt seal att ane horse tail through the towne of Sterling and brunt the towne of Sterling, as Buchanan clearly beares (Burnet). Crimond's remark anent the killing of the E. of Douglas is certainly right, and for Edinburgh it should be *Striveling*, and the word *brother* should be wholly left out (Middleton).

P. 18, l. 22. There seems to be a contradiction for here he says the E. of Huntly exchanged the Lordship of Brichen, which he got after the battell of Brichen, with the lands of Badenoch, yet on p. 19, l. 33, he sayes he was created Earle of Huntly, Gordon and Badenoch in full Parliament anno 1449, which was three years before the battell of Brichen, 1452 (Middleton).

P. 19, l. 23. There is ane confusion and contradiction, for Geills Hay is maid to beare Alexander to Earle Alexander, who did not succeed becaus of divorcement betuix them, which is no relevant reason, except the marriage haid been reduced *ab initio*. Elisabeth Crichtoun hir eldest sone is said to haue gotten Touch and Tillibody, and yet afterwards itt is said that Elisabeth Crichtoun, by George his air, haid Alexander of whom Abirzeldy is come (Burnet). Crimond seems to be in a mistake in calling the story of Giles Hay and Elizabeth Creighton's children a contradiction, for it is not Elizabeth Creighton's but Giles Hayes sone who is there called Alexander the first born, who got the lands of Touch and Tillibody, and the other Alexander, of whom Abergeldie is descended, is Elizabeth Creighton's second sone, it being no strange thing to a man to have two children of one name by different marriages, especially seing they were to be of different surnames (Middleton).

P. 20, l. 17. The years should be 1470 and 1479: see pp. (23), (24) *supra*.

P. 20, l. 21. Itt is not liklie that George E. Huntly maried K. James I. daughter, K. James being dead in anno 1437, and his father in anno 1479 (Burnet). Though Crimond thinks it not probable that George E. Huntly maried K. James the first his daughter, yet both Lesly and Drummond say so, and Drummond says shee was first Countesse of Angus and then of Huntly (Middleton).

P. 20, l. 27. The Keyths make themselffs to be come of the Catti in Germanie, and not of the Picts (Burnet).

P. 24, l. 33. He sayes George E. of Huntly was the main man who refused to fight the Englishes at the command of K. James the 5th, which none of our historians say. But both Buchanan and Drummond make mention of his grandfather, Earle Alexander, his being the principal man who refused when the D. of Albany would have had the Scots invade the English territories anno 1522; so that he seems to

confound these two stories. Also he makes no mention in that place of a considerable victory obtained, a little before the time he is speaking of, by this E. George over the Englishes, *viz.*, Haldonrig, mentioned both by Lesly and Drummond (Middleton).

P. 30, l. 21. The year should be 1562.

P. 30, l. 34. The name of the Countess of Bothuell and thereafter of Sutherland was Barbara, not Jean, for I red the proces of divorcement betuix her and the Earle Bothuell (Burnet). Though it be like that the Countesse of Bothwell's name has been Barbara, since Crimond sayes he saw and read the process of divorce, yet Spotswood calls her Jean, and I have read her so called in another manuscript, belonging to Sheriff Fraser, concerning the genealogie of some of the noble families of Scotland (Middleton).

P. 36, l. 16. Buchanani libri non prohibiti lege, sed missi emendari (Burnet).

P. 38, l. 17. The four words within brackets are taken from the Parkhill transcript. They would have occupied the foot of a page in the original MS., but have been cut off when the MS. was bound.

P. 47, l. 22. *Lennoxii* is added from the transcripts.

P. 48, l. 6. He says Captain James Stuart married the E. of Arran's wife and so got a pretence to gett himself made E. of Arran, whereas both Spotswood and Sir James Melvill say she was the E. of March his wife (Middleton).

P. 67, l. 20. *Alligatur* is added from the Parkhill transcript. Mr. James Man, Aberdeen, proposed to publish *Memoirs of Scottish Affairs from 1624 to 1651 collected from several MSS. never before printed*, and issued in 1741 the first part, which consists of an Introduction (in which are contained notices of the life and writings of Mr. Robert Gordon of Straloch, and also criticisms of some of the statements made in the *Origo*), and a Specimen of the *Memoirs*. The specimen is an English translation (with some additions from Major) of Straloch's paragraph regarding the Highlanders. This first and only part of Man's work is reprinted in James Gordon's *History of Scots Affairs* (Spalding Club), I., i.-xlv.

HOUSE OF GORDON.

TABLES COMPYLED AND COLLECTED TOGETHER BY THE GREAT PAINES AND INDUSTRIE OF SIR ROBERT GORDON, KNIGHT BARONETT OF GORDONSTOUN SONE TO ALEXANDER EARL OF SOUTHERLAND, COPIED OUT OF HIS PAPERS AND CONTINUED BE MAISTER ROBERT GORDON HIS SONE, 1659.

NEW SPALDING CLUB.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE "Tables" printed here for the first time seem to be those referred to, as work on hand, by Sir Robert Gordon at p. 104 of his *Genealogy of the Earles of Sutherland*, where, in dealing with the issue of John Gordon of Drummoyle and his wife Margaret Mackreth, he says—"Ther succession shall be shewne in particular tables (God willing) afterward". The idea of their publication was first suggested by the Rev. Stephen Ree in the first volume of *The House of Gordon*. The Duke of Sutherland, owner of the MS., having readily consented, the task of transcription was entrusted to Colonel Morrison, S.R.V., whose care and skill in the work are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

The volume, preserved at Dunrobin, is now bound in parchment over stiff boards, with title, *Genealogical Tables : Sir R. Gordon, Bart.*, in gilt lettering, and measures 17 inches in height by 12 in breadth. Besides four new fly-leaves, two at each end, it contains forty-eight leaves written on one side only, except in a few cases where notes occur in a later hand. The written surfaces of two adjacent leaves read continuously and, in the "Roll," are called a "folio," the next pair of pages being blank.

Inside first board, in hand of the Duke's grandfather, is written, "These MS. Genealogical Tables were given to the D. of Sutherland by the Earl of Aberdeen, Jany., 1849". They

were given as to the Head of his House, who, as such, signs
SUTHERLAND.

To the first fly-leaf is attached the letter of presentation, a verbal copy of which here follows :—

ARGYLL HOUSE, 4th Jany., 1849.

MY DEAR DUKE,

In looking over some of my old papers, when lately in Scotland, I met with a MS. volume of genealogical tables, prepared by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, and continued by his son. As these relate chiefly to your family, or to such as are connected with it, I think they will more properly be in your possession than in mine; and I hope you will therefore allow me to offer them for your acceptance.

The volume having been in rather a tattered state I have had it put into a decent condition before venturing to introduce it to your notice.

Ever My Dear Duke,

Most sincerely yours,

ABERDEEN.

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

On the first old leaf (for long, apparently, the outside of the MS.) occurs a general description of its contents :—

Tables off the Genealogies of the Earles off Southerland and off some other noble famileis in Scotland, out of which by mariages they are descended, with the genealogies of some families to which they are related by marriages or Surname, Together with some tables of the genealogies of some gentlemen descended from them, or (being inhabitants in Southerland) are vassalls vnto and dependers upon the Earles off Southerland.* All compyled and collected togather by the great pains and industrie of Sir Robert Gordon knight baronett of Gordonstoun Sone to alexander earl of Southerland, Copeid out of his papers and Continued be master Robert Gordon his Sone.

ALLEXR. ROSS.

1659.

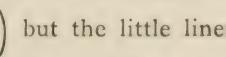
BONIETOUNE, GORDOUNE, GRAHAME,
GRAY, ROSSE, SMITH, SOMERSEAT.

Coram his, vir fortis, ne des tua robora scortis.
Scribitur in portis, meretrix est janua mortis.

At the place marked * the style of writing changes from old "Chancery-hand" to cursive "Court-hand," the latter probably that of the compiler's fourth son, Mr. Robert Gordon of Cluny, who added a few notes and some extensions to the MS. On the back of this leaf, at the top, is marked £1 10s., the price of the MS., possibly at a public sale—probably that of the Rev. Alex. Ross, whose signature is written in a hand like that of Ross's *Sutherlandiae Comitum Annales* (MS. at Dunrobin). The Latin hexameters and double rhymes suggest the skilled work of the author of four vols. of *Metrical Latin Epigrams*. The other names, etc., might have been scribbled by young aristocrats, Mr. Ross's private pupils after his retiral from public teaching at Southampton. Their risks and his private friendliness and professional duty as royal chaplain might explain the sentiment of the distich.

Fols. 1 and 2 contain the general "Roll" of the Tables (p. 9 *infra*), and an explanation of the method of setting forth the genealogies in diagram:—

ANE ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE ENSUING
TABLES OF GENEALOGIES.

for the readers better understanding of these ensuing tables I have prefixed these few lines. May it please you to know that every man (if maried) hath his wife placed at his side and two little crosse lines, thus (=) are drawn to ioyne them together whether they have three wives, two or one, which may be caled the matrimonial lines. ffrom these two crosse lines there proceeds a little strait line (thus —) which you must follow with your eye to what part of the table soever it is drawn, from this strait line there is drawn a long crosse line overthwart the paper which covereth the children begotten of this marriage, with the bastards of that man (thus ). ffrom that long crosse line there proceeds little straight lines which point at every child of that marriage, (thus ) but the little lines which descend from the long crosse lines to the bastards are crokedlie drawn down

(thus {). The children begotten by one man (whether lawfull or bastards) are ioyned in one degree, every one at the syde of the other. When a man hath only bastard children then the little crooked lines doe proceed immediatly from the father down to the long crosse line and from the long crosse line they descend crookedlie to the children. If any man's wife be not known and unexpressed in the table then the little line is drawn down to the crosse long line directlie from the father and not from any matrimoniall crosse lines. The cousin germanes are in one collaterall degree, proceeding from severall parents as you will easily perceave in the tables, by the lines: So likewyse one man's children by dyvers wifes have their several long crosse lines, all which, as also the draughts of all the tables the iuditious reader will easily perceave.

A specimen is reproduced on p. 8, but to avoid repetition and save space the Tables have been printed in ordinary run on and indented style. The Tables on folios 5, 6, 8 to 12 and 17 to 21 (inclusive) deal with the Family of Gordon. These alone are printed here, and require no explanatory remarks.

Fol. 3 traces the Royal Steuarts from Farquhar, descended from Kenneth, King of Scotland, to the Prince of Orange, son of Charles I.

Fol. 4 gives Stuarts of Lennox, same as 3 down to 1332, continued to 1583, and extended (by Cluny?) to 1655.

Fol. 7 deals with the "Earles of Catteynes," from 1138 to c. 1650.

Fol. 13 treats of "Macky now Lord of Rea," down to 1650.

Fol. 14 gives "Macloyds of Assint," from 1510 to 1630.

Fol. 15 shows descent of the "Creightons, lairds of Frendret," from 1410 to c. 1656.

Fol. 16 is a "Genealogie of the Lairds of Petfoddells" (Menzie), from 1375 to 1666, extended from 1650 by Cluny.

Fol. 22 traces the "Grays of Skibo" from Andrew, son of Lord Gray of Foulis, 1456, through seven generations.

Fol. 23 gives descent of "Morays of Polrossie" from Alexr. of Cubin (Culbin), 1407 to c. 1650.

Fol. 24 shows succession of "Morays of Aberscors" from Alexr. of Culbin aforesaid down to 1622.

The back of second leaf of this fol., and most of the following page, are occupied by the history of the "Family of Drum" from 1404 onwards to "Alexander Irvine, laird of Drum," who married Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of the 2nd Marquis of Huntly. This family-notice seems to be in Cluny's hand.

To quote the experienced General Editor: "The Tables form a most illuminative commentary on the idea that genealogy can be told clearly in narrative form. Sir Robert obviously constructed them as a key to his *Earldom of Sutherland*, so as to save even the compiler himself the trouble of disentangling relationships every time he returned to his 'history'."

J. M. JOASS.

GOLSPIE, 10th January, 1906.

[SPECIMEN TABLE. See p. 39, *infra*.]

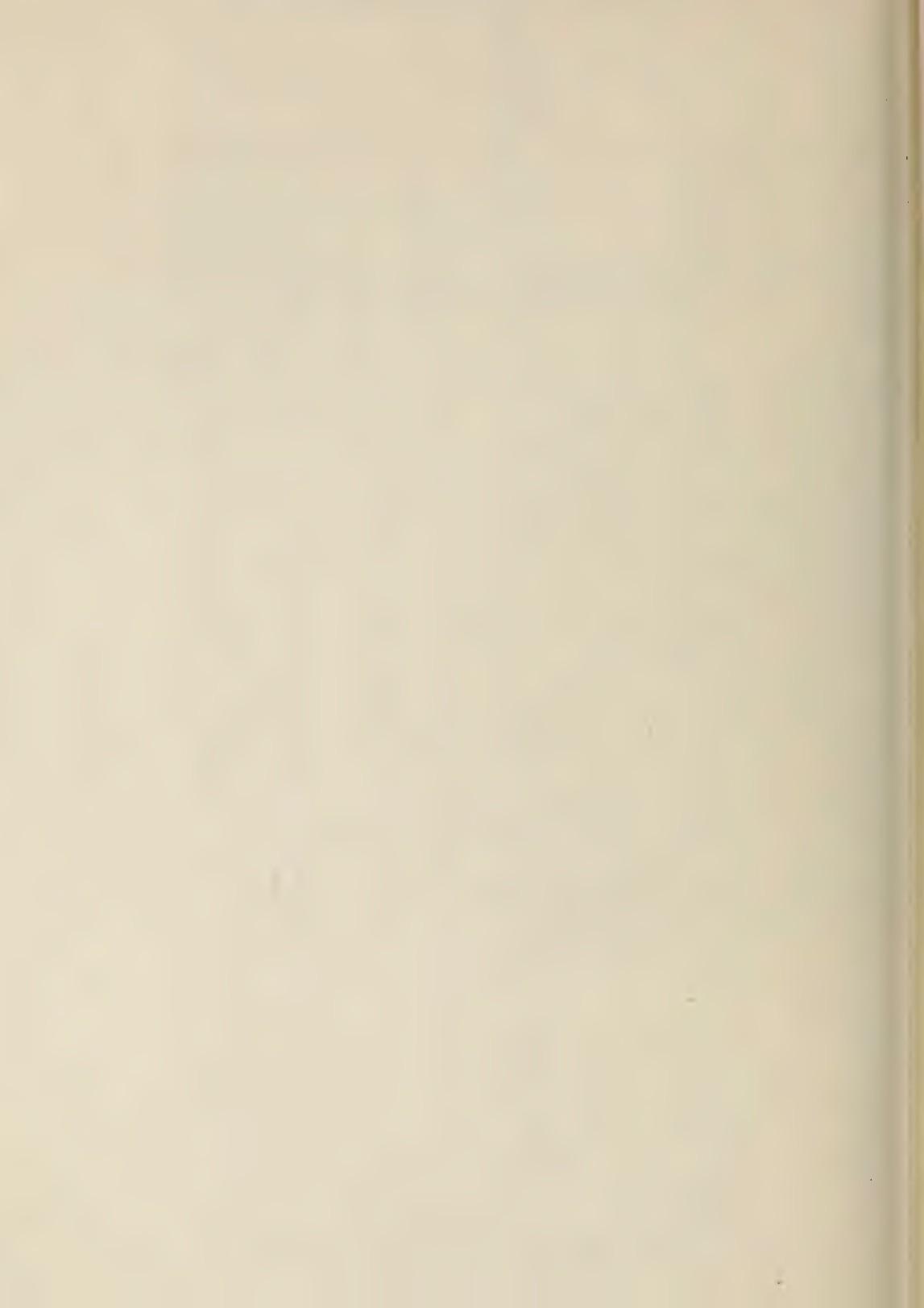
A TABLE OF THE POSTERITY OFF ALEX^R GORDON OF SIPPERAY.

John Gordon of Drummoyle and Ballelone hadde divers children by his wife, Margaret Makreth, and amongst others he hadde his second sonne,

Jane Innes, sister to William Innes, — Alexr Gordon of Sidderay, — Margaret Kaith, his second wfe, daughter of Culrossie, his first wfe. — had two wifes. — to Mr. John Kaith, Parson of Puffus.

A ROLL OF ALL THE TABLES OF THE GENEALOGIES AS
THEY ARE CONTAINED WITHIN THIS BOOKE.

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A TABLE OF THE GENEALOGIE OF THE GORDONS OF THE HOUS OF HUNTLEY.

Wee read of people in France caled Gorduni. They came out of a citie in Macedonia caled Gordunia. Julius Cæsar mentions them in his 5 lib. de Bello Gallico.

In the year 800 the duke of Gordon was high constable to the Emperor Charles the great, for whom he subdued the Bretons in France. From him the viscount of Gordon (this day dwelling in Quercy in France) doth challenge his dissent.

The next we find in historie is one Gordoun, who obtained from King Malcome of Scotland the lands of Huntley and Long-gordon in the Mers.

The first Gordon of whom we read a proper name is Roger Gordon slain by King Richard the first of England. Roger hade three sones : Bertram Gordon, he killed Richard I. of England at Caalac in France, 1199 ; the second sone of Roger was slain by the said K. Richard ; Roger's 3 sone slain by him.

We find in histories that Adam Gordon was captain of the castle of Dumfire in Somersetshire. He overthrew the Welshmen with their captain Sir Wm. Berkley at Munhered in England, 1265.

The next we find is Sir Adam Gordon who fought a single combate against Edward I. of England, 1267. He also assisted the barons against Henry III. of England.

1. SIR WILLIAM.

2. ROBERT had from his brother Sir William the lands of Stichell.

From this Robert are descended the familie of Lochinvar and the Gordons in Galloway.

Next we read that Sir WILLIAM GORDON was killed in the holy land by the Sarasins, 1270.

1. ADAM.

2. BERNARD, a great phisitian. He florished 1305. He published a booke caled *Lilium Medicinae*.

ADAM succeeded his father Sir William. He died at Long-gordon, 1301.

Unto Adam succeeded his son Sir ADAM, knighted be King Robert Bruice, from whom he got Strathbogy, 1311. He dyed 1312. His wife built Huntley chappel in the Mers.

1. ALEXANDER.

2. ROBERT, his second sone, he killed ane Englishman, Captain of Dunbar and took the castle. He overthrew the Englisch, led by Richard Montfort, 1337. He dyed 1338.
3. JOHN, Sir Adam's third sone, he assisted Robert Stewart, governor, at the taking of St. Johns toun, 1339. He was slain at Berwick, 1367.

ALEXANDER GORDON succeeded his father Adam. He assisted King Rob. Bruice at Bannockburn, 1314. He made ane inrode into England, 1318. He was at Holydounhill, 1333. He killed the Earl Athol. He was slain at Durham, 1348.

1. Sir ADAM.

2. JOHN, slain at Berwick, 1355.
3. Sir ROBERT, slain at Poictiers in France, 1355.
4. WILLIAM, slain at Holydounhill was Alexander's fourth sone.

Sir ADAM succeeded his father Alexander, with whom he was at Holidounhill, 1333. He obtained a confirmation of his lands of Strathbogy from King David. He dyed 1351.

1. Sir JOHN.

2. ROGER, slain in England at Homildon, Sir Adam's 2 sone.
3. JOHN, caled reid priest, slain at Strabogie, 1394, was his 3 sone.

Sir JOHN succeeded his father Sir Adam. He overthrew the English and took their leader John Lilburne prisoner, 1370. He took Berwick with the captain thereof. He was slain at Otterburne, 1388. He maried the marshal of Scotland's daughter, and hade

1. Sir ADAM.

2. MARY, wife to Hamilton of Cadzo.

Sir ADAM succeeded his father Sir John. He was slain at Homil-

don, 1403. Hade no lawfull issue male. He maried Lord Somervel's daughter.

1. ELIZABETH.
2. A second daughter.
3. JOHN of Scurdarg, a bastard. Of him are divers families of the surname of Gordon discended.
4. THOMAS of Ruthven, a bastard. Of him likewise divers families of that surname are discended.

ELIZABETH, heritrix of Huntly and Strathbogy succeeded her father Sir Adam; dyed 1438; maried Alexander Seton, second sone to the Lord Seaton. Their heyrs were caled Gordons.

1. ALEXANDER.
2. WILLIAM, slain at Brechin, 1452. Maried the heritrix of Meldrum. His posterite are of the name of Seaton.
3. HENRY, slain at Brechin, 1452.
4. ANABEL maried to George, Earl of Rothes.

ALEXANDER GORDON, I. Earl of Huntly, succeeded his father Alexander and mother Elizabeth. He was created Earl 1449. He overthrew the Earl Crawford at Brechin, 1452. He dyed at Strathbogy, 1470; was buried at Elgin. He maried thryce. The Lord Fraser's niece and one of his heyrs was his first wife, having no issue. Giles Hay, his 2 wife, he hade be hir

1. ALEXANDER, laird of Tough, who are yet Seatons.
- Elizabeth, daughter to the Lord Crichton, chancellor of Scotland, was his 3 wife, by whom he hade
2. GEORGE.
3. Sir ALEXANDER of Abergeldy, maried Beatrix, earl Errol's sister.
4. Master ADAM, dean of Catteynes, dyed 1528, and begate
 - (1) Master GEORGE of Beldornie.
 - (2) JOHN of Drummoi in Southerland [p. 37, *infra*].
 - (3) Master WILLIAM, chancelor of Dunkel and thresaurer of Catteynes.
 - (4) ELIZABETH GORDON, lady of Finlater.
5. A daughter maried the Lord of the Isles.
6. CHRISTIAN, countes of Errol, thereafter wife to the lord Kennedy.

7. LADY FORBES.
8. *Lady Innes.*
9. *Lady Kilraick.*

GEORGE [II.] Earl of Huntley, twyce maried, dyed at Stirlin, 1501. He was Chancelour of Scotland. Jane Stuart, K. James I. daughter, his first wife.

1. ALEXANDER.
2. ADAM, Lord Aboyn, maried Elizabeth, heritrix of Southerland, by whom he hade issue [p. 22, *infra*].
3. WILLIAM of Gight and Shives, slain at Flowdon, 1513, was his third sone.
4. JAMES of Letterfury was his 4 sone.
5. KATHERINE, caled white rose, maried the Duke of York with the King's consent.
6. ELIZABETH, countesse of Marshal.
7. A daughter maried to the Mr of Craford.
8. MARGARET, countes of Bothwel.
9. A daughter maried to Sir Wm Sinclair of Westrea in Orkney.
10. A daughter maried Sir Gilbert Hay of Kilmalemock in Murray.
11. A daughter maried Gasper Culin, Captain Culin's sone who was beheaded 1571.
12. The lady of *Finlater*, bastard daughter.

ALEXANDER [III.] Earl of Huntley was chancelor, led the army at Flowdon, 1513, dyed 1523 at St. Johnston. Maried twise. Jane Steuart daughter to the Earl of Athol was his first wife, by whom he hadde

1. GEORGE dyed young.
2. JOHN, Lord Gordon, dyed before his father 1517, maried Margaret daughter to K. James IV.
 - (1) GEORGE, Earl of Huntley.
 - (2) ALEXANDER, archbishop of Athens and bishop of Galloway. He was father to
 - i. JOHN GORDON, lord of Glenluce and dean of Salisbury [p. 26, *infra*].
 - (3) JAMES GORDON, chancelor of Murray.
3. WILLIAM bishop of Aberdeen dyed 1577.

4. ALEXANDER of Strathdoun. Of him is descended the hous of Clunie.
5. The Countes of Argyle, who hade children.
6. The lady of Invermeath.
7. The lady Gray of Fowles.
8. The lady of Weemes Meinzies.

Elizabeth Gray his 2 wife hade no issue.

GEORGE GORDON [IV.] Earl of Huntley, chancelour of Scotland, knight of the French king's order, governor of Scotland whilst his uncle K. James V. was in France 1535. He overthrew the English at Hal-donrig 1542. He was taken at Pinkie 1547. Slain at Corichie 1562. He maried Elizabeth Keith daughter to the Earl Marshal.

1. ALEXANDER, lord Gordon, maried the Duke of Chattelrauld's daughter, dyed childlesse.
2. GEORGE, Earl of Huntly.
3. Maister WILLIAM dyed without issue.
4. Sir JOHN of Finlater beheaded at Aberdeen 1562 : no issue.
5. Master JAMES a Jesuit dyed at Paris 1620.
6. ADAM of Achindoun, he overthrew the Forbeses. Dyed 1581 without issue.
7. Sir PATRICK of Achindoun was slain at Glenlivet 1594 without issue.
8. Master ROBERT dyed at Crichie : no issue.
9. Master THOMAS dyed at Edn without issue.
10. The Countes of Athol. Of her are descended Lords Lovat, Salton, Ochiltree.
11. MARGARET, lady of Forbes.
12. JANE, Countes of Bothwel, afterward of Southerland, and hade children by the Earl of Southerland.

GEORGE [V.] Earl of Huntly, chancelor of Scotland, governor for Queen Mary, dyed 1576. He maried the Duke of Chattelraulds second daughter and hade

1. GEORGE, first Marquis of Huntley.
2. Sir ALEXANDER of Strathdon maried the Countes of Errrol, daughter to George Earl of Catteynes, by whom he hade
 - (1) ALEXANDER of Danquintie that maried Ballendallogh's daughter. This Alexander hath

- i. GEORGE.
- ii. ALEXANDER.
- iii. JOHN ; and others.
- 3. WILLIAM, a relegious moncke.
- 4. JANE, Countesse of Catteynes.

GEORGE GORDON first Marquis of Huntley. He overthrew Argyle at Glenlivet 1594. He overcame the Clanchattan divers times. Was created Marquis 1599, dyed at Dundee 1636. He maried Henriette Steuart daughter to Esme, Duke of Lennox, by whom he hade

- 1. GEORGE, Lord Gordon.
- 2. FRANCIS dyed in Germanie 1620 without issue.
- 3. ADAM of Achindoun dyed without issue.
- 4. LAWRENCE dyed at Strathbogie 1623.
- 5. JOHN Viscount of Melgum dyed at Frendret 1630. Maried the Earl of Errol's daughter ; by her hade a daughter.
- 6. ANNE maried James Earl of Murray who hade
 - (1) JAMES Earl of Murray maried Earl Hum's daughter.
 - (2) GEORGE STEUART.
 - (3) MARY STEUART maried the laird of Grant.
- 7. ELIZABETH maried the Lord Levinston, now Earl of Linlitgow.
 - (1) GEORGE, Lord Liviston, Earl of Linlithgow.

GEORGE, Lord Gordon, Earl of Enzie, [II.] Marquis of Huntley, captain of the gensdarms in France, execute at Edinburgh 1649. Maried Anne Cambel, Earl of Argyle's daughter, by whom he hade

- 1. GEORGE, Lord Gordon, slain at Aford.
- 2. JAMES, Earl of Aboyne dyed at Paris.
- 3. LODOWICK [III.] Marquis of Huntley, dyed 1653, maried Mary Grant, daughter to the Laird of Grant and hade
 - [¹ (1) GEORGE I. D. of Gordon maried Elizabeth Howard da to the D. Norfolk.
 - i. ALEXANDER.
 - ii. L. JEAN.
 - (2) L. ANNE maried, s. *pr. m.*
 - (3) L. MARY maried 1 to Meldrum, and 2 to the E. Perth.
 - (4) L. JEAN, Countess of Dunfermlin.]

¹ In a later hand.

4. CHARLES.
5. HENRY.
6. ANNE maried Lord of Drummond.
[¹ (1) JAMES, D. of Perth.
(2) JOHN, D. of Melfort.
(3) Countess of Erroll.]

¹ In a later hand.

A TABLE OF THE GENEALOGIE OF THE EARLES OF SOUTHERLAND.

The first governors and thains of Southerland or Cattey were of the surname of Morray, who commanded that county many ages. These Cattean Morrays came from Germany into Scotland the 91 yeir of Christ, and were appointed by King Corbred the second to inhabit the remotest parts of Vararis northward, then by them caled Cattey and the inhabitants Catteigh, and are yet so caled in the old Scottish or Irish languages.

In progres of time the whole region of Cattey (which then contained all the territories betwixt Port-ne-cowter and Doungesby) was divided in two parts: that portion which lyeth be east the hill Ord was caled Cattey-nes, the nes or promontory of Cattey; and that part of Cattey which lyeth southwest and west from the hill Ord was caled Southerland or South Cattey, still retaining the name of Cattey in old Scottish and Irish language. The government of the Morrays failing, the next who succeeded to be thains in Southerland were for many ages surnamed Southerland. Many Earles of that surname governed that region successively, until the reigne of King James the fourth, at which time the GORDONS obtained the same by marriage.

The first whom we find by his proper name recorded in histories is ALLANE SOUTHERLAND, Thane of Southerland, who was slain by the tyrant Mackbeth for favoring King Malcome Kean-more. He overthrew the Danes at Creigh in Southerland in battail the year 1031.

WALTER SOUTHERLAND (Allan's sone) was restored and created Earl of Southerland by King Malcombe Kean-more 1061, being then very young. In Earl Walter's dayes S. Barr was bishop of Catteynes; lykewyse S. William who florished 1097.

ROBERT succeeded his father Walter. Earl Robert built the castle

of Dunrobin, so caled from his name. In his dayes one Andrew was bishop of Catteynes, who went into England the year 1176.

HEW, nicknamed Freskin, succeeded to his father Robert. Earl Hugh repulsed Herauld Cheissolme, Thane of Catteynes, from infesting Sutherland 1198. In his dayes flourished S. Gilbert, bishop of Catteynes, and founder of the Cathedral church at Dornogh in Sutherland. This Earl gave by charter to S. Gilbert (then archdeacon of Murray) the lands of Skelbo, Invershin, and Ferrinbusky, which was confirmed by King William the Lyon.

WILLIAM succeeded his father Hugh. This Earl William confirmed his father's disposition to the said S. Gilbert, which lands were disponed by the said S. Gilbert to his brother Richard Murray, which gift was confirmed by King Alexander the second, 26 Septemb. 1235. Earl William assisted S. Gilbert to build the Cathedral church at Dornogh. He fought against the Danes at Enbo in Sutherland and overthrew them. He died at Dunrobin 1248, and was buried at Dornogh in the South Isle of the Cathedral church.

WILLIAM, being young, succeeded his father William. This Earl made an agreement with Archibald bishop of Catteynes for some lands in Sutherland, 1275. He did (with divers others nobles) write unto the Pope to excuse the Scots for their incursions against the English, in King Robert Bruice his dayes. He faithfully assisted King Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, 1314, at the road of Ree-crosse and also at Beighland, 1323. Earl William died the yeir 1325 and was buried at Dornogh.

KENNETH succeeded his brother William. This Earl passed ane indenture with Reinold Morray for the lands of Skelbo &c. at Golspie Kirkton, 1330. He was slain at Holydownhill, 1333. He maried the Earl of Mars daughter by whom he hade

1. WILLIAM.
2. EUSTASCHE SOUTHERLAND maried to Gilbert Morray sone to Reinold Morray of Cubin.
3. NICOLAS SOUTHERLAND, of whom are descended the lairds of Duffus. Maried Reinold Cheins daughter, by her he hadde the lands of Duffus, and from his brother the lands of Thorobol, 1360.

WILLIAM, who succeeded his father Kenneth. This Earl recovered

the Castle of Roxburgh from the English, 1340. He was taken prisoner at Durham with King David Bruice, from whom he obtained the regalitie of the earldome of Southerland 1347. He dyed at Dunrobin 1370, and was buried at Dornogh. He maried Lady Margaret daughter to King Robert Bruice, by whom he hade

1. ALEXANDER, master of Southerland, dyed at London, being given to King Edward the Third for the ransome of his uncle King David, who hadde declared him heire of the crowne, and disinherited his eldest sister sone Robert Steuart. After the death of Alexander, Robert Steuart was reconciled to King David, Earl William having then no children by Lady Margaret. She was afterwards brought to bed of her sone John, and dyed in childbed.

2. JOHN SOUTHERLAND.

JOHN SOUTHERLAND succeeded his father William. He assisted the Douglas at Otterburn, 1388. Earl John obtained from King David the lands of Urquhart, 1359. He dyed 1389. He was buried at Dornogh. He maried the Earl of March's daughter by whom he hade

1. NICOLAS.

2. HECTOR SOUTHERLAND of whom the lairds of Dilret are descended, whilst they were Southerlands.

NICOLAS succeeded his father John. He hadde wars with Stranaver. He killed Y-Macky and his sone at Dingwall 1395. He dyed 1399. He was buried at Dornogh. He maried the Lord of the Isles's daughter by whom he hade

1. ROBERT.

2. JOHN BEG SOUTHERLAND of whom are descended the Southerlands of Berridell, whose posteritie dwels in Catteynes at this day.

3. KENNETH SOUTHERLAND of whom are come the lairds of Fors: the lands he hade from his brother were confirmed 1408.

ROBERT succeeded his father Nicolas. He gave the lands of Drummoy etc. to his brother Kenneth, 1400. He was at the battle of Hommildon, 1403. The conflicts Tuttim-Tarwigh, Drumnecub, etc. were in his dayes. He dyed at Dunrobin, 1442; was buried at

Dornogh. He maried the Earl of Murray's daughter, by whom he hade

1. JOHN.
2. ROBERT maried Dumbar of Frendret's daughter. This Robert Southerland (being assisted by Macky) fought against the Rosses, 1487. He chased the Clendonald out of Southerland.
3. ALEX^R SOUTHERLAND of whom are discended the Sleaght-Kenneth-Wick-Alister.

JOHN succeeded his father Robert. Earl John entered Alexander Southerland to the lands of Thoroboll, 1444. He made Alexander Ratter chaplain of Golspie Kirkton, 1448. He resigned his earldome in the Kings hands in favors of his sone John, 1455. He dyed at Dunrobin, 1460; was buried at Golspie Kirkton. He maried Margaret Baillie daughter to Lamington, by whom he hade

1. ALEXANDER, master of Southerland, who dyed before his father. He had only a daughter.
2. JOHN.
3. NICOLAS SOUTHERLAND.
4. THOMAS BEG. Of him are come the Southerlands of Strathully.
5. JANE SOUTHERLAND maried to Sir James Dumbar of Cumnock. They begate Gawn Dumbar, bishop of Aberdeen.
6. ELIZABETH maried to the laird of Meldrum.
7. THOMAS MOIR a bastard.
 - (1) ROBERT SOUTHERLAND.
 - (2) The KAITH, so named because he was bred with on caled Kaith.

JOHN succeeded his father John. He assisted King James the 3rd 1488. He dyed 1508; was buried at Golspie Kirkton. He maried the Lord of the Isles his daughter be whom he hade

1. JOHN SOUTHERLAND.
2. ALEXANDER SOUTHERLAND dyed young.
3. ELIZABETH SOUTHERLAND.
4. GEORGE SOUTHERLAND a bastard.
5. ALEXANDER SOUTHERLAND a bastard. He resigned his right to the earldome to his brother John and sister Elizabeth, 1509. He overthrew the Stranaver men at Tor-ran-dow, 1517. He killed his cousin germanes at Strathully. He was

slain at Clentredwall, having made insurrection against Earl Adam.

JOHN SOUTHERLAND succeeded his father John. He was served heir 1509. He dyed unmarried. He left his earldome and his lands to his sister Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH SOUTHERLAND succeeded her brother John. She was served heir to her father 1509, to her brother 1514. She was seased in the earldome 1515, and hade before maried ADAM GORDON, Lord Aboyn, second sone to the [second] Earl Huntly. By this marriage his posterity became earles of Southerland. Earl Adam assisted his prince at Flowdon 1513. He obtained Macky his band for service 1516 and 1518 and again 1522. He dyed at Ferrack in Aboyn 1537. This Earl begate

1. ALEXANDER GORDON (master of Southerland) dyed before his father at Dunrobin 1529. He was buried at Dornogh. He freed Southerland from many incursions. He overcame Macky several times and forced him to give his band of service to his father 1522. He was infest in the Earldome of Southerland 1527. He maried Jannat Stuart daughter to the earl Atholl. Afterward she maried Sir Hew Kennedy of Griffin-maines, then the Lord Meffen : by all three she hade children

(1) JOHN.

(2) WILLIAM GORDON dyed young.

(3) ALEXANDER GORDON dyed at Elgin, 1552, without issue.

(4) JANE GORDON maried the shrif of Murray.

(5) BEATRIX GORDON, Lady of Dumbeth.

2. JOHN GORDON who begat a daughter maried to George Gordon of Coclariche.

3. Master ADAM GORDON slain at Pinkie 1547. He had a bastard caled

(1) *ADAM GORDON* of Golspikirkton [p. 31, *infra*].

4. GILBERT GORDON of Garty. He begate

(1) PATRICK GORDON ; and

(2) *GEORGE GORDON* a bastard ; and

(3-) Several daughters [p. 33, *infra*].

5. The Lady Leyes and Birkinboig.
6. ELEONOR GORDON maried to George Gordon of Tillichoudie.
7. BEATRIX GORDON, lady Gormock.
8. ELIZABETH GORDON, lady Leathinty.
9. A bastard daughter maried to John Robson chieftane of the Clan Gun : by him she hade
 - (1) ALEXANDER GUN beheaded at Invernes by the Earl Murray.

JOHN, Earl of Southerland, lord of Aboyn, succeeded his grandfather Adam. He was served heir to his father Alexander 1546. He obtained Mackenzie his band of service 1545. He was the Queen's Lt General be north Spey, 1547. He was at Pinkie 1547. He convoyed the Queen Regent to France, where the King knighted him 1548. He was wounded by the English in Fyffe 1560. He several tymes overthrew Macky and the Stranaver men. He was banished to Flanders 1563. He was recalled again be Queen Mary 1565. He was served heyr to his grandmother Elizabeth, Countess of Southerland, 23 June 1567. He dyed at Dunrobin the next month following. He was buried at Dornogh. He was thryce maried. Elizabeth Cambel, Countess of Murray, Argyl's sister, Earl John's first wife: by her was no issue. His second wife was Hellena Steuart, Countesse of Arrol, sister to Earl Lennox, by whom he hade

1. ALEXANDER GORDON, Earl of Southerland.
2. JOHN GORDON who dyed young.
3. JANE GORDON, Lady Innes, maried afterward to Mr. Tho. Gordon, son to the Earl of Huntley.
4. MARGARET GORDON. She dyed unmarried.
5. ELEONOR GORDON, contracted to the laird of Fowles, and dyed the night before the marriage day.

The Countess of Monteith, sister to the lord Seaton was his third wife, by whom was no issue.

ALEXANDER GORDON, Earl of Southerland, Lord of Aboyne, Stranaver, succeeded his father John. He was served his heyr at Aberdeen 1573. During his minority Dornogh and the church thereof was brunt by the Master of Catteynes and Y-macky 1570. He purchased the superiority of Stranaver, with the heritable shirffship of Southerland and Stranaver, from the Earl of Huntley, for the lordship of Aboyn 1583.

He hade great troubles with the Earl of Catteynes. He brunt the town of Weck and besieged Girnigo 1588. In this Earl's dayes were many skirmishes betwixt the inhabitants of Southerland and Catteynes, such as Creagh-ne-kain-kigh, Girnigo, Torran-roy, with divers others ; after all which he pacified those troubles with great dexterity. He was served heyr to his great grandmother Elizabeth 1590. He dyed at Dunrobin 1594, and was buried at Dornogh. He was twice maried. Barbara Sinclair daughter to Earle Catteynes was Earl Alexander his first wife by whom he hade no issue. He maried for his second wife Jane Gordon, Countess of Bothwel, daughter to the Earl of Huntly, slain at Corichy, by whom he hade

1. JOHN.
2. Sir ROBERT GORDON, knight and baronet. He maried Lucy Gordon daughter to John Gordon, lord of Glenluce : by her he hath issue as in a particular table [p. 28, *infra*].
3. JANE GORDON maried to Macky of Far as in a particular table.
4. Sir ALEXANDER GORDON of Navidale. He maried Margaret Macleud, Assint's daughter, by whom he hade
 - (1) ALEXANDER GORDON, slain at Edghil, 1642.
 - (2) JOHN GORDON a priest.
 - (3) ROBERT GORDON a priest.
 - (4) FRANCIS GORDON.
 - (5) PATRICK GORDON.
 - (6) JANE GORDON maried to Angus Macky of Bigous.
 - (7) MARGARET GORDON maried to Robert Gordon of Carrol, by whom she hath children, as in a particular table of Backies [p. 42, *infra*].
5. MARIE GORDON, Lady Balnagown, dyed without issue.

JOHN succeeded his father Alex^r, who resigned the earldome to his sone 1577, whereupon John was infest, holden blench, 1601, whereby Stranaver is annexed to Southerland. He was made heritable admiral of the dyacie of Catteynes, 1612. He tailied his earldome to his aires male. He dyed at Dornogh 1615, where he was buried. He maried Anna Elphiston daughter to the lord Elphiston by whom he hade

1. JOHN.
2. ADAM GORDON slain at Nerling in Germany, 1634.

3. GEORGE GORDON who maried the Earl of Ancrum his daughter in Ireland, by whom he hath [blank].
4. ELIZABETH GORDON maried to the lard of Frendret by whom issue, as in a particular table.
5. ANNE GORDON maried to the lard of Pitfoddles by whom she hath issue, as in a particular table.

JOHN succeeded his father John. He was served heyr 1616. He was served heyr to his ancient predecessors 1630. His uncle Sir Robert Gordon was his tutor. During his minority Dornogh was erected to a burgh royal. He was twice maried. His first wife was Jane Drummond daughter to the Earl of Perth, by whom he had

1. JOHN GORDON dyed young.
2. GEORGE GORDON, Lord Stranaver, maried La. Ann Weems Lady Angus the Earl of Weems daughter.
3. ROBERT GORDON.
4. JANE GORDON.
5. JOHN GORDON, slain at Dumbar 1650.

Anna Fraser the Lord Lovat's daughter his second wife, of whom is no issue.

A TABLE OF THE POSTERITY OF ALEXANDER GORDON
BROTHER TO THE EARL HUNTELY SLAIN AT
CORICHIE.

John, Lord Gordon, the eldest sone of Alex^r third Earl of Huntly, dyed before his father the year 1517; he maried Lady Margaret Steuart daughter to King James the fourth: by her he hadde

1. GEORGE GORDON, Earl of Huntley, he succeeded to his grandfather Alex^r, he was slain at Corichie 1562.
2. ALEXANDER, archbishop of Athens.
3. JAMES was chancelour of Murray.

ALEX^r GORDON, archbishop of Athens, and bishop of Galloway, he dyed 1576; he maried Barbara Logy daughter to the laird of Logy, and hadde:—

1. JOHN, Lord of Longormes and Dean of Salisbury, he dyed 1619, buried at Salisbury; maried twyse. Anthonet de Marolles sister to Monsieur de Marolles in Beause in France, his first wife, without issue. Genewieve Petaw daughter to Monsieur de Maulet, Lord of the parliament in Britaigne in France, was his second wife by whom he hadde
 - (1) LOUYSE or LUCY, their only daughter and heir maried Sir Robert Gordon, sone to Alex^r, Earl of Southerland, Knight baronett:—
 - i. JOHN dyed young.
 - ii. Sir LODOWICK.
 - iii. Master GEORGE dyed 1650.
 - iv. Master ROBERT.
 - v. Master CHARLES.
 - vi. ELIZABETH dyed 1634.
 - vii. KATHERINE.
 - viii. LUCY dyed 1649.
 - ix. JANE.

2. LAWRENCE, Lord of Glenluce, dyed without issue male, whereby his Lordship fell to his brother John. He maried the Earl of Glencarne his lawghfull daughter, by whom he hade :—
 - (1) A daughter caled
 - (2) *ALEXANDER* a bastard.
3. Master GEORGE, bishop of Galloway, maried Isobell Macky daughter to the laird of Larg in Galloway.
4. ROBERT, he was slain in France in single combate, being then in service and great credit with Margaret, queen of France and Navarr.
5. BARBARA maried Anthonie Steuart of Clery, and hade :
 - (1) ALEX^R STEUART of Clery maried the daughter of the laird of the Isles in Galloway, surnamed Lidderdail :—
 - i. ALEXANDER STEUART of Clery.
 - ii. JOHN STEUART now in France, where he maried.
 - iii. WILLIAM STEUART a collonel of hors.
 - iv. GEORGE STEUART.
 - v. HELENE STEUART maried John Kilpatrick of Friercarse :—
 - (i.) JOHN KILPATRICK.
 - (ii.) THOMAS KILPATRICK.
 - (2) WALTER STEUART a captain maried Madamoysell Chatinionville in Beause [? Beauvais] in France :—
 - i. FRANCIS STEUART.
 - ii. ISOBEL STEUART.
 - iii. ESTHER STEUART.
 - (3) ANTHONY STEUART.
 - (4) GRISSEL STEUART maried Alexander Dumbar of Moniwig in Galloway.
 - (5) BARBARA STEUART maried Thomas Maclalen of Balmeath :—
 - i. Master THOMAS MACLALEN.
 - ii. Master JAMES MACLALEN.
 - iii. ROBERT MACLALEN.
 - iv.- Divers other children.
 - (6) MARGARET STEUART maried Mr William Daziel.

A TABLE OF THE OFFSPRING OF SIR ROBERT GORDON
OFF GORDONSTON, KNIGHT BARRONETT, AND
TUTOR OFF SOUTHERLAND.

Alexander Gordon, Earl of Southerland, maried Jane Gordon, Countesse of Bothwell, the Earl of Huntly's daughter, slain at Corrichie. By her (among others) he begate

Sir ROBERT GORDON of Gordonston, knight baronet, tutor of Southerland, vice-chamberlane of Scotland, gentleman in ordinary of his Majesties privy chamber. He maried Lucy (or Lowys) Gordon, only daughter and heir of John Gordon, Lord of Glenluce, dean of Salisbury. By her he hade

1. JOHN, dyed young.
2. Sir LODOWICK of Gordonston, knight and baronet, maried Elizabeth daughter to Sir Robert Farquhar of Mouny, provost of Aberdeen, and hade
 - (1) ROBERT.
 - (2) LODOWICK.
 - (3) JOHN.
 - (4) GEORGE.
 - (5) LUCY.
 - (6) KATHERINE.
 - (7) ELIZABETH.
 - (8) ANNA dyed young.
 - i. (9 ?) CHARLES GORDON.
3. Master ROBERT maried twise: Eleonor Moreson daughter to Mr. Alexander Moreson of Prestongrange, on of the Lords of the Session, by whom he hade
 - (1) ROBERT.
 - (2) ELEONOR dyed young.
 - i. (3 ?) LUCY GORDON dyed young.

His second wife Katherin, ane English woman, maried at London, by whom he hade * * *

4. Master CHARLES.
5. KATHERINE maried Collonel David Barclay, a sone of the laird of Mathers, and hade
 - (1) ROBERT BARCLAY.
 - (2) LUCY BARCLAY.
 - (3) JANE BARCLAY.
 - (4) Several sones and daughters dyed young.
6. JANE.

[A second version of this table is appended in a later hand, which furnishes some additional information.

Sir Robert Gordon "dyed at Gordonston the of March 1656 and was buried in Ogston". His wife Lucy Gordon "died at Gordon[ston?] the 14th day of September 1680 being aged 82 yeirs and 9 months, and was buried in her husband's grave in Ogston kirk". Their issue are given thus :—]

1. JOHN dyed young.
2. Sir LODOWICK of Gordonston twise maried: Elizabith daughter to Sir Robert Farquhar of Mouny, provost of Aberdeen. She died at Drany 1660. By her he hade
 - (1) ROBERT of Gordonston maried Margaret Forbes eldest daughter to the Lord Forbes. She died at Elgin 1677.
 - i. JEAN.
 - (2) LODOWICK.
 - (3) JOHN.
 - (4) GEORGE.
 - (5) CHARLES.
 - (6) LUCY maried the laird of Altier.
 - (7) KATHERIN maried to Thomas Dunbar of Grange.
 - (8) ELIZABETH maried first to the Sheriff of Murray, next to Robert Dunbar of Burgy.

Jean Stuart daughter to Mr. John Stuart commissar of Dunkell and widow to a burges in Edinburgh, his second wife without issue.

3. Mr. GEORGE. He dyed 1650 in Dunrobin and was buried in Dornogh unmarried.
4. Mr. ROBERT maried thrice : Eleanor Moreson daughter to Mr. Alexander Moreson of Prestongrange. She died at Edinburgh 1660.
 - (1) ROBERT born 24 December 1658.
 - (2) ELIONOR died young.
 - (3) LUCY died young.

Katherin Damsel, daughter to George Damsel of Henly upon Thames in Oxfordshyre. She died at London 1670.
 - (4) KATHERIN, born at Henly 13th July 1667.
 - (5) AUGUSTIN, born at London 22 October 1669.

Margaret Mackenzie, daughter to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Coull, his third wife.
 - (6) KENNETH, born at Gordonston 4 December 1677.
5. Mr. CHARLES maried Katherin Sir Robert Dunbar of Grangefield's daughter without issue. He died 1674.
6. ELIZABETH. She died unmarried and was buried in Salisbury 1634.
7. KATHERIN. She was maried to Collonel Da. Barclay, a son of the laird of Mathers, and had divers children. She died at Gordonston of 1663 and buried in Ogston.
8. LUCY. She dyed unmarried in Gordonstoun, 1649.
9. JEAN maried Alexander Mackenzie younger of Coull and had severall children. She died in Gordonstoun, 1676.

A TABLE OF THE OFFSPRING OFF MAISTER ADAM GORDON OF FERACK.

Adam Gordon, Earl of Southerland, Lord Aboyn, hade divers children by his wife Lady Elizabeth Southerland, heritrix of Southerland, and amongst others he hade his third sone [p. 22, *supra*].

Master ADAM GORDON of Ferack slain at Pinkie 1547. He had only a bastard sone

ADAM GORDON of Golspie-kirktown. He maried Christian Murray daughter to Hucheon Murray of Abiscors.

1. ALEXANDER of Golspie-kirktown maried Margaret daughter to John Gordon of Backies.
 - (1) JOHN.
 - (2) ROBERT maried Jean Gordon, Patrick Gordon sometime of Craigton's daughter.
 - (3) ADAM maried Jean, daughter to Mr Andrew Anderson, minister at Kildonan.
 - (4) MARGARET maried Robert Cadel (Calder).
 - [i. ALEXANDER CALDER.
 - ii. JOHN.
 - (i.) MARGARET.
 - iii. ROBERT.
 - (i.) JANNAT.]
 - (5) CHRISTIAN.
 2. ADAM in Culgowr, maried Jane Gordon, daughter to John Gordon of Garty.
 - (1) ADAM.
 - (2) JOHN, twice maried : Jean Gordon, daughter to Alexander of Carrol; Katherine, daughter to John Gordon in Easter Helmsdale.

¹ In a later hand.

- (3) ALEXANDER maried Margaret Gordon, daughter to Alexander Gun in Borboll.
- 3. HEUGH maried William Abernethie his daughter.
 - (1) WILLIAM,
 - (2) ADAM.
- 4. GILBERT.
 - (1) *HUGH.*
- 5. JOHN, now in Spain.
 - (1) *FRANCIS* now in Holland.
 - i. *ADAM.*
- 6. ELIZABETH, dyed childles.
- 7. JANE maried William Southerland of Caen.¹
 - (1) ALEXANDER SOUTHERLAND.
 - (2) WILLIAM SOUTHERLAND, twyse maried : Elizabeth Southerland daughter to John Rorison of the Southerlands of Beridale ; Christian, daughter to Alexander Southerland of Cambushayn.
 - (3) HECTOR SOUTHERLAND.
 - (4) JOHN SOUTHERLAND.

¹ In Kildonan, Helmsdale.

A TABLE OF THE OFFSPRING OFF GILBERT GORDON OF GARTY.

Adam Gordon, Earl of Southerland, Lord of Aboyn, hade divers children by his wife Lady Elizabeth Southerland, heretrix of Southerland, and among the rest he begate his fourth sone

GILBERT GORDON of Garty maried Isobel Sinclair daughter to the laird of Dumbeth :—

1. JOHN dyed young by poison.
2. PATRICK of Garty maried Jane Sinclair daughter to the laird of Dun and hade no issue.
3. *GEORGE* in Marl was slain 1587, begate
 - (i) *ADAM* in Doil maried twyse: Marie Gordon daughter to John Gordon in Midgarty his first wife; James Southerland of Shiverscag his daughter, his second wife :—
 - i. HUGH.
 - ii. PATRICK.
 - iii. *JOHN*.
 - iv. *ADAM*.
4. JANE maried John Gordon of Enbo and hath issue.
5. ELEONOR maried William Southerland, grandchild to Alex^r Southerland the bastard sone of Earl John the third.
 - (i) ALEX^r SOUTHERLAND off Kilpheder maried Margaret daughter to Donald Macky off Skoury :—
 - i. ALEX^r SOUTHERLAND maried Anna, daughter to Mr. John Rosse, provost of Inverness.
 - ii. PATRICK SOUTHERLAND maried Margaret Budge, daughter to the laird Tochingall in Catteynes.

(2) WILLIAM SOUTHERLAND maried the daughter of William McJames of Killeirnan.

6. ISOBEL maried William Southerland of Clyne :—

(1) Eldest daughter maried John Southerland third sone to the laird Duffus whereby he became laird of Clyne :—

i. JOHN SOUTHERLAND of Clyne maried Margaret daughter to the laird of Pulrossy :—

(i.) JOHN SOUTHERLAND.

(ii.) ALEXANDER SOUTHERLAND.

(iii.) THOMAS SOUTHERLAND.

(iv.) GEORGE SOUTHERLAND.

(2) ANNAS SOUTHERLAND maried one William Southerland.

7. BEATRIX maried George Sinclair of Scrabister, sone to the laird of Dun :—

(1) JAMES SINCLARE of Bordlone.

(2) GEORGE SINCLARE.

A TABLE OF THE GENEALOGIE OF THE HOUS OF LOCH- INVAR AND OF THE GORDONS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF SCOTLAND.

ROBERT GORDON of Stitchel, brother germane to Sir William Gordon of Huntley, slain by the Saracins in the Holy land 1270, hade divers children ; but his posteritie by lineal descent is so negligently recorded, that it cannot be set down successively, although they have (doubtless) succeeded one another without interruption, and did (untill these few years) retain the lands of Stitchel given unto this Robert, 1270, before Sir William went to the Holy land.

The next we find recorded of this hous is Sir John Gordon of Stitchel, whose bastard son John was captain of Wigtown in Galloway under William Wallace : from this John the Gordons of Wigton are descended.

Robert Gordon of Glentrue, brother to Adam Gordon of Stitchel, was slain at Mosroplogh by the English men : from this Robert the familie of Glentrue is descended.

Robert Gordon of Stitchel obtained from the king the baronies of Gordonston, Kean-more, Dye, Balmacklalen in Galloway, for killing ye wild Scots of Galloway.

The next that we find recorded is WILLIAM GORDON of Lochinvar, caled gay-garters to a nickname. Before the dayes of this William of Lochinvar, all these families underwritten, being Gordons, discended from Stitchel and Lochinvar, except Glentrue only : the families of Holmes, Glentrue, Minnibuy, Shirmours, Barskeweth, Benberk, Garlogh, Troquhain, Crogo, Airds, Clonche, Kilflure, Earlston, Creaghley, Slogna, Grange, Balmerny, Kirkbryde, Torr, Blermakin, and Slogary, with divers others in the south and south west of Scotland ; of all of whom the time of their discent is uncertain. This William hade three sones :—

1. JOHN of mote, so caled because he built the hous of Keanmore upon a mote.
2. ROBERT of the parke : of him the family of Park Gordon in Galloway is descended.
3. ALEXANDER of the mosse : of him the family of Stane dykes is descended.

JOHN GORDON of mote maried a gentlewoman caled Murray :—

1. Sir ALEXANDER of Lochinvar.
2. Sir ROBERT of Lochinvar.
3. WILLIAM, of whom are descended the families of Kirkonald and Garary.
4. JOHN, caled reid-haphet, of him is come the hous of Cule.

Sir ALEX^R GORDON of Lochinvar maried the Earl of Cassils daughter and hade

1. JANE.

Sir ROBERT GORDON of Lochinvar maried Elizabeth Carsin, heretrix of Glen, and hade

1. Sir ALEXANDER of Lochinvar.
2. JOHN, of whom are descended the families of Ainrick, Carstroomond, Cullindagh, Killern, Knocknarling, and Over-addwall.

Sir ALEXANDER of Lochinvar, slain at Pinkie 1547, maried Margaret Chrington daughter to the Lord Sanchar, and hade

1. Sir JOHN of Lochinvar.
2. WILLIAM, of him are descended the families of Penningham and Hills.
3. ALEXANDER of Nather-bard-croshe.

Sir JOHN GORDON of Lochinvar maried Elizabeth Maxwel daughter to the Lord Heris, and hade

1. Sir ROBERT of Lochinvar.
2. JOHN of Buttle.
3. JAMES of Over-bard-croshe.
4. ALEXANDER of Ainrick.

Sir ROBERT GORDON of Lochinvar purchased Bannogh, Boyl, and other lands in Irland and the county of Galloway in Nova Scotia. He maried Elizabeth Ruthven daughter to the Earl of Gowry, and hade
* * *

A TABLE OF THE PROGENIE OFF HUGH GORDON OF DRUMMOY.

Master Adam Gordon, dean of Catteynes and rector of Pettie, third son of Alex^r first Earl of Huntley, begate

1. Master *WILLIAM*, chancelour of Dunkel and thresaurer of Catteynes.
2. Master *GEORGE* of Beldornie.
3. *JOHN* of Drummoy and Ballelone.
4. *ELIZABETH* maried the laird of Finlater.

JOHN GORDON of Drummoy and Ballelone maried Margaret Mac-kreth :—

1. *HUGH* of Drummoy and Ballelone.
2. *ALEXANDER* of Sideray [p. 39, *infra*].
3. *JOHN* of Enbo [p. 40].
4. *ADAM* dyed without issue.
5. *JOHN* of Backies and Kilcalkill [p. 42].
6. *ELIONOR* maried Hugh Muray of Abiscors and dyed without children.
7. *ISOBEL* maried twyse. Master George Duff of Cragehead, her first husband, hade children. Walter Murray, brother to Hugh of Abiscors, her 2 husband, hade children.

HUGH GORDON of Drummoy and Ballelone maried Urslay Tul-loch :—

1. *OLIPHER* of Drummoy and Ballelone.
2. *PATRICK* maried a gentlewoman in Orknay.
3. *JOHN* in Midgarty, 3 maried. Florence Monro daughter to Farquhar Monro of Petfure his first wife :—
(1) *MARY* maried Adam Gordon in Doil.
Annas Sutherland daughter to William Hectorsone in Berridell was his second wife :—
(2) *GILBERT* in Sallagh maried Christian daughter to George Morray of Polrossie :—

- i. Master JOHN of Sallogh.
- ii. ROBERT.
- iii. LUCY.

(3) JOHN.

(4) JANE maried Adam Gordon in Culgowr.

(5) ELIZABETH maried Alex^r Gordon Williamsone.

(6) KATHERIN maried Angus McKenzie in Pettarchusie.
Isobel Andersone was his third wife :—

(7) JAMES.

4. KATHERINE GORDON maried to Alex^r Cudbert in Invernes,
dyed without issue.

5. THOMAS GORDON, a bastard, maried Margaret Murray daughter
to John Murray, slain at the conflict of Clyne :—

(1) JOHN maried the daughter of William beg Gun in
Berridell :—

i. JOHN.

(2) MARGARET maried Malcolme Macloyd.

OLIPHER GORDON of Drummoy and Ballelone twyse maried. Jane
Monro daughter to Andrew Monro of Milton his first wife :—

1. HUGH of Drummoy and Ballelone.

2. JOHN maried Jane Gordon daughter to John Gordon of
Backies :—

(1) JOHN.

(2) ROBERT.

3. Master GILBERT a laick Jesuit.

Katherine Clunas his second wife :—

4. OLIPHER.

5. GEORGE slain in Germanie.

6. ROBERT.

HUGH GORDON of Drummoy and Ballelone maried Margaret Gordon daughter to John Gordon of Enbo :—

1. ROBERT of Rogart maried Jannat Gray daughter to Robert
Gray of Overskibo.

2. OLIPHER maried a daughter of Alexander Gordon of Carroll.

3. ANDREW dead.

4. JANE, Lady Fors.

A TABLE OF THE POSTERITY OFF ALEXANDER GORDON OF SIDDERAY.

John Gordon of Drummoy and Balle lone hade divers children by his wife Margaret Mackreth, and amongst others he hade his second sone

ALEXANDER GORDON of Sidderay hade two wyffes. Jane Innes sister to William Innes of Calrossie was his first wife:—

1. *WILLIAM*, a bastard, maried Annabel Bailzie:—

- (1) OLIPHER.
- (2) HUGH.
- (3) A daughter.
- (4) *ADAM*, a bastard.

2. MARGARET, who maried first Charles Pape, portioner of Meklerany; then she maried Hutcheon Rosse of Kindease, and hade issue by both her husbands.

3. *GILBERT*, a bastard:—

- (1) *ARTHUR* in Swaden.
- (2) *WILLIAM*.
- (3) *OLIPHER*.

Margaret Kaith, his second wyfe, daughter to Mr. John Kaith, Parson of Duffus:—

4. JOHN maried Jane Summer:—

- (1) JOHN dyed in Germanie.
- (2) ALEXANDER in Kilgowr.
- (3) MARGARET.
- (4) JANE.
- (5) A daughter.

5. *ADAM*, a bastard, he dyed at Salisbury, 1624.

6. BESSIE maried Robert Gray of Ospisdal and Creigh:—

- (1) ALEXANDER GRAY of Creigh.

(2-) and several other mentioned in the table of the genealogie of the Grays.

7. KATHERINE maried George Murray brother to John Murray of Abiscors.

A TABLE OF THE PROGENIE OF JOHN GORDON OF ENBO.

John Gordon of Drummoi and Balelone hade divers children by his wife Margaret Mackreth and amongst others he hade his third sone

JOHN GORDON of Enbo, he maried Jane Gordon daughter to Gilbert Gordon of Garty.

1. Sir JOHN of Enbo maried Margaret Leslie the laird of Finrasie's daughter.
 - (1) JOHN.
 - (2) Sir ROBERT of Enbo maried Jean Leslie third daughter to the laird of Finrasie, his cousin german.
 - (3) JANE, she dyed 1656, maried Doctor Lamere a French physitian.
 - i. A daughter dyed young.
2. GEORGE of Balkcouth maried Katherine Bane.
 - (1) JOHN.
3. HUCHEON of Moy maried Margaret Bane.
 - (1) GILBERT.
 - (2) HOUACHEON, a bastard.
 - (3) ADAM, a bastard.
4. JANE maried George Gray of Skibo.
 - (1) ROBERT GRAY, and
 - (2-) several other children, as in the table of the Grayes of Skibo.
5. MARGARET maried thryse; she hade no issue be her first husband the laird of Dun; be her second husband Hutcheon Rosse of Auchincloigh she hade
 - (1) HUTCHEON ROSSE, and
 - (2) ELINOR ROSSE.

She hade many children by her 3rd husband Hugh Gordon of Drummoi, as you may see in the table of Drummoi [p. 37, *supra*].

6. ISOBEL maried Patrick Gibson of Shrifmils in Murray and hath two daughters.
7. KATHERINE maried John Monro of Lamlare afterward Obsdel.
 - (1) Captain JOHN MONRO dyed without issue.
 - (2) ROBERT MONRO of Obsdel, the second sone, afterward laird of Fowles, maried Jannet Monro daughter to Hector Monro of Fowles.
 - i. JOHN MONRO fear of Fowles maried
McKenzie daughter to the laird of Cowl.
 - ii. HECTOR MONRO.
 - iii. DAVID MONRO.
 - iv. ANDREW MONRO.
 - v. WILLIAM MONRO.
 - vi. JOSEPH MONRO.
 - vii. REBECCA MONRO.
 - (3) Sr GEORGE MONRO the third sone.
 - (4-) Divers others sons and daughters.
8. ALEXANDER of Uppadd maried the laird of Polrossie his daughter, without issue.

A TABLE OF THE POSTERITY OF JOHN GORDON OF BACKIES AND KILCALMKIL, A GENTLEMAN IN SOUTHERLAND.

John Gordon of Drummoy and Balealone hadde divers children by his wife Margaret Mackeath, and amongst others he hadde his fyft sone JOHN GORDON of Backies and Kilcalmkil, he maried Margaret Innes.

i. ROBERT.

(1) *WILLIAM* maried Margaret Smyth.

2. *GILBERT* in Rein maried Anne daughter to John Mac-ean-mac-donald-bain in Cinenes,¹ chiftan to the Seil-wohan.²

(1) ROBERT.

(2) JOHN.

(3) ALEXANDER.

3. Captain ADAM of Kilcalmkil, dyed in Germanie, maried Anne daughter to William Macky of Bigous.

(1) Captain WILLIAM married Jane daughter to Michael Elphinston, Mr houshold to King Charles the first.

(2) ROBERT.

(3) Captain ADAM dyed at Stirling 1652.

4. ALEXANDER of Carrel maried twyce: Florence Monro daughter to Hector Monro of Petfure his first wife.

(1) Captain ROBERT maried Margaret daughter to Sr Alex^r Gordon of Navidaile.

(2) JOHN maried Margaret Gray dauter to John Gray, brother to Overskibo.

(3) Master HUGH maried Bessie Co, ane Irish woman. He is minister in Athol.

¹ [Shinness.]

² [Matheson.]

- (4) ALEXANDER maried Margaret Southerland dauter to David Southerland of Rearchar.
- (5-) Several daughters.
Jannat Southerland dauter to the goodman of Rearchar [his second wife].
5. MARGARET maried Alexander Gordon of Golspikirkton, by whom she hath issue, as you see in the progenie of Adam Gordon [p. 31, *supra*].
6. KATHERINE maried Alex^r Gun-mac-james of Killeirnan.
- (1) JOHN GUN-M^c-JAMES of Killernan twyse maried. Anna Macloyd, dauter to the laird of Assint, his first wife; Katherin Sinclair, dauter to the laird of Dun in Catteynes [his second wife].
 - (2) ALEXANDER GUN maried Christian daughter to James Gun in Achintoul.
 - (3) GEORGE GUN.
 - (4-) Several daughters.
7. JANE maried John Gordon, sone to Olipher of Drummoy.
8. JOHN in Brora maried Margaret Anderson.
- (1) HEW in Brora.
 - (2) ROBERT, slain in France.
 - (3) JOHN.

A TABLE OF THE OFFSPRING OF PATRICK GORDON OF CRAIGTON AND OF WILLIAM GORDON OF OVERSKIBO.

Two gentlemen of the surname of Gordon, dwelling in Sutherland, are descended of the familie of Carnborrow: Patrick Gordon of Cragton, brother germain to John Gordon of Rothemay (caled also of Carnborrow), and William Gordon of Overskibo whose grandfather was a sone of Carnborrow.

PATRICK GORDON of Craigton maried Isobel Duff, daughter to Mr. George Duff of Cragehead by Isobel Gordon the daughter of John Gordon of Drummoy.

1. JOHN a Leivtenant Collonel in Germanie.
2. ROBERT a Collonel in Germanie.
3. JAMES.
4. JANE.

WILLIAM GORDON of Overskibo maried Isabel Buchanan lawfull daughter to the laird of Buchanan.

1. JOHN.
2. GEORGE.
3. *ALEXANDER* a bastard, in Killen, maried Elizabeth Gordon daughter to John Gordon in Midgarty.
 - (1) WILLIAM.
 - (2) ANNE.

HOUSE OF GORDON.

LESMOIR

BY

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY.

NEW SPALDING CLUB.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

THE compilation of this account of the Gordons of Lesmoir and their Cadets has proved a more laborious task than one anticipated, and even as it stands some points remain unsolved. There were over thirty distinct estates in the hands of the different branches of the family, and these have, for the purpose of clearness, been divided in the deduction into five great branches, to which smaller Cadets are attached. The line of Lesmoir forms the main unit, and is followed by the descendants of the four sons of the first laird, namely Crichtie, Birkenburn, Terpersie and Leitcheston ; while a fifth section is devoted to the younger son of the second laird of Lesmoir, who founded the Gordons of Newton.

Captain Douglas Wimberley, the compiler, is a great-grandson of Sir Alexander Gordon, 7th bart. of Lesmoir. He has displayed remarkable tenacity in working up the family pedigree or in 1893 he issued his *Memorials of the Family of Gordon of Lesmoir* (4to, 170 pp.) and he followed it up with smaller accounts of the Gordons of Birkenburn and Terpersie.

It is only just to Captain Wimberley to say, however, that the present deduction as originally submitted by him to the New Spalding Club has been almost entirely re-arranged by the Editor, and in the case of the five main Cadets largely amended by him. This re-arrangement was rendered necessary to bring Captain Wimberley's work into line with the previous deductions, which have been set forth on what is believed to be the easiest method or reference.

As all references to the authorities are given throughout the text, it is not necessary to include an elaborate bibliography here. Suffice it to say, that Captain Wimberley has very largely amended his books on the Gordons of Lesmoir and Terpersie published by him in the years 1893 and 1900. The best thanks for help are due to a little band of enthusiasts, notably the Rev. Stephen Ree, Boharm; Mr. J. F. George, Aberdeen; Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton; Mr. Robert Stuart, Aberdeen, who possesses some Terpersie material; the Rev. Professor Cooper, and a great many others.

J. M. B.

118 PALL MALL, S.W.

"JOCK" GORDON,
of SCURDARGUE (*Rhyne*).

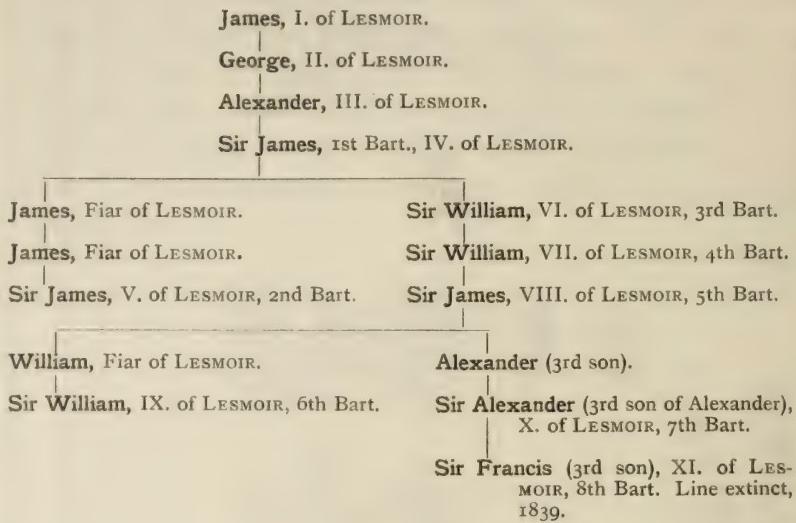
William,
of TULLYTERMONT (2nd son).

George,
of FULZEMONT.

Alexander, of TULLYMINAT.	James, I. of LESMOIR.	William, of BRAICKLEY.	William, of BOWMAKELLOCH.	Patrick, I. of OXHILL.	Patrick, I. of TERPERSIE (6th and last Laird, hanged 1746).	John, I. of LEITCHSTON. (Hence)	Harry, I. of AUCHYNACHY, EDINTORE, GLASSAUGH, GRIESHOP ? WEST PARK ?
George, II. of LESMOIR (<i>Rhyne</i>).	James, I. of CRICHLIE.	Alexander, I. of BIRKENBURN, senior male line extinct, 1720. (Hence)	KNOCK (<i>Grange</i>), PERSLIE (<i>St. Machar</i>), HADDODCH (<i>Cabragh</i>) ? KNOLL (<i>Eigin</i>) ? MANAR (<i>Invernurie</i>) ? COYNACHE ? CULDRAIN ?	George, II. of CRICHLIE. (Hence)	KNOCK (<i>Grange</i>), PERSLIE (<i>St. Machar</i>), HADDODCH (<i>Cabragh</i>) ? KNOLL (<i>Eigin</i>) ? MANAR (<i>Invernurie</i>) ? COYNACHE ? CULDRAIN ?	John, I. of NEWTON (Hence)	AUCHLYNE, KNOCKESPOCK (2nd line).
Alexander, III. of LESMOIR, senior male line extinct, 1839. (Hence)	John, I. of NEWTON (Hence)	John, I. of ROTHNEY, SHEELAGREEN, ASHOGLE, AUCHTERARNE, BALCOMIE, FETTERANGUS, KINELLAR, MONAUGHTY, NEWTON-GARIE.	BOGHOLE, SAFAH (<i>Daviot</i>), ROTHNEY, CULTS, INVERNETHIE, KINGUIDY.	John, I. of ROTHNEY, SHEELAGREEN, ASHOGLE, AUCHTERARNE, BALCOMIE, FETTERANGUS, KINELLAR, MONAUGHTY, NEWTON-GARIE.	John, I. of ROTHNEY, SHEELAGREEN, ASHOGLE, AUCHTERARNE, BALCOMIE, FETTERANGUS, KINELLAR, MONAUGHTY, NEWTON-GARIE.	John, I. of LEITCHSTON. (Hence)	AUCHLYNE, KNOCKESPOCK (2nd line).

TABLE SHOWING THE MANY ESTATES OWNED BY THE GORDONS OF LESMOIR AND THEIR CADETS: CONSTRUCTED BY THE EDITOR.

THE LAIRDS OF LESMOIR.



THE LANDS OF LESMOIR.

The lands of Lesmoir itself lie in a glen about three miles from the village of Rhynie, Aberdeenshire. On the one side they are near the foot of the Tap o' Noth—anciently known perhaps as Scurdargue, the cradle of the descendants of the famous “Jock”. On the other side they border on the outlying spurs of the Buck of the Cabrach. Lesmoir may mean the “large garden” (*Lios Mhor*), from the alluvial soil washed down from the surrounding hills. “Lesmoir” was derived by Mr. Macdonald (*Place Names of West Aberdeenshire*) from *Lios mor* “the big fort”.

The Gordons of Lesmoir are remarkable for the wide extent of their land purchases. Cradled in the parish of Rhynie, the House branched off into five great divisions, and in the course of three centuries occupied over thirty different estates in five counties and thirty parishes. The history of the Lesmoirs is quite tame, undisturbed, except in rare instances, by those fierce feuds which made the Gordons of Gight a by-word. The Lesmoir family had, of course, their times of battle, especially against the Covenant, but, on the whole, they were a quiet, industrious race, whose energies were spent in the acquisition of land. From their root in Rhynie they branched all over Aberdeenshire, appearing in the parishes of Auchterless, Cabrach, Clatt, Culsalmond, Daviot, Drumblade, Essie, Fetterangus, Fyvie, Gartly, Inverurie, Kennethmont, King Edward, Logie Coldstone, Newmuchar, Old Machar, Peterhead, Premnay, Strathdon, Towie and Tullynessle. They went north-west into Banff and Elgin, and they appeared spasmodically in Fifeshire and Perthshire.

By a strange irony not one estate which they held is now in the keeping of the Gordons of their descent, for the present laird of Newton comes of a totally different branch. The main line of Lesmoir died out altogether in 1839, but before that it had lost its estates, and the descendants of the minor lairds of the younger branches in many cases are not to be traced. Indeed the entire male issue of the Gordons of Lesmoir

and their five main cadets seems to be extinct, if we except two doubtful lines—the descendants of the Gordons of Newton Garie and “in” Haddoch.

The lands of Lesmoir were held by the Gordons for at least nearly 230 years—from 1537 (which is the first year any Gordon was described as “of Lesmoir”) to 1766, when the last remnant of the family lands, that of Newton Garie, was sold by the creditors of the 7th baronet to the Duke of Gordon for debt. The lands of Lesmoir, or part of them, had been sold before 1747, in which year Arthur Gordon of Law sold them to Alexander Garioch of Kinstair, whose son George offered them for sale again in 1759.

The castle of Lesmoir has vanished. It seems to have been inhabitable about 1726. During last century it was used as a quarry to build the neighbouring farms. Some of the carved work is still at Craig. One stone, with a unicorn’s head on it, was discovered some years ago in the wall of the Mains of Lesmoir by Mr. William Leiper, A.R.S.A., architect, Glasgow (a descendant of the Gordons of Terpersie) who built it into his house (“Terpersie”) at Helensburgh.

It seems probable that the Lesmoir family had a burial place within the Kirk of Essie, and that many of the lairds were buried there. Their memorial stones were probably broken and destroyed, or fell among débris when the walls of the kirk were demolished.

The arms of the Lesmoir Gordons were: “Azure a fesse chequy argent and of the first between three boars’ heads erased or. Supporters: a naked man and a griffin proper. Crest: a hart’s head couped proper. Motto: ‘Bydand.’” On a set of dinner china made for Sir Alexander Gordon not less than 130 years ago, of which the writer still has a good many pieces, and also on three tray cloths woven from flax, spun by Isobel Gordon, mother of Sir Alexander, with her name and the date 1758 also woven in, the dexter supporter is a bearded man (or savage) wreathed about the head and loins otherwise nude. It may be doubted whether any family had a naked man as a supporter.

WILLIAM GORDON OF TILLYTERMONT.

(*Son of “Jock” of Scurdargue: Grandfather of the first Laird of Lesmoir.*)

William Gordon is given in the *Balbithan MS.* (p. 41) as second son of Jock of Scurdargue (Rhynie) by Elizabeth Maitland of Gight. Tilly-

termont (Cairnie), which is close to Rothiemay railway station, was probably held under reversion. In 1488 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 220) these lands were granted by the Earl of Huntly to his brother Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar, the founder of the lairds of Abergeldie. William Gordon married (*Balbithan MS.*) Sir John Rutherford's sister, by whom he had at least two sons :—

1. GEORGE of " Fewllmont "; of whom the houses of Blelack and Lesmoir.
2. PATRICK ; of whom the house of Craig is descended.

GEORGE GORDON OF FULZEMONT.

(*Son of William of Tillytermont : Died 1481.*)

It is probable that " Fewllmont " or " Fewllment " is a mistake due to careless transcription for Tillytermont. At anyrate Fulzemont, part of Auchindoir or Davachandoir, belonged to the Irvines of Drum, the laird of which and his son granted a charter thereof in warrandice of other lands sold to John Allardice of that ilk, November 24, 1485 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 10). The same place is mentioned along with Auchindoir in a charter of confirmation granted under the Great Seal to Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, February 26, 1507 (*ibid.*, p. 11, and *Great Seal*, ii., No. 3070). Patrick Gordon, ancestor of Craig, is described as " in Fulzemont," previously " in Durnach," and later " of Johnnisleyis ;" and there is an indenture, dated Aberdeen, 1510, between Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum and Patrick Gordon of Johnnisleyis, whereby the former is to seise in feu ferme William Gordon, son and apparent heir of the latter, in Auchindoir, Fulzemont, Crawok, etc. (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 38). Thus it would appear that Fulzemont belonged to the Drum family until the Craig family acquired it, about 1510. George Gordon is described by the 1600 *Gordon MS.* as " of Creak," which is also in Auchindoir.

In 1488 the Earl of Huntly granted a lease, perhaps with reversion, of the lands of Tillyminat in the parish of Gartly, from which George's eldest son Alexander took his designation. Tillyminat afterwards appears as the property of Alexander Gordon III. of Lesmoir.

George Gordon of " Fewllmont " (who died in Tillyminat in 1481) " married [Beroald] Innes of Meillers daughter [Isobel] with whom he begatt four sons " (*Balbithan MS.*, p. 42) :—

1. ALEXANDER of Tillyminat ; fell at Flodden, 1513. He married the daughter of — Bisset of Lessendrum, and had
JAMES I. of Blelack.
2. JAMES I. of Lesmoir.
3. WILLIAM of Braickley (*Balbithan MS.*). The 1600 *Gordon MS.* calls him “in Brathillande” probably the same place as Braland, close to Fulzemont, both of which were wadsetted by Francis Gordon VI. of Craig to Alexander Gordon of Merdrum in 1650.
4. THOMAS of Bowmakelloch. He married (1) Alexander Leslie of Kininvie’s daughter and had by her succession; (2) Robert Stuart of Newton’s daughter and had by her succession; and “thereafter deceast in his youth” (1600 *Gordon MS.*).

JAMES GORDON I. OF LESMOIR.

(*Great-Grandson of “Jock” of Scurdargue : Died June 1558.*)

The earliest mention of James Gordon with the actual designation “of Lesmoir” is given in a footnote to a charter (*Great Seal*, iii., No. 1734) dated December 12, 1537, stating that “James Gordon of Lesmoir” was one of an assize (probably its Chancellor, as his name is the first in a list of 15), held November 10, 1537, for valuing certain lands mentioned in a charter of the lands of Nethir Ruven, in Cromar, granted by the King to William Wod of Bonnytoun. These lands had belonged to John Vaus of Many, and were held of the King in feu ferme, and valued and sold to the said William. The charter is dated as already stated, 1537. In that year, or possibly somewhat earlier, James Gordon got a charter of the lands of Esse, Balhennyie, etc. (afterwards known as Lesmoir), redeemable, from George, Earl of Huntly.

The first laird of the Lesmoir family lived at a time when his chief (if one may so designate his feudal superior), the Earl of Huntly, the head of the Gordons, had become one of the most powerful and wealthy nobles in the North of Scotland. Besides the early possessions of that family in Berwickshire, the estates of Strathbogie, Aboyne, Glentana and Glenmuick, the first Earl had acquired the Lordship of Badenoch and the Enzie : Schives, Netherdale and Boyne were added by the second : and early in the 16th century the third Earl, who died in 1524, added Strathdoun (or Strathaven) and Brae Lochaber. It remained for the fourth Earl to obtain a charter of the Lordship of Braemar, Strath-

dee and the greater part of Cromar, of which his grandfather had been Receiver, with the forest of Cluny and pertinents (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 391, 398, 415, 419, 423 and 432). With great possessions and as Lieutenant of the North, and for a time Chancellor of the Kingdom, he wielded great power and had vast responsibilities, which obliged him to fortify his position. To secure themselves and to have men ready to take the field when required, the Earls successively exacted bonds of manrent from their friends and neighbours, and also granted leases, generally under reversion, and occasionally charters, for good service to members of their own noble house, cadets of the family, and others of their kith and kin, with the usual obligations of military service.

James of Lesmoir was nearly allied in blood to the Huntly family, being descended from a common ancestor, Sir John Gordon, who got a charter of confirmation of Strathbogie in 1358. The third Earl's wife was Lady Jean Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athol, and James's first wife, Margaret Stewart, was daughter of Patrick Stewart of Laithers, who seems to have been a very near relative of Athol, both being of the Stewarts of Lorn and Innermeath stock. Further, Lesmoir's second wife, Margaret Ogilvy, seems to have been a grand-daughter of James Ogilvy, apparent of Deskford and Findlater, by Agnes Gordon, a natural daughter of the second Earl of Huntly.

The first laird of Lesmoir got as his earliest possession, Fotherletter in Strathaven, possibly about the same time that Alexander Gordon, third son of the third Earl of Huntly, got Strathaven from his father; and there was a close intimacy and some intermarriages between the families of Cluny and Lesmoir for some generations, as also sundry transactions about land. In 1539 Alexander Gordon, laird of Cluny, having married Janet Grant, daughter of Freuchie, consented to give the lands of Strathaven, Fotherletter, etc., in exchange for Mains of Cluny, etc., obtaining a charter of the latter from Huntly. Ten years later Alexander, with consent of Janet Grant, his spouse, sold to James Gordon of Lesmoir the lands of Little Coldstone and Achnarren, and granted in warrandice the sunny half of Tullicarn in the barony of Cluny. Their descendants had transactions in 1607 about an excambion of lands of Coldstone for lands of Corvechin and others in Drumblade. Balmade was purchased from Thomas Burnet, 1527. Essie with

the place and house of Lesmoir was acquired from the Earl of Huntly, as also the lands of Knock near Ballater, and those of Braichlie and Ballintober in Glenmuick both under reversion and in 1550, as detailed below. Full particulars of these transactions are given in the *Records of Aboyne*, as also facsimiles of the seal of George Gordon, apparent of Coldstone, appended to the letter of reversion of Essie in 1537 and of his signature. A facsimile of the seal of James, first laird of Lesmoir is appended to the deed relative to Knock in 1550. The son's seal shows on a shield a hart's head in base and two mullets in chief, but no boars' heads : round the shield "S. Georgii Gordone". The father's has on a shield two boars' heads in chief and one mullet in base, and round it "S. Jacobi Gordone de Les".

The facts known of the first laird of Lesmoir are, chronologically, as follows :—

1521, September 23.—He is described as "of Fotherletter," when he and his spouse, Margaret Stewart, got a charter of the western halves of Meikle Culquhaldstone. On the same day they acquired, and got a charter of the eastern halves and the hill thereof. This property was acquired from Robert Burnett of Balmaid and John, his son (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 50-53). These charters were confirmed by the Earl of Huntly at Aberdeen, October 31, 1521.

1524, November 12.—James Gordon, now "of Coldstone," and Margaret Stewart, his wife, held in conjunct fee from John, Earl of Buchan, the lands of Carntralzane with the mill, Beldistane, Meikle Glasco, Auchmull, Crabstane, Persly, the alehouse of Carntralzane (apparently without reversion), and the lands of Glenhouse and Balmakellie in warrandice, which lands the said Earl had sold to them, and infest them in conjunct fee. The King, for good services rendered by the Earl, granted to him and his heirs the right of re-entry to all the said lands on payment of the sums mentioned in the clause of warrandice. The Royal assent was given to this redemption, November 12, should the money be paid (*Ant. Aberdeen and Banff*, iii., 244; *Records of Aboyne*, pp. 50 and 76; *Reg. Priv. Seal.* Nov. 12, 1524).

1527, November 9 and 17.—James Gordon is designed "of Collquhiddilstane" on the former date, and "of Tulemenoch" on the latter. On November 9 a contract, dated from Elgin, was entered into between Elizabeth, Countess and "heritare of Sudirland," and her husband, Adam, Earl of Sudirland, on one part, and their son and apparent heir, Alexander, Master of Sutherland, on the other. It was therein agreed that the Countess should, with consent of her husband, resign the Earldom in favour of her son, Alexander, reserving the liferent to themselves; and that for this Alexander should "cause ak" in the books of the official of Moray, Robert Innes of Innermarky; Robert Innes of Rothmakenze; John Gordon of Lungar; William Gordon of Auchindoir; James Gordon of Colquhiddilstoun; John Gordon

of Bauchrome; George Gordon of Coclarachy; and William Gordon of Avochy and their heirs, executors and assignees, as his sureties to pay yearly to the Countess and the Earl, or to the longest liver of them, or to their factors at Dunrobin and Brora in Sutherland 23 chalders victual, £22 Scots, 14 (or 12) score "veddeis of iron" and 20 marts in lieu of all the dues of the Earldom, according to an indenture made on June 16, 1520, between the Countess and Earl, and the deceased John, Earl of Athol. One of the provisions was "that should the Countess and the Earl die before giving Alexander's sisters in marriage, Alexander should pay to each of his unmarried sisters, being of blameless life, 100 marks Scots to thair marriages, and should cause my Lord of Huntly to receive John Gordon, the brother of Alexander, as tenant of the lands of Obeyne". On November 17 Robert Innes of Innermarky; Robert Innes of Rothmakenze; John Gordon of Lowngar; William Gordon of Crag; James Gordon of Tulemenoch; William Gordon of Avoquhy; Thomas Copland of Edoch; and John Gordon of Bawquhrom, in name of the Master of Sutherland took oath to pay yearly to the Countess and Earl 23 chalders of victual, £22 Scots, 240 (or 280) "le viddeis" of iron and 20 marts at the ports of Helmsdail, Dunrobin or Broray beginning at the feast of St. Martin (11 Nov.?) last; and the Master and his wife Jonet Stewart [daughter of the deceased John, Earl of Atholl] took oath yearly to relieve their cautioners of those dues at the hands of the Earl and Countess (*Origines Paroch. Scotiae*, vol. ii., 655). It will be observed that James Gordon "of Colquhiddilstoun" is on November 17 called James Gordon "of Tulemenoch," evidently for Tillyminate.

1527, November 27.—James Gordon, "of Coldstone," acquired the lands of Balmaid, Garrochy, Craigheid and Hill of Balmaid (in the barony of King Edward) from Thomas Burnett, who had acquired them only a short time before from his father, Robert Burnett, the free tenement being reserved to Robert Burnett, father of Thomas, and the reasonable terce to Mariot Pettindreich, his spouse. Date of confirmation at Edinburgh, November 27, 1527 (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 50, 51; *Great Seal*, iii., No. 518).

1528, March 4.—James Gordon, "of Culquhodilstane," was a witness at Lesmoir of an instrument of resignation by John, Earl of Buchan, of the lands of Argrayne and Cauldwells in the Earldom of Buchan in favour of Robert Innes of Innermarky (Note abridged from Original in the Charter Chest of Ellon in *Ant. Aberdeen and Banff*, iii., p. 34).

1532, July 31.—James Gordon, "of Coldstone," purchased from Walter Barclay of Grantully (Gartly) and Barclay, the lands of Creechies, namely, a fourth part of Creichnalaid, Middle and Eister Creechie and Mill thereof in the barony of Barclay (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 51). The charter of sale was signed at Caubracht, July 31, 1532, and confirmed by the King at Edinburgh, August 6, 1532 (*Great Seal*, iii., No. 1211).

1535, December 17.—James Gordon, "of Coldstone," witnessed a precept by George, Earl of Huntly, for infesting Thomas Gordon of Kennerty as heir to his father. This Thomas was apparently son to Alexander and grandson to an elder Thomas of Kennerty. His first wife was a Katherine Forbes, his second Katherine Gordon,

daughter of James Gordon of Lesmoir. The elder Thomas may possibly be the same person as Thomas Gordon of Kenchice (? Kenertie) or Braickley, the third son of Thomas of Daugh of Ruthven by his 2nd wife, and brother of George Gordon of Cushney (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 126, 127, and *Balbithan MS.*, p. 66).

1536, August 23.—James Gordon “of Coldstone” purchased from Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugas the lands of Fortree with the mill and mill lands thereof (close to Garrochie in the barony of Kinedward), and the common pasture of Glendouachy (near the mouth of the Deveron); signed at Edinburgh, August 23, 1536, and confirmed at Stirling, August 20 [sic], 1536 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 51, and *Great Seal*, iii., 1611). There seems to be a mistake in this date.

1537, June 25.—He was a witness along with Walter Barclay of Barclay and Grantullie, Mr. William Gordon, parson of Esse, Nicoll Ros of Auchlossan and Thomas Strathauchin to a band of service granted by Duncan Davesone of Auchinhamper to George, Earl of Huntly, signed at Lenturk, June 25, 1537 (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iv., p. 205).

1537, August 8.—James Gordon “of Culquholdistane” was one of a jury to “perambil” and determine the marches between Lethnot and Troup belonging to Patrick Cheyne of Esslemont and Keith of Troup respectively (*Ant. Aberdeen and Banff*, ii., 366, where the names of the other members are given).

1537, September 6.—John, Earl of Buchan, sold to James Gordon “of Coldstone” and Margaret Stewart, his spouse, and their heirs, the lands of Carntralzane and mill as described above (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 76). Charter of sale signed at Inverury, September 6, 1537; confirmed at Edinburgh, September 11, 1551 (*Great Seal*, iv., 633).

15.—A charter was granted by George, Earl of Huntly, in 15—[sic] to George Gordon, son and apparent heir to James Gordon “of Colquhoddilstane,” his heirs and assignees, and to his father as frank tenementar of the lands of Esse, Balhennyie and Croft of Auchlek, with pertinents lying within the barony of Huntly. This charter and the precept of seisin is referred to in the letters of reversion granted to George Gordon, the son, December 16, 1537. The letters of reversion show clearly that the Earl “sold and annailed [alienated] heritably to George Gordone, his airs and assignais, and to his fader as frank tenementar be charter and precept of seising his lands of Esse Balhennyie and croft of Auchlek,” with pertinents, as is “at mair lynt contenuit in that charter of alienatioun maid and gevin to us thairupoun”. The exact date of this charter is not given, but it may have been granted some considerable time before George Gordon, the son, granted the letters of reversion. In any case, the charter of sale of the lands was to George, his heirs and assigns and to his father as frank tenementar. On George, the son, granting the letters of reversion the terms of the charter of sale and alienation are given, and he undertakes “to ourgif the lands with charters, seisings, evidentis, etc.” (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 67).

1537, December 12.—James Gordon “of Lesmore” was one of an assize for valuing the lands of Nethir Ruven, as mentioned in a charter dated December 12, 1537 (*Great Seal*, iii., 1734).

1537, December 16.—George Gordon, his son, grants letters of reversion to George, Earl Huntly, of the lands of Esse, Balhennyie, in which the father is described as "frank tenementar".

1541, July 31.—James Gordon "of Colquhodilstane" was a witness along with Alexander Irvine of Drum, William Wood of Bonnytoun, William Leslie of Balquhayne, Alexander Irvine of Cowll, Robert Carnegie of Kynnard and others to a Band by John Lesly of Syid [Syde, near Leith-hall], son and apparent heir to William Lesly of Balquhane, of manrent, etc., granted to George, Earl of Huntly, signed at Aberdeen, July 31, 1541 (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iv., 202-223).

1543, April 23.—James Gordon "of Culquhodilstane" was a witness along with John, Earl of Sutherland, Alexander Gordon of Stradoune, John Lesly of Wardres and several others to an instrument of sasine of George, Earl of Huntly of various lands in the lordship of Keig and Monymusk (*Ant. Aberdeen and Banff*, iv., 481, 482).

1543-44, March 8.—George, Earl of Huntly, for services done to him and to his predecessors, granted and in feu ferme gave to James Gordon "of Balmad" the lands of Esse with the croft of Auchlek, with the place and house of Lesmoir, and the lands of Balhenny in the barony of Strathbogie, to hold to the said James and his heirs male lawfully procreated from said Earl, reserving to the Earl the forest of Cornelachie, paying annually the sum of £20. This charter was confirmed by King James VI. at Stirling, November 20, 1578 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 76, and *Great Seal*, iv., 2814). This was apparently a second grant after the letters of reversion had been granted. It may be observed that there is no mention of James Gordon's spouse in this charter.

1544, June 10.—James Gordon "of Balmad" granted to his son, "James of Warthill" [in Lumphanan not far from Auchenhove?], his heirs and assigns, the fourth part of the lands of Easter Creichtie and the lands and mill of Middle Creichtie and Creichnalaid in the lordship of Creichtie (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 77, and *Great Seal*, iv., 98).

1544, December 8.—James Gordon "of Colquhodiston" was one of a large number of nobles and barons of the North who signed (at Elgin) a band to aid and support George, Earl of Huntly, as Lieutenant of the North, and to apprehend and punish trespassers and malefactors (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iv., 202-223). The date is not given in the body of the document, but the year is apparently 1544. Among the Gordons who signed this band were "Jhone, Earl of Sutherland, Alex. Gordoune of Strathoune, George Gordon of Schewiss, Alex. Gordon apperand of Bodam, George Gordon in Carneborrow". Lesmoir's signature was "James Gordoun of Colquhodiston led be Master Wm. Gordoun notar," who performed the same office for John Mackenzie of Kintail. Four other persons got similar aid.

1546-47, March 8.—James Gordon "of Coldstone" is witness to a precept of clare constat, granted by the Earl of Huntly for infesting John Forbes of Brux as heir to his father, Alexander, in the lands of Gellan and Mill thereof, holding of the said Earl in Chief (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 63).

1546-47, January 28.—John Carnegie of Kinnaird with consent of Agnes Wood, his spouse, conveyed by charter to James Gordon "of Lesmoir" and Margaret Ogilvy, his spouse (this is first mention we have of the second wife), the lands of Erlesfield and Segeden, to them and the heirs male of their bodies: whom failing, to James Gordon of Craigtollie, and his heirs: whom failing, to Alexander Gordon of Perslie and his heirs: whom failing, to Mr. William Gordon, son of said James of Lesmoir; whom failing, to James of Lesmoir's heirs whatsoever (*Great Seal*, iv., 58: date of royal charter of confirmation, January 28, 1546-47). This charter seems to show three of James of Lesmoir's sons by his first marriage (George, the eldest, being excepted) in the order of their birth: and that "James of Craigtollie" is the son generally designed "of Creichtie," "Alexander of Perslie" is Alexander "of Birkenburn," and "Mr. William Gordon" is William "of Terpersie".

1547-48, February 21.—William, Earl Marischal, William, Bishop of Aberdeen, Robert, Bishop of Orkney, Alexander Ogilve of that ilk and of Findlater, George Gordon of Schives, Alexander Gordon of Stradoun, and James Gordon "of Colquhustone," were "nameit and ordinit" by Lord Huntly, "beand in England [as a prisoner after Pinkie, September, 1547] to give avys and consent to a contract of marriage agreed upon by Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Huntlie and Alexander, Lord Gordone, her son, on one part, and William, Lord Forbes for himself and John, Master of Forbes, his son, on the other part," advise accordingly; signed at Huntly, February 21, 1547. The contract of marriage referred to was one between John, son of Lord Forbes and "ane of my Lord of Huntlie's dochters now oncontrakit, namely, Margrat or Jane; the marriage to be solemnizate as soon as the young people should be of perfyte age to marie" (*Spald. Club Misc.*, pp. 150-152). Margaret, the Earl's second daughter, did marry John, afterwards Lord Forbes, and was repudiated by him: a matter which embittered the feud between the Gordons and Forbeses. Margaret must have been very young in February, 1548.

1549.—James Gordon "of Colquhustone," with Alexander Lord Gordon and Sir George Meldrum of Fyvie and others, witnessed a band, given by John Forbes of Brux and John Forbes of Tolleis to render true service to George, Earl of Huntly (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iv., 202-223). Lesmoir's eldest son, George, married Katharine, sister of this John Forbes of Tolleis.

1549, August 30.—Alexander Gordon of Strathaven, with consent of Janet Grant, his spouse, and Alexander, his son and heir apparent, granted a charter to James Gordon "of Lesmoir," his heirs and assignees, of the sunny half of Tullicarn in the barony of Cluny, in special warrandice of the lands of Little Coldstone and Auchnarren sold by the granter and his said son to the said James Gordon. Upon the same day, James Gordon "of Lesmoir" had a charter of the lands of Little Coldstone and Auchnarren in the province of Cromar from Alexander Gordon of Strathaven and his son Alexander. The granters sign as "Alexander Gordon of Strathoyne" and "Alexander Gordon of Cluny". There is a precept of sasine in favour of Lesmoir the day following (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 77).

1550, August 22.—Letter of reversion by James Gordon "of Lesmoir," in favour

of George, Earl of Huntly, of the lands of Knock, for payment of 1000 merks in sufficient gold "havand cours within this realm," payable upon the high altar within the parish kirk of Esse between the rising and setting of the sun, with a sufficient letter of tack and bailzerie of the said lands for five years; James to pay yearly £13 6s. 8d.: dated at Lyntrathen, August 22, 1550. Upon the back of the deed is a notarial instrument on the discharge and renunciation granted by Harry Gordon in Knock, son of the relict of Alexander Gordon, sometime of Birkenburn, in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, of the said lands of Knock, now redeemed for 1000 merks paid on behalf of said Earl of Huntly by the hands of William Gordon of Duncanstown, his procurator: dated May 25, 1588, and witnessed by George Gordon of Lesmoir, Alexander, his son and apparent heir, James Duncan of Merdrum and others (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 80-82). The relict of Alexander Gordon, sometime of Birkenburn, was evidently Beatrix, daughter of James Gordon of Abergeldie, and second wife of Birkenburn. She had in liferent the lands of Knock in Glenmuick (*Balbithan MS.*, p. 45, and *Records of Aboyne*, p. 222).

1550, August 31.—James Gordon granted a letter of reversion in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, narrating that, forasmuch as the said Earl, with consent of Lady Elizabeth Keith, the Countess, his spouse, had seised James, his heirs, and assignees in the lands of Braichlie, Ballintober, Ballantorre, Blairquaharrich, Aldinruif, Myltoun, Little Crosat and Meikle Crosat with their pertinents in the lordship of Aboyne, yet the said James Gordon obliges himself on payment to him or his foresaids of 1000 merks in gold, together with a sufficient letter of tack of said lands for five years, he paying therefor yearly 20 merks 8s. and 4d., to renounce said lands in favour of the Earl and his spouse; dated, Huntly, August 31, 1550. These lands had been redeemed upon November 27, 1507, from Alexander Gordon of Kennctic by payment of 140 merks (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 34, 82). This letter of reversion was sealed with Lesmoir's seal and signed by him, his hand led by Sir Andrew Robertson. Upon the back of this deed is a discharge by the said James Gordon of the reversion; the sum of 1000 merks having been paid for redemption of the lands of Braichlie, etc., dated at Huntly, May 6, 1552, in presence of James Gordon of Letterfourie and others. The grantor's seal is appended to the deed (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 83).

1553, September 11.—James Gordon of Lesmoir, along with John, Earl of Atholl and others, witnessed a contract between George, Earl of Huntly and John Mudgewart, Captain of the Clan Ronald and his son Allan, "their kyne, freindis, allys and partakirs," signed at Riven of Badzenocht, September 11, 1553.

1557, June 15.—There was a submission between Lord Forbes and James Gordon of Lesmoir as to "debattabill lands betwix Ballater and Abergardyne": also as to "the richt or wrang of the poynding of the scheip of Johne Stewartis and restitutioun of the profitis tharof". Cognition was fixed for July 15. "Maister Williame Gordoun his [Lesmoir's] sone"; Alexander Gordon of "Straythdoin"; George Gordon of Gight and others were "nemmit" for "the pairt of James Gordon of Lesmoir in the dispute". The representatives chosen for the disputants were to "cognoss upoun the rycht or wrang of the poynding of the scheip," and the restitu-

tion of the profits thereof " gif freinds thinkis it ressoun ". The sheep were to be restored to Stewart on " Tuisday nixt upoun Cornabad betwix tene and tuelf houris afair nowne," but neither the poinding nor delivery of the goods and sheep was to be prejudicial to the parties. Later in 1557 (the date is not mentioned) there is a dispute between William Gordon of Terpersie and the tenants of Abergardyne when Mr. Robert Lumsden, procurator for the tenants, objects to the trial of the cause by the sheriff principal or his deputes, as the Earl of Huntly is " heretour of the saidis landis of Ballatar " (David Littlejohn's *Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, i., 130, 170).

It is stated in the *Records of Aboyne* (p. 83) that James I. of Lesmoir " appears to have been dead in October, 1553 "; but this view is based upon the retour of George Gordon as heir to James Gordon of Crichie, his father, in the fourth part of Easter Crichie on October 6, 1553, and, as suggested by the Rev. Walter MacLeod (under Crichie), " 1553 " is far more likely to be 1573. James I. of Lesmoir died in June, 1558 (*Aberd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 61, where the date is misprinted 1508). George Gordon was served heir to his father James in the lands of Balmad and others on June 23, 1559, and on July 1, 1559, the sheriff accounts for £8 for the fermes of the lands " lying in the King's hands and the Queen's since the term of Pentecost last past, sasine not having been recovered, and for £16 relief of the same due to the King and Queen on sasine having been granted to George Gordon of Colholstane, Edin., July 1, 1559 ". The *Balbithan MS.* says that the laird died " in Lessmore ".

James Gordon married twice. His first wife was Margaret Stewart (to whom he was married before 1521 and who was alive in 1541), " Lady Eden," daughter of Patrick Stewart of Laithers (*Balbithan MS.*, p. 43) of the family of Stewart of Lorn and Invermeath, to which the Stewarts, Earls of Athol, and the Stewarts, Earls of Buchan also belonged.

Robert Stewart of Laithers, father of Patrick Stewart of Laithers, was, perhaps, the fifth son of Robert, first Lord Lorn, and a brother of the second and third Lords Lorn; and Sir John Stewart of Balvenie, first Earl of Athol of this family, was the eldest son, and Sir James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, the second son of Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn, third brother to Robert, first Lord Lorn. A Robert Stewart is mentioned as brother german of John, Lord Lorn, and as one of the substitutes, failing other heirs, in a confirmation of a charter of Lorn, the barony of Innermeath and that of Redcastle (Forfarshire), date 1452 (*Great Seal*, ii., 573).

Margaret Stewart seems to have been the relict of (Thomas) Meldrum of Eden when she married James Gordon of Lesmoir.

Lesmoir's second wife (to whom he was married by January 2, 1546) was also a widow, Margaret Ogilvy, "Lady Gartlie" (*Balbithan MS.*), presumably relict of Walter Barclay of Gartly and Barclay.

Walter Barclay got a grant from James V., February 27, 1517, of the lands of Grantuly and many others, all now incorporated into one free barony of Barclay. Margaret Ogilvy, his spouse, was apparently the daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Ogilvy, who was the son of James Ogilvy of Ogilvy by, as it is said, Agnes Gordon, a natural daughter of the second Earl of Huntly. Agnes was a widow by May, 22, 1517. Alexander Ogilvy's wife was Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness, and granddaughter of Alexander, first Earl of Huntly. Walter Barclay was thus designed at first "of Grantuly," but later "of Grantuly and Barclay," or "of Barclay". In 1542 John Ogilvy of Durne sold and granted a charter of Little Gowynny in the barony of Baldovy, Sheriffdom of Banff, to Walter Barclay of Barclay and Margaret Ogilvy his spouse : signed at Fyndlettir, May 5, 1542 (Alexander Ogilvy of Ogilvy being one of the witnesses), confirmed at Edinburgh, June 15, 1542, when the King for good service and a composition in money united the said land with the barony of Barclay as part and pendicles of the same (*Great Seal*, iii., 2690).

The first laird of Lesmoir had, according to the *Balbithan MS.*, six sons and three daughters by his first wife, and two sons by his second. The 1600 *Gordon MS.* says, however, that his first wife "bare him six sones and fyve daughters that came to perfection," and that the second wife "bare to him sundry sones, qrof two came to perfection, viz., Thomas and Henrie Gordons".

1. GEORGE II. of Lesmoir.
2. JAMES I. of Crichie.
3. ALEXANDER I. of Birkenburn.
4. WILLIAM I. of Terpersie.
5. PATRICK I. of Oxbill. The *Balbithan MS.* (p. 49) "finding no memory" of him, passes him over without detail. The 1600 *Gordon MS.* says that James Gordon left to Patrick Gordon, his fifth son, "certaine sowmes of money, but no land, by which he made ane honest living and dwelt in Oxbill in the Enzie". The same authority says he married Isobel, the daughter of Alexander Gordon of Stradoun, founder of the Gordons of Cluny and son of the third Earl of Huntly. The *Balbithan MS.* (p. 20) also mentions the alliance, but does not give the lady's Christian name. It then calls Patrick "goodman of Oxbill". The connection between the families was strengthened by the marriage of Patrick's nephew, James

Gordon II. of Birkenburn, with his wife's niece, Janet. Patrick was present at the battle of Corichie in 1562. He is mentioned in the remission of 1567 as "son of the late James Gordon of Lesmoir". He was one of the North Countrymen charged in 1594 to appear before the King and Council to answer for good rule and loyalty (*Privy Council Register*, June 12, 1594). According to the 1600 *Gordon MS.* he had five sons and three daughters.

(1) ALEXANDER II. of Oxhill. Alexander Gordon in Oxhill was in the remission for the battle of Glenlivet, 1594, granted 1603 (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iv., 160). Alexander "apparent" of Oxhill sold the Mill of Innes in 1595 to Sir Alexander Gordon of Navidale (*Fraser's Sutherland Book*, i. 206). Alexander of Oxhill, and James Gordon of Auchinraith, apparent of Leitcheston and Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn were witnesses when James Gordon of Lesmurdie was cautioner for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir in £1000 and James Gordon, apparent thereof in 1000 merks not to harm George, Robert and Alexander Gordon in Scurdargue, and James Duncan, tenants of George, Marquis of Huntly: signed at Auchindoir and Lesmoir, October 20, 1604 (*Privy Council Register*). On June 22, 1607, Alexander Gordon of Oxhill was cautioner for Mr. Thomas Bissett, minister, for 500 merks, not to harm Mr. James Mertine, minister at Peterhead. Again, Alexander Gordon of Oxhill was cautioner (May 4, 1609) for James Petrie, burgess in Elgin, in 400 merks not to harm Isobel Cuming (*Privy Council Register*). On February 2, 1610, Alexander Gordon of Oxhill and James Gordon in Over Auchinraith, eldest son to John Gordon of Leitcheston, were "delaitit of airt and pairt of the slauchter" of Alexander Abercromby of Pitmedden on March 12, 1594 (*Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, iii., 78-80). Alexander Gordon in Oxhill was present at a presbyterian visitation of the Kirk of Rathven, July 21, 1630 (*Cramond's Church of Rathven*). On April 24, 1638, Alexander Gordon in Oxhill received from the Marquis of Huntly a charter of wadset on Oxhill (*Gordon Castle Inventory*). He was a strong anti-Covenanter, and raided the house of Alexander Strachan of Glenkindie at Auchnagat in 1644 (*Acts of Parliament, Scottish Notes and Queries*, xi., 152). On January 2, 1647, Alexander in Oxhill appeared before the Fordyce Presbytery and confessed in "humble maner" his "grief and sorrow for going in the wicked rebellion" (*Cramond's Church of Rathven*). He and George Gordon of Leitcheston were charged before the Committee of Estates in 1649. On May 29, 1651, there was a bond for £17 10s. by Alexander Gordon of Oxhill to John Ogilvie, merchant at Keith, dated Keith, November 10, 1650

(*Elgin Commissary Record*). These Alexanders were not, however, identical as is shown by an entry in the *Elgin Commissary Record* of January 6, 1648, when James Geddes of Auchenraith assigns a band of August 1, 1633, "maid to me be umql. Alexander Gordon, sumtyme of Oxhill, as principall, and with and for him George Gordone then in Oxhill, now in Newton of Drany, his sone, his caur. for 100 merks". George in turn had granted a band of date October 8, 1637. On April, 1649, there was a band for 180 marks by George Gordon in Nether Auchinreath to George Gordon in Newton in Drany, granted at Elgin, June 3, 1637, "before thir witnesses, Jon Gordoune my lawfull sone, James Gordoune my brother and William Thorne, notar" (writer of the deed) (*Elgin Commissary Record*). A tentative attempt to deal with the Gordons of Oxhill and the kindred families of Lettoch and Tullochallum was made by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express* of May 18-July 14, 1906.

(2) JAMES.

(3) PATRICK. He may have been the Patrick "of Oustishill" who was one of a jury on inquest, July 20, 1575. On November 29, 1575, Patrick "in Oustishill" claimed the right to occupy a third part of the "tua pairt landis and biggings of Tullemair from John Gordon of Cluny" (Littlejohn's *Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, i., 227, 233, 235). The reference may, however, be to Patrick's father.

(4) JOHN.

(5) GEORGE.

(6-8) Three daughters.

6. JOHN I. of Leitcheston.

7. HARRY of Dilspro¹ was the son of Lesmoir's second wife and is designed in the *Balbithan MS.* (p. 43) as "of Dilespro and Savock". Dilspro was the old name for Grandholm (*Coll. Aberdeen and Banff*, i., 231). He began his career in the lands of Tulloch ("in the province of Cromar") of which his eldest brother, George's "son natural," Patrick, got a charter from John Forbes of Tollesis in 1562 (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 102-3). On July 31, 1576, Harry "of Haddo" is one of the northern men charged to appear before the Council for "non-observing and keeping" of the general band. On August 24, 1582, Cristane Fraser ("nunc sponsa Henrici Gordoun de Over Tulloch") had life rent in Haddo and Burne-granis (*Exchequer Rolls*, xxi., 475). On January 20, 1586-87, Harry Gordon of Tulloch relieves a cautioner, William Keith of Ludquharn for David Craik (*Privy Council Register*). On January 30, 1586-87, Alexander Chalmers of Cults gave caution, £1000, for Mr. Robert Chalmers, burgess of Aber-

¹ The careers of 7 and 8, Harry and Thomas of Dilspro and their issue, have been almost entirely compiled by the Editor.

deen, that Harry Gordon, his wife, bairns, tenants and servants should be harmless of Robert Chalmers (*ibid.*, iv., 140). On December 10, 1591, Alexander Gordon of Stradoun and Dame Agnes Sinclair (daughter of George, Earl of Caithness, and widow of Andrew, 8th Earl of Erroll), his spouse, complained to the Privy Council that on July 28, 1591, Harry Gordon of Haddo and Mr. Walter Gordon of Westhall, sheriff-depute of Aberdeenshire, had by the special direction of George, Earl of Huntly, violently entered their mansion, called "the Clattis house," in Aberdeen and removed the complainers' servant, furth of the same; "ever since which time these persons have withheld from them their houses without any tittle or right". The defenders did not appear before the Council, and letters "ordering them to deliver the same within twelve hours after this our charge under pain of rebellion" were issued (*ibid.*, iv., 699). On March 22, 1591-92, counsel for Stradoun and his wife appeared before the Council and gave in a copy of the letters raised by Harry and Walter Gordon charging Stradoun and his wife to appear and produce the letters raised at their instance against Harry and Walter. Harry and Walter did not appear, and the procurator for Strathdoun protested that the letters should be put to further execution, which the Lords allowed (*ibid.*, iv., 735). On January 13, 1591-92, Harry Gordon of Govill (who is indexed under Harry of Haddo) gave caution in 500 merks that he would not harm William Leslie, burgess of Edinburgh (*ibid.*, iv., 745). Harry of Haddo and several other Gordons (including two members of the Lesmoir family) were denounced rebels for failing to appear to underlie such order as "sould have been prescrivit to thame tuiching the observation of peax and quietnes in the countrie" (*Privy Council Register*, v., 69). On June 12, 1594, Harry "of Haddo" and other northern men were again ordered to appear before the Council (*ibid.*, v., 147). On July 18, 1594, he was denounced a rebel for having failed to appear (*ibid.*, v., 155). On October 18, 1594, Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir was caution in 300 merks for Harry "of Delspro" to answer before the Council on November 10, touching the observation of the King's peace and pursuit of rebels. So the letters of horning against him for his non-appearance were suspended till November 15, and Harry was required to pay 20 merks for his escheat within 40 days (*ibid.*, v., 181). On October 24, 1594, Harry "of Dalspro alias Haddo" gave caution in 2000 merks, Thomas Cuming of Kilduthy being his surety (*ibid.*, v., 184). On June 6, 1597, James Harvie, advocate, registered a bond of 300 merks by John Gordon of Crichtie for Harry Gordon "of Dalspro" not to harm John Leslie of Culz (*ibid.*). On November 27, 1597, Harry "of Delspro" was one of the securities in caution of Huntly for loyalty (*ibid.*). On July 26, 1598, Harry Gordon "of Dalspro," William Gordon in the Glen of Dyce and Alexander Bisset, his servants, together with several other men, all armed, went to the peat moss of John

Leslie of Culz and others at Dyce and attacked their servants. Harry appeared for himself, and the Lords remitted the case to the judge-ordinary, bidding the defenders meantime desist (*ibid.*, v., 473). On November 19, 1599, Harry "of Dalspro" was caution for Robert Mowbray of Govill in 500 merks to the magistrates of Aberdeen not to slay salmon in the close time; Adam Gordon, Harry's servitor, witnessing the bond (*ibid.*, vi., 630). On December 24, 1599, the King granted Harry "of Tulloch" and his wife Agnes Hepburn, the lands of Mekil Govil with the fishings in the barony of Monycabok, to be held by Harry, then his son Thomas, and then John, brother german of Thomas (*Great Seal*). There is (in the Haddo charter chest) a charter of May 10, 1600, by James Gordon of Haddo to Henry Gordon of "Delspro" and his wife, Agnes Hepburn, and Thomas, their son, of the lands of Saphak. On August 18, 1612, there was sasine in favour of Henry and Thomas of the lands of Saphak. On July 29, 1613, complaint was lodged by Henry Gordon "of Haddo" and a number of others for the redress of a grievance impeding their commerce in meal with the port of Leith. The magistrates of Edinburgh and Leith had ordained that those of the pursuers who "caryes ony meill" to the town of Leith for sale there, may not "mett" the same by their own servants, but only by "some few nomber of weymen, mettisharis" in Leith under pain of fine and imprisonment of those whom the pursuers employ to weigh the meal other than the said weighers. The Lords decided that all owners of victual who sent their own victual "growand upoun thair awne" lands to be sold at Leith pier should be free to "mett" the same by their own agents (*Privy Council Register*, x., 119). At Elgin on February 25, 1622, "Heary Gordoun in Haddoch in Buchan" was a witness at the baptism of Hery, son of William Layng, burgess of Elgin (*Elgin Registers*). Harry of Dilsprow married (1) before 1582, Christian Fraser (*Exchequer Rolls*, xxx., 475). The 1600 *Gordon MS.* calls her widow of "Haddoch". She was the daughter of Andrew Fraser of Stoneywood, and she had married (by 1560) Patrick, son of James Gordon of Methlick and Haddo, who predeceased his father (Balfour Paul's *Scots Peerage*, i., 85, 86). Harry married secondly (before ?) 1599, Agnes Hepburn (as noted in the *Great Seal*). She may have been the daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wauchton to whom there was sasine in 1610 of the third part of the lands of Rawkstoun and Craigie. According to the 1600 *Gordon MS.* Agnes Hepburn "has children" to Harry. His issue were:—

- (1) THOMAS (by Agnes Hepburn). He is mentioned in the grant of Mekil Govil to Harry, the father, in 1599. This Thomas is extremely difficult to follow, for he is apt to be mixed up with Thomas of Grandholm, who belonged to the Abergeldie family (*House of Gordon*, i., 81); Thomas of Brodland, who founded the Buthlaw family; and Thomas of Govil, who was the son of John

of Bogs, sheriff-depute of Aberdeen. He seems to be Thomas "of Delspro". He and his father and mother got a charter of Saphak on May 10, 1600. On November 18, 1619, Thomas "of Delspro," James Gordon of Lesmoir and William Gordon of Chappelton got licence to go abroad, for the "doing of thair lawfull affaars" (*Privy Council Register*). On August 16, 1620, Thomas Gordon of Delspro's servitor, Thomas Falconer, was said to have been raided "under cloud of night" at Saphadier, by William Gordon of Chappelton (an ally of the Gight Gordons in 1623), but the charge was not proven, June 28, 1621 (*Privy Council Register*). On June 26, 1620, Thomas Gordon of Dilspro and his wife Margaret Allardes got sasine in "Saak". She was Margaret Allardyce, daughter of John Allardyce of that Ilk. On April 12, 1621, Thomas of Dilspro got sasine in a tenement in Old Aberdeen. On April 19, 1621, Thomas Gordon of Broadland got sasine in Dilspro, Saphak and Mekil Govil. On June 16, 1621, William Lindsay renounced Dilspro to Thomas Gordon of Dilspro, and on the same date there is a reversion by Lindsay of Auld Govil to Thomas Gordon of Dilspro and Thomas Gordon of Brodland, which clearly shows that these two Thomases were different persons. On November 12, 1624, Thomas Gordon in Broadland renounced the mill, etc., of Dilspro, Denstoun and Carnefield to Thomas of Dilspro. On February 13, 1640, Thomas of Dilspro gets discharge. All these transactions are noted in the *Particular Register of Sasines*, Aberdeen. In 1626, Thomas of Dilspro was caution in £20 that Sir James Gordon younger, of Lesmoir, as a knight (whose aunt married Thomas Gordon of Grandholm) should pay his College of Heralds' bill. On March 10, 1631, Thomas "of Dilspro" petitioned the Privy Council about an action of reduction he had pending before the Lords of Session against Andrew Gray in Peterhead, who had apprised his lands as one of the cautioners of the deceased Adam Gordon of Boghole [the first cousin of Thomas of Dilspro], for 2000 merks due to Robert Irving, son of Mr. Richard Irving of Hilton, and assigned by him to Thomas Thoiris, who transferred the debt to the said Andrew Gray and the deceased James Walker. By the conditions of the assignation of them, they were bound to "discuss" the said Adam Gordon, before distressing the suppliant, but although Adam lived for six years after the debt came into their hands, they never interfered with him. The suppliant's case is about to be heard, but Gray has taken out letters of horning against him and a warrant that he shall obtain no suspension without consignation ignoring the obligation in his titles of first discussing

Adam Gordon. Thomas therefore begs their Lordships' protection. On December 2, 1634, Thomas Gordon of Dilspro approached the Privy Council as follows: He is engaged in certain sums of money for some of his friends, of which he can obtain no relief, and has several important actions pending before the Lords of Session for probation and reduction of some comprisings now wrongfully led against him, and he designs to sell certain of his lands for the satisfaction of his creditors, but he dare not go about without their lordships' protection, which he accordingly craves. This the Lords granted until the last day of March. On March 26, 1635, this protection was "prorogat till Lambnes next" (*Privy Council Register*). On November 20, 1638, Thomas Gordon of Dilspro resigned the shady half of the lands of Auld Gowill with multures and half of the salmon fishing in the water of Don in the parish of Saint Machar, whereupon the King granted them to John Kempt at the Mill of Dyce and Marjorie Innes, his spouse, in conjunct fee, redeemable for 1600 merks (*Great Seal*). The name of Thomas "of Dalspro" occurs in a long charter of June 31, 1643, along with many other neighbouring owners (*Great Seal*). As noted he married Margaret Allardyce.

- (2) JOHN. He is mentioned in 1599 (*Great Seal*) as the brother german of the above Thomas. On March 10, 1619, he got sasine in Dilspro.
- 8. THOMAS. This Thomas, like his nephew, Thomas of Dilspro, gives the genealogist much trouble. The *Balbithan MS.* (p. 43) calls him "of Drumbulg," which is in Gartly, and makes him the eighth son of the first laird of Lesmoir by his second wife. The "Chimney" pedigree of the Lesmoir family calls him "of Seggyden," which is in Kennethmont. The 1600 *Gordon MS.* makes him the eldest son of the second marriage, and adds that the first laird of Lesmoir "conquest" to Thomas "Dirfield, Seggydene and Wreiss". Along with Lord Huntly, Alexander Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, and many others, Thomas Gordon "of Segydene" was made an honorary burgess of Aberdeen, May 9, 1582 (*Spald. Club Misc.*, v., 53). In 1587, Allan Grant, kinsman to John Grant of Freuchy, was murdered by the Earl of Huntly, "his kyn and freindis," specially by Alexander Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, James Gordon, his son and heir, Thomas Gordon "in Drumbulg and thair complecess" (*Fraser's Chiefs of Grants*, iii., 178). Thomas Gordon "of Sedyden" witnessed a bond of protection granted by Huntly to Pitfoddels June 9, 1588 (*Antig. Aberdeen and Banff*, iii., 280). As a notar public and witness, Thomas "of Segiden" acted as procurator for Lord Huntly in the matter of a notarial instrument ament the tack of the town and lands of Tullich for the term of nineteen years, the tack and assedation thereof being delivered up by Alexander Gordon of

Lesmoir, son of the lessee, on receiving payment of 2000 merks Scots: dated at Lesmoir, November 11, 1591 (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 168, 170). Thomas Gordon "in Drumbulg" was one of the witnesses when George, Earl of Huntly granted (October 11, 1591) precept of infestment to Alexander, son and heir of George Gordon of Lesmoir, on the death of his father, in the lands of Meikle Coldstone in the Barony of Aboyne (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 194). On February 12, 1592, Thomas "of Segeden" witnessed a letter of reversion by Alexander Gordon in Bontye and Helenor Gordon, his spouse, to the Earl of Huntly of Over Formestoun (*Records of Aboyne*, 173-177). On March 16, 1592, Thomas "of Drumbulg" witnessed the Laird of Luss's band (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iv., 247). On June 11, 1592, he witnessed a band between Alan Cameron of Lochiel and Alastair McRanald of Gargawacke on the one part and George, Earl of Huntly, on the other (*ibid.*, iv., 202). According to the 1600 *Gordon MS.*, Thomas of Seggyden was "slain with his two sones James and William, very brave gentlemen, under the Earle of Huntley's banner in a field called Auld Auchainachie," that is the battle of Balrinnes or Glenlivet, fought October 3, 1594. A Thomas Gordon got wadset of Drumbulg in 1629, but he was a son of Thomas of Artloch, a cadet of the Cairnborrow Gordons (*Mitchell MS.*) The 1600 *Gordon MS.* says that Thomas of Seggyden married "a gentlewoman called Strachan, heretrix of Cowdein, who bare him sundrie sones and daughters". Alexander Strachan of Brighton married (by 1616) Elizabeth Allardes, daughter of John Allardes of that ilk, whose daughter married Thomas Gordon of Dilspro, the nephew of Seggyden. Douglas's *Baronage* says that Thomas "of Drumbulg" was the ancestor of the Buthlaw Gordons. He left issue:

- (1) JAMES,
- (2) WILLIAM,
- } who fell at Glenlivet with their father, 1594.

(3) MARGARET? The third laird of Birkenburn married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gordon of Drumbulg (*Balbithan MS.*, p. 45). The fact that the first laird of Birkenburn should have married the laird of Abergeldie's daughter is extremely interesting as a light on the probable connection between the Lesmoir Gordons and the properties of Grandholm and Kethocksmills on the Don.

9. JANET married William Seton of Meldrum. She is mentioned as his spouse so early as 1535, when they got a royal charter of the dominical lands of Meldrum, dated February 8 in that year (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 79; *Great Seal*, iii., 1644). She had three sons:—

- (1) ALEXANDER SETON of Meldrum.
- (2) JOHN SETON of Lumphard.

(3) WILLIAM SETON of Slatie (*Seton's History of the Setons*, i., 464, 465).

10. KATHERINE married (1) William Blackhall, heir apparent, Barra (*Morison's Blackhalls*, 34). They had a charter of the two part lands of Barroch, November 24, 1541 (*Great Seal*, iii., 2829). William Blackhall granted to

- her, as his son's relict, a liferent charter of the lands of Westerhouse in the regality of the Garioch, dated Aberdeen, March 5, 1546 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 79; *Great Seal*, iv., 89). Katherine married (2), as his second wife, Thomas Gordon of Kennertie, who along with her had a charter from Queen Mary, dated Newbattle, August 4, 1545, of the lands of Auldtoun of Kennertie, etc., with salmon fishing in the Dee, which her husband had resigned (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 127; *Great Seal*, iii., 3146). By Kennertie she had an only daughter, Katherine, who married Arthur Forbes in Engzean.
11. MARJORY, probably the third daughter, married John Gordon of Ardmacher, who became IV. of Gight (*House of Gordon*, i. (35)). She was alive as a widow March 3, 1592-3. John and Marjory were the progenitors of the turbulent Gordons of Gight of the seventeenth century and of Catherine Gordon, the mother of Lord Byron.
 12. ELIZABETH married Knowis (or Knollys) of Ashintully, probably the place of that name between Altries and Durris. The 1600 *Gordon MS.* calls him "merchant in Aberdeen, a man of good heritage". There was an Alexander Knowis, a burgess of Edinburgh, who figured as a surety for Elizabeth's nephew, George Gordon II. of Crichton in October 26, 1562 (*Privy Council Register*).
 13. MARGARET married Gilbert Keith of Ludquharn. This marriage, but not the lady's name, is given in the *Balbithan MS.* (p. 44). They had:—
ALEXANDER KEITH of Ludquharn, who married Lady Margaret Keith, daughter of William, Earl Marischal. They had:—
MARGARET KEITH, who married (1608) George Græme IV. of Inchbrackie, who is dealt with at great length in Miss Louisa G. Græme's *Or and Sable*, 1903 (pp. 104-133, 234). They had among others:—
PATRICK GRÆME V. of Inchbrackie; "Black Pate," a great friend of Montrose, in helping whom he became intimately associated with the Gordons in the north.

GEORGE GORDON II. OF LESMOIR.

(Son of I. : Died about 1591.)

On the death of James I. of Lesmoir, his eldest son George became second laird. He was born probably about 1516. He was served heir to his father James Gordon "of Lesmoir" in certain lands in 1559.

This laird added materially to the family possessions by acquiring Grodeis or Grudie from John Forbes of Towie in 1561; as also Glascoforest, Newton of Culsalmond, Wrangham and other lands in the Garioch in 1562, which he made over in 1591 to John, his second

son. In 1576 he purchased from George, Earl of Huntly the sunny half of the lands of Merdrum in the parish of Rhynie.

The second laird's career is (chronologically) as follows :—

1537, December 16.—George Gordon, son and apparent heir to James Gordon "of Culquhoddilstone" granted a letter of reversion in favour of George, Earl of Huntly of the lands of Esse, Balhennye and Croft of Auchlek in the barony of Huntly alias Strathbogie, granted to him by charter from the said Earl, redeemable for 500 merks to be paid in one sum upon one day upon the high altar of the Parish Kirk of Esse, the said Earl to deliver to the said grantee or his heirs a letter of tack of said lands for five years next after the redemption thereof for the yearly sum of £14; dated at Huntly, December 16, 1537. Among the witnesses is Alexander Ogilvy of that ilk (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 68).

1541.—The Earl of Huntly granted a charter to George Gordon, son of James Gordon and Margaret Stewart, and to Katharine Forbes, his spouse, in conjunct fee, and to the heirs male of the marriage, whom failing, to the nearest heirs of the said James, of the lands of Meikle Coldstone and Mill thereof, which James had resigned (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 66).

1559, June 23.—George Gordon of Coldstone was served heir to his father James Gordon of Lesmoir in the lands of Balmad, Gorauchtie and Craigheid. On July 1 the Sheriff of Aberdeen is directed to answer for £8 of fermes of the lands of Balmad, Gorauchy, Craigheid, with Mill of Balmad, etc., lying in the King's hands and the Queen's since the term of Pentecost last past, sasine not having been recovered, and for £16 for relief of the same, due to the King and Queen on sasine having been granted to George Gordon of Colquhondstone (*Exchequer Rolls*). This entry, as already noted, seems to indicate that James I. of Lesmoir was alive in 1559.

1561, June 29.—George Gordon of Lesmoir, on account of many favours done to him by Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, granted to Alexander Gordon, his son and heir apparent, and to Mariot Forbes, his spouse, the lands of Garrochie, the half of Craigheid, the Mill of Balmade with the lands, multures and sequels, etc., to hold in conjunct fee, and to their heirs male lawfully procreated (*Great Seal*, iv., 2637; *Records of Aboyne*, p. 193). This deed was signed at Lesmoir. William Gordon of Dulpers (probably William of Dalpersie or Terpersie) and James Gordon of Loachy (Crichie ?) are witnesses.

1562, April 23.—George Gordon of Lesmoir got a charter on the lands of Wranghame and Newton of Culsalmond, walk miln and corne miln, granted by Henry Kempty alias Duvy. Sasine was granted April 29, 1562. The title deeds were produced in 1576 in reference to a dispute which George Gordon had with the tenants of Wrangham (*Littlejohn's Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, i., 241).

1562, October 20.—Alexander Gordon, son and appearand heir to George Gordon of Lesmoir (who probably fought at Corichie), is bound "to enter as pledge for his said fader within the burch of Edinburgh within six dais nixt to cum thair to

remane, and four miles thairabout, as said is, under the pane of two thousand merkis". William Forbes of Tolquhon is his cautioner (*Privy Council Register*). On February 19, 1563, Alexander "is freed of his warding, William Forbes of Tolquhon taking his place in ward in Edinburgh under the same penalty" (*ibid.*).

1569.—George Gordon of Lesmoir, with others, signs a bond acknowledging Prince James the sixth King of Scots. This document was signed at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Inverness: April 21, 26; May 7, 9; June 4, 5, 6, 9; July 9 (*Calendar of Scottish Papers*, iii., 166).

1570.—George Gordon was present at the proclamation of the Queen at Brechin. On July 29, Thomas Randolph wrote to Sussex from Edinburgh: "It is reported that Lord Ruthven, Lord Glammis, and George Douglas are gone to meet George Gordon coming to Brechin and send him homewards". Lord Huntly was stated to be "sick" at Strathbogie (*Calendar of Scottish Papers*, iii., 283). On August 9, Sussex forwards to Cecil a letter sent to him August 7 by Randolph: "On Monday last, now eight days past, the Queen was proclaimed in Brighan and Forfarde. Lords Oglebye, Hume and Balforde and George Gordon being present, and should have been proclaimed in Dundee, but the inhabitants would not suffer it" (*ibid.*, iii., 301). It is only the index that indicates that this George Gordon was of Lesmoir.

1571, August 31.—Bishop Leslie of Ross in his diary of this date writes: "William Pantoun departed towards Scotland . . . I wrote with him open letters to Lord Herys, my Lord Galloway, Balquhane, Meldrum, Mr. Alexander Lesly, Mr. James Hervy, Mr. John Chalmer, Mr. 'Nicoll' Hay, G. Gordon of Lesmoir, the Laird of Balnagown, Gartuly, Patrick Leith, Andrew Lesly of New Lesly" (*Calendar of Scottish Papers*, iii., 539).

1573-74, January 22.—In accordance with a precept from chancery dated January 22, 1573-74, George, Earl of Huntly by precept dated at Bog o' Gicht, March 9, 1574-75, directed George Gordon of Auchmenzie and John Gordon of Bruny to infest George Gordon of Lesmoir, as heir to the deceased James Gordon, his father, in the lands of Little Coldstone and Auchnarren, upon which sasine followed, August 8, 1576 (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 193, 194).

1573-74.—An action of wrongous intromission was raised on February 1 in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court by Robert Cultis of Ouchtercoul against George Gordon of Lesmoir, for "ane meir of gray culour of three yeires of eild or thairby". Defences were ordered by March 2. The case was resumed on June 23 and decree granted. This explanatory note is appended: "A three year old gray mare belonging to the pursuer strayed or was stolen from the Forest of Corgarff in June, 1569. The mare, which was ear marked, was found in Lesmoir's possession in the Forest of Garbit in July, 1573, and was challenged. The animal was not given up, and this action was raised for delivery of (1) the mare; (2) a two-year-old foal; (3) a one-year-old foal, or alternatively, (1) 20 marks for the mare; (2) £10 for the two-year-old; and (3) £6 13s. 4d. for the one-year-old. Although the defender did not appear evidence was led, and decree passed (June 23, 1574) for £10 for the mare and £10 for the two-year-old foal, with £3 of expenses (*Littlejohn's Records of the Sheriff Court of Aber-*

deenshire, i., 196, 206, 256-9). The families of Gordon of Lesmoir and Coutts of Auchtercoul were both connected with the Forbeses of Towie in Strathdon. Alexander Forbes of Towie, son of William Forbes of Towie, married first Christian Barclay, daughter of the laird of Towie Barclay, parish of Auchterless, and had by her a daughter, Margaret, who married the laird of Auchtercoul, Cults. He married secondly Janet Gordon, daughter of the laird of Haddo, and by her had John Forbes of Towie and five other sons, also two daughters, namely, Lady Lesmoir and Lady Asloun Calder (Forbes' *Genealogy of the House of Forbes*). The daughter of the first marriage, Margaret Forbes, married John Cowtes of Auchtercoule. They had a charter in favour of their male heirs lawfully begotten, dated January 4, 1546, of the lands of Auchtercoule, Auchterne, Tulloch, etc. The elder daughter by the second marriage, Katharine Forbes, married George Gordon of Lesmoir; and her sister german, Elizabeth, married Calder of Asloun. John Coutts died apparently without issue (or at any rate male issue), and was succeeded by his brother, Robert, who was served heir to him July, 1553; but Margaret Forbes (the widow of John Coutts) appears to have previously granted (August 31, 1550) a charter of the lands acquired by her husband and herself, with consent of her uncle, John Forbes of Barns, and his curators, in favour of her brother, John Forbes of Towie (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 101). A family difference may have led George Gordon of Lesmoir, who had married John Forbes' sister, to appropriate the mare in question and its foals, especially if they had strayed from Corgarff to lands in the possession of George's son, James, namely, Auchterne, etc., of which a charter had been granted by John Forbes of Towie in 1562 to Patrick Gordon, a son of the laird of Lesmoir, and his heirs male. James Gordon succeeded Patrick in November, 1564 (*Retours*).

1574, June 8.—Besides lands held from the Earl of Huntly under charters, George Gordon of Lesmoir got a lease of a considerable tract of country in Glenmuick and another in the Cabrach, the latter in 1573. He had evidently a lease of the lands of Stering, not far from Braickley, for on June 8, 1574, Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie raised an action of removing against George Gordon of Lesmoir and others as principal tenants, in respect of the davauch town and lands of Stering, and sasine was produced dated May 31, 1569. Decree went against Lesmoir (*Littlejohn's Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, i., 201). From this it would appear that the laird of Abergeldie had acquired Stering from the Huntly family. The *Balbithan MS.* calls Abergeldie's brother, William, who succeeded him, "of Stering". (*House of Gordon*, i., 85.)

1574, June 17.—Lesmoir raised an action of removing against Alexander Leslie of Pitcaple and Henry Leith of Ryhill, who occupied the lands, which he held as principal tenant under Lord Huntly, namely, Quhythillock and four oxgangs of Poonuid (Powneed) in the Cabrach. The defenders, who were in actual possession, resisted the application for their removal and, *inter alia*, objected to the competency of the Court then sitting, inasmuch as the Sheriff-Depute was the nominee of Lord Huntly, the Sheriff, who was bound to warrant Lesmoir's title, and therefore was an interested party. Other pleas were stated, which disclose that Pitcaple had a regular

residence in Old Aberdeen and Leith a house at Bogfarlaw in the Freedom of Aberdeen. The case was continued to midsummer even for judgment (Littlejohn's *Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, i., 202). Dr. Littlejohn states (i., 202) that "no further trace has been found" of the case, but he notes (p. 208) that on July 12 the Sheriff-Depute, Mr. Gilbert Bissat, "repelled all the defences and granted decree".

1574, June 17.—There was another action of removing, in which George Gordon of Lesmoir was pursuer and affecting lands in the Cabrach. On the same date as the preceding case he brought an action of removing against William Gordoun of Arradoull, Andrew Huid in Allivallaucht, Thomas Ferrour, William Elleis in Pow-nuid, George Gordoun of Crechie, George Leytth in Edingarreaucht, Alexander Leytth of Quhyithauch, James Gordoun of Tulleangous, Edward Thomesoun in Quhyithillok, James Malcome in Auldetoun, and William Huid in Largy. The defenders did not appear, and decree was pronounced. The lease by the Earl to Lesmoir was dated April 14, 1573. The other places mentioned as tenanted are Auchmair, Wester Badeley and Badeley (*ibid.*, i., 202). These cases show that a lease or leases of a large part of the Cabrach must have been held at that time by the laird of Lesmoir. Badeley is probably the place now known as Badibae, a little west of Powneed.

1575, July 29.—There is a decree of removing in the case George Gordon of Lesmoir against George Gordon of Prony, principal tenant in Cornekelt (evidently now Tornichelt), James Gordon of Birkenburn, principal tenant of Auldevay, and "young Will. Abrahame his subtenant" on a sasine dated August 23, 1573 (*ibid.*, i., 228). Mr. James Macdonald suggested (*Place Names of West Aberdeenshire*, p. 6) that Aldivalloch is the name of what was perhaps Balvalley, now applied to an adjacent moss. But may not the name of Birkenburn's farm have been Auldennye or Aldennay, here mis-spelt Auldevay? Aulduarie is not far from Tornichelt.

1575, October 11.—In a list of a jury on inquest—apparently as to the service of George, 5th Earl of Huntly—the name of George Gordon of Lesmoir is found (Littlejohn's *Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, p. 231).

1576, March 27.—The same Earl granted a charter to his kinsman George Gordon of Lesmoir, his heirs and assignees, of the sunny half of Auld Merdrum, with the perpetual right of patronage to the parish church of Essie in the barony of Strathbogie, diocese of Moray; reddendo to the said Earl, one penny in blench ferme, with precept addressed to John Gordon of Glascoforest: signed at Bog o' Geycht on the above date; confirmed at Stirling, November 20, 1578 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 194; *Great Seal*, iv., No. 2814).

1579-80, January 20.—Along with many others George Gordon of Lesmoir subscribes "sic formes of assurances as sal be presentit to him under pane of rebellion," in consequence of the renewed outbreak of the feud between the Gordons and Forbeses after the fatal quarrel between Sir George Gordon of Gight and Alexander Forbes, younger of Tollie (*Privy Council Register*).

1584, June 23.—George Gordon of Lesmoir got a decree of removing against

William Perie and others. The tenants removed occupied parts of Gorachie, Balmad, Craighead and Morless, in the parish of King Edward (Littlejohn's *Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, i., 301).

1589, April 30.—George was one of many who signed a band in defence of the true religion and the King's government at Aberdeen; and apparently on same date with many other "Northland Men" had to find caution for loyalty, himself with John Gordon of Newton, 10,000 merks; John Gordon of Newton with Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, £5000; Alexander Gordon, son of George Gordon of Lesmoir, with John Gordon of Newton, 2000 merks; William Leith of Licklieheid with Alexander Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, 2000 merks; Mr. William Gordon of Dalpersy with James Gordon of Tillyangus, 3000 merks. A note is appended that "this Act is deleit for the pairt of Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun be a warrand subscrivit be his Majestie and his Tresaurer depute J. Andro" (*Privy Council Register*).

1590, December 16.—By an Act of Parliament "all landlords and bailies on the Borders and in the Highlands, where broken men dwelt, were charged to find caution for good rule in their districts within 15 days after the charge, under pain of forfeiture". George Gordon was bound in 20,000 merks. A long list of northern lairds in a similar connection is given in the Act of Council of above date passed at Holyrood House (*ibid.*).

1591.—Apparently shortly before October of this year the Earl of Huntly granted a letter of tack and assedation to George Gordon of Lesmoir (and probably his heir) of the lands of Tullich with pertinents for the space of 19 years, and for yearly payments and dewties therein contenit. George Gordon seems to have died within a few months afterwards, for on October 11 his son Alexander delivered up the letter of tack granted by the said Earl to "umquhile George Gordone of Lesmoir". In consideration of this renunciation the Earl evidently undertook to pay Alexander 2000 merks Scots, and on November 11 Thomas Gordon "of Segiden payit and delyverit" 2000 merks Scots for the Earl's part, and Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir delivered up the letter of tack granted to his father George. The transaction took place at the Castle of Lesmoir. The large sum paid shows that a very short portion of the tack had run (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 169, 194).

George Gordon, second laird of Lesmoir, died, according to the *Balbithan MS.*, at Lesmoir. The probable date was some time early in the autumn of the year 1591.

George Gordon married Katharine, daughter of Alexander Forbes, laird of Towie, Strathdon (1600 *Gordon MS.*), by his second wife, Janet Gordon, daughter of Patrick Gordon of Haddo. Her brother, John Forbes of Towie, lost his wife, Margaret Campbell, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder, at the burning of Towie Castle in 1571.

Alexander Forbes of Tolleis was a son of William Forbes of Tolleis by Katharine, daughter of Seton of Meldrum. He was designed of Groddie and Tolleis. His son,

John of Tolleis, got sasine as heir to his father in the lands of Grodeis May 8, 1549 (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 72, 74). John appears to have made over Groddie to his brother-in-law, George Gordon of Lesmoir, for after the death of the latter, Alexander Gordon, his eldest son, was served heir male of George Gordon of Lesmoir, his father, in the lands of Grudie, in the barony of Kinaldie (*Retours*, October 3, 1600).

George Gordon and Katherine Forbes, according to the 1600 *Gordon MS.*, had "sundrie" sons and daughters, but only two sons, Alexander and John, "came to perfection". The *Balbithan MS.* says that George had three sons and three daughters.

1. ALEXANDER III. of Lesmoir.
2. JOHN of Glasco-forest, afterwards I. of Newton.
3. PATRICK of Auchterarne. He is not mentioned in either of the two MSS., and is held by some writers to have been a natural son who was legitimated. Patrick had a charter (dated Lesmoir, May 16, 1562) granted by his "sobrinus," John Forbes of Tolleis (in which he is described as "son natural of George Gordon of Lesmoir"), to himself and to the heirs male of his body lawfully to be procreated, whom failing, to his heirs male and assignees whomsoever, of the lands of Auchterarne, Tulloch, Tanamoyen, Blakmyln and others in Aberdeenshire, to be holden from the granter of the Queen and her successors for the services use and wont. This charter is confirmed by Queen Mary, 1564 (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 102, 103, where the editor suggests that John Forbes "appears really to have been the uncle" of Patrick. If this were so it is inconsistent with Patrick's having been illegitimate, and the use of the words *filius naturalis* in old charters is by no means clear). Patrick did not live long, as we find that:—
4. JAMES (who is also said by some to have been a natural son) was November 29, 1564, served heir to him as "hæres Patricii Gordoun, filii legitimi et naturalis Georgii Gordoun de Lesmoir, fratris germani, in dimidia terrarum de Auchterarne, Tulloch, Tanamoyen, Blakmyln" (*Retours*, November 29, 1564). Part of the other half of Auchterarne belonged at this time to Arthur Skene, who in 1604 sold and granted a charter as portioner of Ouchterarne, in favour of Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, his heirs male and assignees, of half of the shady half of the lands of Ouchterarne, etc., dated Aberdeen, May 30, 1604 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 185). On the death of this James Gordon (Patrick's brother) John Gordon of Glasgowforest was served heir, December 20, 1574, of James Gordon of Auchterarne, his brother german, in half of the lands of Auchterarne, Tulloch, Tanemoyen and Blackmylne (*Retours*, December 20, 1574). On March 9, 1581-82, John Gordon of Glasgowforest granted a charter of the same lands to Alexander Gordon of Tillyminate, his brother german and heir apparent of Lesmoir, and his heirs male, for a certain sum of money to be held from

the granter of the King for the usual services. Both these charters were confirmed at Edinburgh, September 25, 1607 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 102, and *Great Seal*, vi., No. 1975). These transactions imply that both Patrick (who is not mentioned in the *Balbithan MS.*) and James were full brothers of Alexander and John, and legitimate. Note that Tillyminate was by 1581 in the hands of the Lesmoir family, and that Alexander of Lesmoir and his son and apparent heir, James, sold Auchterarne to Alexander Gordon of Cluny by charter confirmed at Edinburgh, February 23, 1608 (*Great Seal*, vi., No. 2036). James Gordon, son to George Gordon of Lesmoir, married, according to Matthew Lumsden's genealogy of the house of Forbes, Barbara, daughter to Robert Forbes of Echt, and relict of John Cheyne of Arnage. Barbara, as relict of James Gordon, married Gilbert Skene, son to the laird of Skene. Auchterarne is now corrupted into Waterairne, as Auchternadie and Waternadie are interchanged.

5. GEORGE of Culfork is described February 1, 1575-6, as brother of John of Glascoforest (*Littlejohn's Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, i., 236).
6. ELIZABETH married William Forbes of Tolquhon (Macfarlane's *Genealogical Collections*), who built the Castle thereof between 1584 and 1589. He also added to the old Church of Tarves a south aisle, which is thus described in Jervise's *Epitaphs* (vol. ii., p. 350): "The front of the Tolquhon or south aisle is in a fair state of preservation, and an object of considerable architectural elegance. Besides traces of painting upon the ceiling of the tomb, two shields charged with the Forbes and Gordon arms respectively, and exhibiting the initials W F, E G and the date 1589, the arch of the tomb bears curious carvings of two hounds, one chasing a fox with a bird in its mouth, and the other pursuing a boar. The Tolquhon motto, *SALUS PER CHRISTUM*, is upon the scroll above the Forbes Arms, and above the Gordon Arms are the words, ' . . . DOCHTER TO LESMOR ? ' " A photograph of this tomb, printed in autotype, forms the frontispiece of Jervise's second volume. The initials W and F are on each side of the shield charged with the Tolquhon arms, and the initials E and G on each side of the shield charged with the Lesmoir arms, or rather, perhaps, Tolquhon's arms impaled with those of his wife's family. Janet had a son, Peter Forbes of Tolquhon, and the present representative of Forbes of Tolquhon is descended from Lesmoir's daughter.
7. JEAN married — Ogilvy of Carnousie (*Balbithan MS.*). This was Walter Ogilvy of Carnousie, son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugas (1600 *Gordon MS.*).
8. MARGARET was married three times (*Balbithan MS.*). Her first husband was Walter Innes of Auquhorsk, by whom she had a son, Walter, afterwards of Touchis, referred to in the following Royal charter: "At

Aberdeen, September 1, 1574, the King confirmed a charter of James Innes of Touchis, in which, with consent of Agnes Urquhart, his spouse, he sold to his grandson, Walter Innes, son of the late Walter Innes, his son, the lands of Touchis and half of Petfoure, incorporated into one barony of Touchis, also the other half of Petfoure, Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, in consideration of great sums of money paid by James Gordon of Lesmoir, grandfather of Walter, to be held by Walter and the heirs male to be lawfully begotten of his body, whom failing, a series of other members of the Innes family"; signed at Auchintoul, August 23, 1574 (*Great Seal*, iv., No. 2297). She married secondly Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, apparently in 1576, for the King confirmed a charter of the late Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, in which for fulfilment of a marriage contract of present date he granted to Margaret Gordon, relict of Walter Innes of Auchquhorsk, in her widowhood, the lands of Boigsyde, with common and common pasture, cultivation, lands cultivated and to be cultivated, mills in the barony of Montbenis, Sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres; to be held by the said Margaret and the heirs male to be lawfully procreate between Patrick and Margaret, whom failing, to revert to the said Patrick and his heirs male, of the King (because the superiority belonged formerly to the Preaching Friars at Elgin, but then to the King) in feu ferme: dated at Banff, April 27, 1576; confirmed at Haliruid-hous, January 29, 1586-87 (*Great Seal*, v., No. 1442). The King also confirmed a charter of Patrick Grant of Balnadallach, in which, in fulfilment of a marriage contract whereby he was bound to infest Margaret Gordon, relict of Walter Innes of Auchorsk, in the under-mentioned lands in her pure widowhood, (since impediments had occurred to prevent her infestation during her widowhood) he granted to the said Margaret, then his wife, his lands of Mekill and Litill Inverernan, Edinglasse, Couill, Keandacraig, Roulyechoigne, Linardache, Pressacheild, with the Mill of Inverernan, Mill lands and sequels of the same, the scheling of Chapelernan, Toldequill, Challefuit, Monnefuit, Glenerman, in the parish of Tarland, which alienation was to be valid as if it had been granted in the widowhood of Margaret; to be held by the said Margaret and the heirs male lawfully begotten between them, whom failing, to revert to the said Patrick and his heirs male, of the King, with precept of sasine directing Patrick Anderson in Kennacraig; witnesses, Mr. Henry McCalzeane, advocate, Gavin Hamiltoun, his servitor, and John Grant, brother of Patrick; signed at Ballindallach, September 4, 1579; confirmed at Halirudhous, April 11, 1581 (*Great Seal*, v., No. 163). Margaret Gordon was the second wife of Ballindalloch (probably his heir's mother), his first wife having been Grissel Grant. She married thirdly John Gordon of Birsemoir, in the parish of Birse, the second son of John Gordon of Cluny: by this marriage she had two

sons, Patrick of Birsemoir and John. Patrick married Jean, daughter of Patrick Leslie, Provost of Aberdeen. Her second and third marriages led to some serious results. On Ballindalloch's death, John Grant in Foyness, his brother (who was a witness in 1579), the Tutor of his son, withheld payment of the rents due to her as his widow, and endeavoured otherwise to wrong her. Upon this her nephew, James Gordon, grandson of Lesmoir, and afterwards first Baronet, took up her quarrel, and went with some of his friends to Ballindalloch to obtain justice for her. Thereupon the Tutor paid up all the arrears due to the lady, except a trifle, which he insisted on retaining. An altercation ensued, in which the servants of both parties took part and came to blows, but they were separated, and James Gordon returned home. Judging that his aunt's interests would be better attended to if she had a husband's protection, he persuaded John Gordon of Birsemoir, brother of Sir Thomas of Cluny, to marry her, the families of Cluny and Lesmoir having been long on an intimate footing. This incensed the Tutor of Ballindalloch so much that he killed one of John Gordon's servants; and in consequence he and such of his servants as harboured or assisted him were declared outlaws and rebels, and the sixth Earl of Huntly got a Commission to apprehend and bring them to justice (*Browne's History of the Highlands*). The quarrel soon extended to a feud between the Gordons and the Grants. Reference is made to this in a decree of exemption granted to John, Earl of Athol, John Grant of Freuchy, and others, from George, Earl of Huntly's Commission of Justiciary and Lieutenancy, which is given in the *Chiefs of Grant*. Mention is there made of the deadly feud notoriously known and standing unreconciled betwixt the said persons, their kin, friends, servants, partakers, and defenders on the one part, and George, Earl of Huntly, his kin, friends, servants, partakers, and defenders on the other part, *inter alia* "for the cruel slaughter and murdour of umquhill Allane Grant, kinsman to the said John Grant of Freuchy, at the leist being ane of his surname, committed in moneth of Maii Anno LXXXVII yeires be George, Erle of Huntlie, his kyn and friendis," specially by Alexander Gordon, apparent of "Leischemoир," James Gordon, his son and apparent heir, Thomas Gordon in Drumbulg, and their complices. Sir John Seton of Barnes, knight, was one of the Lords of Council present. The Earl, notwithstanding, besieged and took the house of Ballindalloch on November 2, 1590, but the Tutor made his escape. The Clan feud extended. The Grants got the aid of Campbell of Cadell (or Cawdor), the Clan Chattan, and Mackintosh, their Chief, and also the Earls of Moray and Athole, to assist them against Huntly. Huntly entered Badenoch, and summoned his vassals among the Clan Chattan to appear before him, and deliver up the Tutor, but none came. He then proclaimed them rebels, and finding

that Athole and Moray and the laird of Cadell, with the Grants, the Clan Chattan and the Dunbars were near Forres, he suddenly marched on to that place. His opponents broke up their camp in great confusion, and retreated to Darnaway, except the Earl of Moray, who remained at Forres ; while Huntly, not knowing this, pursued the fugitives to Moray's Castle, which was well fortified. This pursuit is known as "the Ride to Darnaway," and it cost Margaret Gordon the life of her third husband. Huntly sent John Gordon of Birsemoir forward to reconnoitre, who approaching uncautiously, was shot by one of Moray's retainers : he then returned home. Thence he proceeded to Edinburgh (Browne's *History of the Highlands*, chap. xi. ; *Chronicles of the Frasers*, Scot. Hist. Soc., p. 212). An account of the wedding of John Gordon's grandson, Alexander Gordon of Birsemoir, and Isobel the daughter of Provost Sir Patrick Leslie, October 18, 1642, is given in Spalding's *Trubles* (ii., 204). Margaret was dead by Dec. 16, 1606 (*Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 97).

ALEXANDER GORDON III. OF LESMOIR.

(*Son of II. : Died in November, 1609.*)

Alexander III. of Lesmoir, who was born probably about 1538, succeeded his father in the autumn of 1591. In October, 1591, the Earl of Huntly granted precept of infestment in his favour in the lands of Mekil Coldstone. The only retours of service are one on the lands of Grudie in the barony of Kynnadie dated October 3, 1600, and another dated December 20, 1600, on Glascoforest, which had probably by some arrangement reverted from his brother John to his father.

The name of Alexander Gordon—who got a grant of the lands of Garrochie in 1561 from his father—occurs either as "apparent of Lesmoir" or as laird thereof not infrequently from 1562 up to a short time before his death, generally in connection with bonds of caution for others to keep the peace.

1562, October 20.—Alexander Gordon, eldest son and appearand heir to George Gordon of Lesmoir, is bound to enter as pledge for his said father within the burgh of Edinburgh within six days, "thair to remane and four mylis thairabout, as said is, under the pane of twa thousand merkis". William Forbes of Tolquhon is his cautioner (*Privy Council Register*).

1563-64, February 9.—Alexander Gordon, eldest son and apparent heir of George Gordon of Lesmoir, was freed from his warding, William Forbes of Tolquhon taking his place in ward in Edinburgh under penalty of 2000 merks. A little later Forbes's caution was cancelled because "sen syne the said Alexander is be her hieness [the

Queen] free of his said warding, and license grantit to him to pass quhair he pleases" (*ibid.*).

1579, June 4.—A commission of justiciary was granted to Walter Ogilvy of Finlater, George Meldrum of Fyvie, George Gordon of Scheves, George Ogilvy of Dunlugas, Alexander Gordon [yr.] of Lesmoir, Patrick Meldrum, apparent of Eden, Walter Urquhart, Sheriff of Cromarty, Thomas Meldrum in lie Bray, George Meldrum in Eden and Alexander Meldrum there, conjunctly and severally, to apprehend William Baillie in Keithmoir, William Baillie in lie Haughs, John Baillie called "Ruch Johnne" and — Baillie, his son; also Alexander, *alias* Alaster Moir MacLachlan, in Camdaill of Strathdoun, and several other Baillies, brothers of the said William Baillie in Hauchs of Killismonth, and Alexander Pedder, rebels against our Sovereign Lord the King (*Exchequer Rolls*, vol. xx.).

1581-82, March 9.—The lease of Tillyminat, originally granted to Alexander's great-grandfather, George of Fewilmont, seems to have passed to the Lesmoir line, for Alexander is designed as "*in* Tillyminate and apparent heir of Lesmoir" in a charter of sale to him of part of the lands of Auchterarne and others in the parish of Coldstone, by his brother, John Gordon of Glascowforest, later of Newton, dated March 9, 1581, and confirmed at Edinburgh, September 25, 1607 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 102; *Great Seal*, vi., No. 1975).

1589, April 30.—When the band in defence of the true religion and the King's government was signed at Aberdeen the names of several members of the Lesmoir family are found among the signatories, no doubt in consequence of their close connection and friendship with the Earl of Huntly. John Gordon of Newton was surely for Udny of that ilk [his father or brother-in-law], 5000 merks; John Gordon of Newton with [Alexander] Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, £5000; George Gordon of Lesmoir with John Gordon of Newton, 10,000 merks; Alexander Blakhall, portioneer of Barra, with Alexander Seton of Meldrum, 1000 merks; Alexander Gordon, son of George Gordon of Lesmoir, with John Gordon of Newton, 2000 merks; William Leith of Liklieheid with Alexander Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, 2000 merks; Mr. William Gordon of Dalpersy with James Gordon of Tillyangus [a cadet of Craig], 3000 merks; William Keith of Ludquharne with Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, 3000 merks. There is a note appended relative to this Act being deleted "for the part of Johnne Gordon of Newtoun" (*Privy Council Register*).

1591, October 11.—George, Earl of Huntly, granted precept of infestment in favour of Alexander Gordon, son and heir of George Gordon of Lesmoir, in the lands of Mekil Coldstone with the mill, etc., lying in the barony of Aboyne (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 194).

1591, November 11.—The Earl of Huntly had granted a letter of tack and assentation to George Gordon of Lesmoir of the town and lands of Tullicht with pertinentes and pendicles thereof for nineteen years (date not given), and George's son, Alexander, surrendered the tack on November 11 for 2000 merks. There is a notarial instrument anent the delivery of this letter, on a renunciation being granted by the said Alexander to the Earl, on payment of 2000 merks (*Rec. of Aboyne*, pp. 168-70).

1591, December 11.—The same Alexander Gordon had sasine (following upon precept of inseftment by Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny as superior of the lands), as heir to George Gordon of Lesmoir, his father, in the lands of Little Coldstone and Achnarren, and in the sunny half of Tullimair (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 194).

1592, April 25.—Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir is surety for William Leith of Lyklieheid in £500 that he shall not intercommune with the Earl of Huntly or with persons denounced for the murder at Donibristle (*Privy Council Register*).

1592, April 30.—The same Alexander Gordon is surety for Mr. Alexander Gordon of Tulloch in £1000 to the same effect; but this Mr. Alexander becomes bound to keep ward besouth the water of Dee till freed by his Majesty (*ibid.*).

1593, May 16.—A bond of caution granted by George Bannerman of Waterton registered: amount 2000 merks, that Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir should not intercommune with the Earl of Huntly or persons denounced for Donibristle, and that he shall appear before the King and Council when charged, upon eight days notice (*ibid.*).

1594, June 12.—Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir was one of many North Countrymen charged to appear before the King and Council to answer for good rule and loyalty (*ibid.*).

1594, October 18.—Caution was found by Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir for Harry Gordon of Dilspro [his uncle] (*ibid.*).

1597, June 24.—A bond of caution was registered at Holyrood House for £20,000 granted by George Gordon, Earl of Huntly, as principal, that he shall not intercommune with Jesuits. Several of his kinsmen and friends are sureties, and among them Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir. Subscribed at Aberdeen (*ibid.*).

1599, September 7.—A bond of caution was registered—George Gordon of Downance as cautioner for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, James Gordon, his son and apparent heir, George Gordon of Glascoforest, and William Chesson there, not to harm Andrew Keith in Carnedralyane under the pains in the letters raised to that effect (*ibid.*). George Gordon of Glascoforest was a younger son of Alexander of Lesmoir. Carnedralyane is doubtless the same place as Carntralzane.

1599, November 28.—A bond registered, Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir as principal and Andrew Meldrum as surety in 2000 merks. not to harm John Creychtoun of Invernytie (*ibid.*).

1600, October 3.—He was served heir male to his father, George, in the lands of Grudie (or Groddie) in the barony of Kinaldie; also on December 20, 1600, to his father in the lands of Glascoforest in the barony of Glencuthill (*Retours*).

1600, October 27.—A bond registered—James Gordon of Lesmurdie as cautioner for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir in £2000 not to harm James Gordon of Knockespock. Bond signed at Lesmoir, October 12 (*ibid.*).

1600.—It appears from the Huntly rental of 1600 that he held from the Marquis the mains of Lesmoir, Essie, Belhennie and croft of Affleck, as tenant on payment of £20 for maill yearly, in addition to the mill and mill lands of Lesmoir, the Temple lands of Essie, Glack, Tomburn, Blackmiddens, and Dryden, which appear to have been granted and held brench of the Crown, as stated when the estate was exposed

for sale in 1559. He seems also to have acquired the lands of Old Leslie and to have sold them, for on August 31, 1602, he granted a charter of these lands to his cousin, George Gordon of Terpersie, and George, his second son (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 195).

1601.—He had sasine from John Forbes of Pitsligo on the lands of Groddye, January 27, and from Patrick Leslie of that ilk in three pleuches of the land of Auld Leslie, October 26, 1601 (*Aberdeen Sasine Register*).

1602, June 12.—Adam Gordon (see under Crichtie), eldest son and apparent heir of George Gordon, some time of Crichtie and now of Straloch, cautioner for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir in £2000, and for James Gordon, his son and apparent heir, in 2000 merks, not to harm my Lord Marquis' tenants or servants in their bodies, lands, forests and woods, e.g., in the forests of Morven and Culblene, or in the lands of Scurdargue (*Privy Council Register*). Coldstone was very near Morven and Culblean.

1604, October 23.—James Gordon of Lesmurdie was cautioner for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir in £1000 and James Gordon, apparent thereof, in 1000 merks not to harm George, Robert and Alexander Gordon in Scurdargue and James Duncan, tenants of George, Marquis of Huntly; subscribed at Auchindoir and Lesmoir before Alexander Gordon of Oxhill, James Gordon of Auchinraith, apparent of Leichiston, Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn and two notaries (*ibid.*).

1604, November 29.—An action at the instance of the King's Advocate against Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, his sons and servants, touching certain points of oppression committed by them upon divers of our Sovereign Lord's good subjects, as specified in letters dated at Perth, September 24 previous, continued till April 1 following (*ibid.*).

1605, January 8.—Robert Mercer of Craigis was cautioner for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir in 2000 merks, and James Gordon, his son and apparent heir, in £1000 not to harm the Marquis; and not to harm James Gordon in Candmoir, Alexander in £1000 and James in 1000 merks (*ibid.*). Candmoir is in the parish of Aboyne and Tullich (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 237).

1607, July 28.—Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir effected an important excambion of lands, under which he gave up the Deeside lands in Cromar, acquired by his father in 1581, and got in exchange lands in Strathbogie, very near Huntly and within a few miles of Lesmoir. To carry this out, there is a charter by Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir to Alexander Gordon of Cluny in implement of a contract made between them of date at Edinburgh, July 28, 1607, whereby, with consent of James Gordon, eldest son of the grantor, he dispenses to the said Alexander of Cluny, by way of excambion, the east and west halves of the lands of Mekle Coldquholdstone and mill thereof in exchange for the lands of Carnevechums, Thornewray, Corsilstane and certain others lying in the barony of Kynmundie by annexation: To hold the said lands of Mekle Colquholdstone, etc., from the grantor, of George, Marquis of Huntly, his superior, for the services due and wont: contains precept of sasine and is dated at the Kirk of Lesly, October 23, 1607 (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 196-9). It is signed by Alexander of Lesmoir and James, his son.

1607, September 25.—King James VI. at Edinburgh confirms in favour of

Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, and James, his son, the charter granted by Arthur Skene of half of one half of Auchterarne, etc., which the laird of Lesmoir seems to have made over to his fourth son, Alexander, dated May 30, 1604 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 185); also the charter granted by John Gordon of Glascoforest to his brother german, Alexander Gordon, then of Tillyminate, and heir apparent of Lesmoir, dated March 9, 1581-82 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 195, and *Great Seal*, vi., No. 1975). Following on this is an instrument of sasine, on precept from chancery for infesting Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir and James, his son and apparent heir, in the lands described in the charters confirmed above, dated October 18, 1607 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 195).

1607, October 3.—John Leith of Harthill was cautioner for James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, in £2000, and the said James for Alexander Burnett of Leys, — Burnett, his eldest son, Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, James Gordon, his eldest son, George Bannerman of Waterton, and Alexander Bannerman, his eldest son, in £2000 each: and for Thomas Burnett of Annetis, Alexander Burnett of Cluny and George Gordon of Inverrie, £1000 each; and for Alexander Gordon, brother to the laird of Inverrie, — Gordon of Buntie, and William Gordon of Sauchin, £500 each, not to harm William Hay of Uriel or Alexander Hay, his brother. Bond signed at Edinburgh, October 3, 1607, and registered same day (*Privy Council Register*).

1608, February 23.—Alexander Gordon of Cluny has a charter of various lands from the King, including Auchterarne, Cults, etc., which Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir had resigned (*Great Seal*, vi., No. 2036). Eight years later Cluny resigned these lands to the King, and they were granted to George, first Marquis of Huntly, who gave them to Lawrence, his fourth son, whom failing, to the Viscount Aboyne, who perished at the burning of Frendraught in 1630.

Alexander Gordon married Marjorie, otherwise Mariot, Forbes, daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo. It was probably on their marriage that, as already stated, George Gordon, his father, for various favours (or kindnesses) done to him by Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, granted in 1561 to Alexander Gordon, his son and apparent heir, and Mariot Forbes, his spouse, the lands of Gorrachie, one half of Cragheid and the Mill of Balmad. According to the 1600 *Gordon MS.*, Alexander "made a fair conquest and has repaired and builded in Lesmoir more sumptuouslie by farr then it was befor".

The issue of Alexander, who died in November, 1609, were:—

1. JAMES IV. of Lesmoir.
2. Mr. JOHN, Parson of Crimond. He does not appear to have had any landed estates. He graduated M.A. at the University of Edinburgh, August 7, 1594, and was admitted to the ministry of the parish of Crimond, 1597; continued March 24, 1621 (Scott's *Fasti*, vi., 624). He was a consenting witness to a tack by Mr. Robert Lindsay, vicar of Coul, with consent of the Bishop of Aberdeen and his Chapter, in favour of John Forbes of

Brux and his spouse, Isobel Gordon, of the teind sheaves of Meikle and Little Gellan, etc., for 19 years for £20 yearly; Aberdeen, March 20, 1607 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 189). When Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth got a charter of novodamus of his lands, and Faithlie was erected into a burgh of Barony to be called Fraserburgh, power was granted him to establish a University there. An Act of Parliament of 1597 recites that Sir Alexander had at great expense begun to erect College buildings, and ought to be supported, and gives the royal sanction to a grant of certain parsonages, vicarages, and other ecclesiastical revenues on certain conditions. Charles Ferme (or Fairholme) was appointed minister of Fraserburgh and head of its College, and for colleagues he had John Gordon, minister of Crimond, son of the laird of Lesmoir, Duncan Davidson, minister of Rathen, and John Howeson, minister of Tyrie. The College came to an untimely end in 1605, when the Principal and seventeen other zealous Presbyterian Ministers were denounced and imprisoned by the Privy Council for holding the forbidden Assembly in Aberdeen (William Watt's *History of Aberdeen and Banff*, and J. M. Bulloch's *History of the University of Aberdeen*, pp. 87-89). On January 19, 1613, a petition came before the Privy Council from the Earl of Erroll, then in ward within certain bounds under heavy penalties, for leave to repair to Leith on January 27, that place having been appointed by the Archbishop of St. Andrews for giving his decreet as oversman in a submission "anent ane tack of the teindis of the Kirk of Crimond" between the Earl on the one part and Mr. John Gordon, parson of Crimond, Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir [at this time deceased], and — Hay of Urie on the other part: license granted from January 26 to February 6 (*Privy Council Register*, January 19, 1613).

3. GEORGE of Glasgoforest. He is mentioned (*Privy Council Register*, September 7, 1599), under the designation of George Gordon "of Glascoforest," when, along with his father and his eldest brother, he had to give security not to harm Andrew Keith. The 1600 MS. says—"To his second sone George he [Alexander] has conquest the lands off Glascoforest againe which was conquered first by his goodsire and annexit to the howse and given by his father George last of Lesmoire to his second sone John of Glasco and now he has given the same to his second sone". George may have held Glascoforest jointly with his youngest brother, Alexander: for Alexander Gordon in Shiell of Green and Agnes Leslie, his spouse, got sasine in Glaschey, July 21, 1604. The last pair got sasine from James Gordon of Braky in Glaschey and Mill of Braky, July 25, 1604 (*Particular Register of Sasines*, Aberdeenshire, book v.). George Gordon took a prominent part in the quarrel between Crichton of Frendraught (whose mother was George's sister), and William Gordon of Rothiemay, which arose out of a dispute about salmon fishings in the Deveron. A

conflict took place near Rothiemay in January, 1630, in which the laird of Rothiemay and George Gordon were both so seriously wounded that they died, the one within three days, the other within ten days afterwards. Commissioners were appointed by the Privy Council to try to effect a reconciliation, who decided that the new laird of Rothiemay and the children of George Gordon should mutually remit their fathers' slaughter, and Frendraught pay a certain sum of money to each party. Spalding says that Frendraught was ordained to pay to the relict of Rothiemay and the bairns 50,000 merks. This quarrel led to a great deal of trouble, and to the burning of Frendraught. He married Isobel Keith.

4. ALEXANDER. The first mention of him occurs in A. H. Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee* (p. 91), under date April 24, 1601, when he was made a burgess of Dundee with Lord Huntly. As noted, he seems to have held Glascoforest, jointly with his brother George, who got sasine in Glaschey, July 21, 1604. On May 7, 1604, Arthur Skene granted a charter in favour of Alexander Gordon III. of Lesmoir, his heirs male and assignees, of half of one half of the lands of Auchterarne, dated at Aberdeen, May 30, 1604 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 185). Alexander seems to have made over this property to his fourth son, Alexander Gordon, for on September, 13, 1605, Alexander Gordon of Auchterarne was cautioner for James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, his brother, in £1,000 and for William Robertson in Brodland and others in 300 merks each, not to harm Alexander Hay and others, including Andrew Watson, portioners of the town of Rattray. This bond was signed at Lesmoir, September 8, 1605, before Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir and other witnesses (*Privy Council Register*). The same Alexander of Auchterarne is again cautioner for James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, in £1,000, and for others in 300 merks each, not to harm Andrew Watson; signed at Lesmoir, October 9 (*Privy Council Register*). When the Collection for Geneva was canvassed in 1604 it was reported to the Presbytery of Ellon (Mair's *Records*, p. 42) that from Cruden there was "nathing except 40 sh. quhilk war given be Alexander Gordoun, sone to the laird of Lesmoir, voluntarie unrequyritt".
5. KATHERINE, married Alexander Burnett of Leys, by whom she had six sons and seven daughters. The initials of her and her husband are cut out as a monogram on the wall of Crathes Castle, and there is also a shield with the Burnett arms impaled with those of the Lesmoir Gordons and the initials A B and K G and date 1596, probably the year in which the Castle was finished. Katherine was probably married sixteen or eighteen years earlier (*Family of Burnett of Leys*, pp. 24, 25, 32, 39). Alexander Burnett, with many others, including George Gordon of Lesmoir, had to give assurances of keeping the peace, January 30, 1579-80 (*Privy Council Register*). Her brother James was cautioner for Alexander Burnett of Leys and — Burnett, his son, in 1607. She was the mother of Sir

Thomas Burnett, first Bart. of Leys, James Burnett of Craigmyle, and Robert Burnett, Lord Crimond, the father of Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury, the well-known historian.

6. AGNES, married George Bannerman of Waterton, probably son of Alexander Bannerman, who was Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeen in 1589. Her brother, James, gave caution in 1607 for George Bannerman of Waterton and Alexander, his eldest son, in £2,000 each not to harm William Hay of Urie. George Bannerman was "of Waterton" in 1589.
7. JANET (alive 1620), married James Crichton of Frendraught. According to the *Balbithan MS.* she married secondly Thomas Gordon of Grandholm (of the Abergeldie Family). James Crichton had charters of parts of the lands of Logie Altoun, March 31, 1592, and of Darley. Their eldest son,

Sir JAMES CRICHTON, was knighted, and as "Frendraught Knycht" signed the Band in defence of True Religion, April 30, 1589, along with George Gordon of Lesmoir, George Bannerman of Waterton and Burnett of Leys. He was one of many North Countrymen charged to appear before the King and Council and answer for good rule and loyalty, June 12, 1594. James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, was cautioner for him to enter some of his servants for assault on a John Leslie at the market of Strathbogie, February 7, 1603. Sir James Crichton married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gordon, 13th Earl of Sutherland. It was in their time the vendetta with Rothiemay broke out, resulting in the burning of Frendraught. Their eldest son,

JAMES CRICHTON (born about 1620) was created (1642) Viscount of Frendraught and Lord Crichton. He was captured fighting with Montrose at Invercharron, 1650, and is said to have committed suicide "to prevent public vengeance". He had :—

JAMES CRICHTON, second Viscount, died 1678.

LEWIS CRICHTON, fourth Viscount (succeeded his nephew). He joined King James II. in exile and all his honours were forfeited, 1690. He died without issue at St. Germain, November 26, 1698 (G. E. C.'s *Complete Peerage*, iii., 403-04).

SIR JAMES GORDON IV. OF LESMOIR AND FIRST BARONET.

(Son of III. : Died after 1635, perhaps about 1637.)

James Gordon, IV. of Lesmoir and first Baronet, succeeded. He was served heir, April 10, 1610, to James Gordon, his great-grandfather, and to Alexander Gordon, his father, in the lands of Glesshouse, Balmade, Gorauchie, Craigheid, Morleis, etc. (*Retours ; Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 61).

Sir James led an active life, taking a somewhat prominent part in various affairs during the unsettled and troublous times in which he lived, while "apparent of Lesmoir," as laird thereof, and during his later years as first Baronet. The first mention to be found of him is his taking up the cause of his aunt, Margaret Gordon, in the quarrel with John Grant, Tutor of Ballindallach, in 1589, as already narrated; the last in 1635, when his name, along with those of his two surviving sons, occurs in a very long list of persons charged to appear before the Privy Council and find security for keeping the peace and maintaining good order.

The landed estates of the fourth laird of Lesmoir were very considerable; and though he lived in turbulent times, was engaged or involved in various disputes, frays and disorders, and had not infrequently to appear before the Privy Council in Edinburgh and elsewhere, and to find heavy security for himself and others of his kith and kin, and latterly to borrow money, still he seems to have alienated very little, and rather to have added to his hereditary possessions. One may enumerate his land transactions before going into his other appearances in history.

Broadland.—It seems probable that on his marriage, or soon after it, he acquired from his wife's brother, John Keith, the lands of Broadland (now called Rattray) near Peterhead. John Keith of Ravenscraig, granted to James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, a charter of alienation of two pleuches of the town and lands of Brodland, dated at Ravenscraig, February, 1601: sasine followed February 10, 1601, but was not recorded till June 15, 1602; sasine again followed on the same charter, July 10, 1602 (witnessed by James Gordon in Fortrie and John Gordon at the Kirk of Crimond), and was recorded July 24, 1602 (*Aberdeen Sasine Register*, vol. ii., folios 65, 72). James Gordon also had sasine in Broadland and Lawbackis, December 31, 1602, which was not recorded until January 3, 1603. A succinct history of the various owners of Broadland appeared in the *Aberdeen Weekly Journal* of July 13, 1904, by Mr. J. A. Henderson. The Gordons' connection with Broadland is very puzzling.

Cabrach.—In the Huntly rental for the year 1600, James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir is entered as tenant of Over Howboige, one pleuch paying 20 merks yearly; of Auchmar, one pleuch, paying 20 merks yearly (both in the Upper Cabrach), and of Tillyminate, two pleuch, paying £7 mail, 5 bolls bere multure, 2 bolls oats with fodder, a mart, 24 sheep and £5 6s. 8d. as teindsilver.

Cults (Tarland).—In 1602, Gilbert Chalmers of Cults, son of the late Alexander Chalmers of Cults, with consent of Jean Lumsden, his father's relict, and of Christian Con, his own spouse, resigns his lands in favour of James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, "for gryet sowmes of silver and utheris causes"; dated January 29, 1602 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 312), confirmed September 25, 1607 (*Great Seal*, vi., 1975). James Gor-

don, apparent of Lesmoir, had sasine on Easter Cults February 1, 1602 (recorded February 3) (*Aberdeen Sasine Register*), and again on November 13, 1606. On May 29, 1604, a charter was given by James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, to William Blackhall in Leyes, and to Alexander and Thomas Blackhall apparently his sons, equally afterwards of a considerable amount of land lying in the barony of Cults (Morison's *Blackhalls*, pp. 59, 89). On November 24, 1627, Thomas and Andrew Burnett renounced Easter Cults to the laird of Lesmoir.

Auchterarne (Cromar).—In 1604, James Gordon, jointly with his father, had a charter of one half of the lands of Auchterarne and others from Arthur Skene.

Corvechin (Drumblade).—In 1607, James Gordon consented to his father, Alexander Gordon, making an excambion of the lands of Mekle Coldquoholdstone and others in exchange for Carnevechums (or Corvechin) and others: details of which have been already given (p 40).

Drumrossie (Insch).—In 1603, there is a contract with reversion, John Keith of Ravenscraig to James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, of the lands of Rothnie, July 28, 1603 (*Aberdeen Sasine Register*). In 1608, there is a charter to James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, of the shady half of the lands of Drumrossie on the resignation of George Gordon, apparent of Beldornie, and others, dated September 30, 1608 (*Great Seal*, vi., 2154). The other half of Drumrossie belonged at this time to John Gordon, second son of John Gordon of Newton, and James' cousin. George Gordon of Beldornie and his spouse, Isobel, daughter of John Gordon of Newton, had got sasine in Drumrossie and Rothnes (*i.e.*, Rothney) on May 7, 1607.

Tillymynnet (Gartly).—In 1609, George, Marquis of Huntly, and George, Earl of Enzie, granted a charter of sale to James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, of the town and lands of Tillymynnet with the forest, tenandries, and free pasture and privilege of common with the office of Bailie of Gartly, redeemable for 2500 merks; dated Stirling, August 2, 1609; confirmed Edinburgh, July 17, 1610 (*Great Seal*, vii., No. 336).

Various lands.—On same date the King quit claimed anew to James Gordon, then of Lesmoir, the various lands held by him, *viz.*, Corvechines, Thorneywray, Corsiltane, Slyaunch with the Park, Adamestown, Silverhillock, Wistroun, Mutehillock, Bogheid, Newtoune with the Manor (*i.e.*, Newton-Garie), town and lands of Perris-myln with the mill, mill lands, the third part of the lands of Garrie with the mill, mill lands, etc., also the following lands and the superiority of them only, *viz.*, a half part of the town and lands of Chappeltown, a third part of the town and lands of Wedderburne, a half part of the town and lands of Brumhill with the mill, a third part of the town and lands of Thomastoune, a half part of lands of Commalegie with the tenandries, etc., in the barony of Kinmundy by annexation, which Alexander Gordon of Cluny resigned: also the templar lands of Essie (between Scurdargue and Fuilziement) in the barony of Strathbogie, the templar lands of Fuilziement (between Ardlony and Fuilziement) in the barony of Auchindoir, together with pasturages and with the office of bailie and privilege of regality within the same, which James, Lord of Torphichen and Mr. Robert Williamson of Murestone, writer, then proprietors and superiors of all the templar lands within Scotland with consent of

James Tennent of Linhouse resigned; also the lands of Balmad, Garrochty, Craigheid and Morlies with the Mill of Balmad and 38 roods or partakes in the territory of the Burgh of Rattray, specially bounded, *viz.*, 10 roods on the North of the said burgh called Schawisbank, 1 rood at the same place, a rood, *ibid.*, 4 rood, *ibid.*, a rood, *ibid.*, 12 rood on the south side of the burgh, a rood, *ibid.*, 3 rood, *ibid.*, Sheriffdom of Aberdeen. The King incorporated the whole into the free barony of Newtoun de Garrie, and he ratified all the charters above made. Reddendo for the lands of the barony of Kinmundie one pair of gilt spurs (or a just part of it according to the rating [ratam] of the said barony): for the templar lands one penny in name of blenche ferme: for the 38 roods burgage service due and wont: for the rest above written rights and services due and wont. Royal charter granted at Edinburgh, July 17, 1610 (*Great Seal*, vii., No. 337).

Balmad.—Shortly before, on April 10, 1610, James Gordon was served heir of Alexander Gordon, his father, in lands of Balmad, etc. (*Retours*).

Johnsleys (Insch).—On November 16, 1624 James Gordon, elder and younger of Lesmoir, were infest in the lands of Johnnesleys, but on June 2, 1626, the former granted these lands to his third son, Alexander of Garie, and his spouse, the lands to revert to himself, if their heirs failed. This transaction was disastrous (see p. 61). An interesting account of the title deeds of Johnsleys and Drymmies is given in the *Abd. Sheriff Court Records* (ii., 493). Johnsleys is now known as Foudland or Glens of Foudland.

Troup.—In 1632 the King granted to Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, Knight Baronet, his heirs male and assignees whomsoever irredeemably the lands and barony of Troup, with white fishings, certain lands excepted, but with the lands of Northfield, etc., which William, Earl Marischal, Lord Keith and Altrie resigned: Reddendo rights and services due and wont, *viz.*, in time of ward £20, and for heritage 200 merks, as part of the taxed *devoir* due from the lordship and barony of Inverugie. It would appear from this that the barony of Troup, which had been granted to Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn had reverted to the Earl Marischal's family, and was now renounced to the Crown and regranted.

1625, *His Baronetcy*.—In 1621 he joined the enterprise of Sir William Alexander of Menestrie in the “plantation in a part of America which was then called New Scotland” (*Earls of Sutherland*, p. 371). On September 2, 1625, “letters patent were granted by K. Charles I. to James Gordon of Lesmoir and his heirs male whomsoever of the lands and barony and regality of New Lesmoir in Nova Scotia”. The grant to each baronet was to extend to 16,000 acres. Although the reddendo was one penny blench ferme, it is probable that a considerable payment was made in fees or in some other form. In the list of the first created Baronets given in the *Register of the Great Seal* (vol. viii., 790), Sir James Gordon's name is the seventh, with date September 2, 1625; but it is the ninth, if two Baronets created before the list was made, and with precedence dating from May 28, are reckoned, namely, Sir Robert Gordon, knight, son of the deceased Earl of Sutherland, and Sir Alexander Strachan of Thornton. Another list, framed apparently by Dr. David Masson, is

given in the introduction to vol. ix. of the *Register of the Privy Council*, with names of Nova Scotia Baronets created before the end of October, 1625; it includes some names not entered in the *Register of the Great Seal* referred to above (see entry dated Edinburgh, September 2, 1625, vol. viii., No. 876). In this list Sir James of Lesmoir's name is fifteenth, and it is in this order that he appears in G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage* (ii., 299, 300).

Herewith are some of the main incidents in Sir James' career, arranged chronologically:—

1589.—Reference has been already made to his taking up the quarrel of his aunt, Margaret Gordon, with the Tutor of Ballindalloch, in 1589, and its consequences; and to his having been concerned in a murderous assault, resulting in the death of one Allan Grant, in 1587.

1592, February 7.—On this date occurred the burning of Donibristle and the murder of the Earl of Moray, for which James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, and others were ordered to be apprehended when the Privy Council met at Aberdeen, March 9, 1592; the Earl Marischal being appointed Crown Commissioner for the Shires of Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff, with power to apprehend them (*Privy Council Register*). On March 16 the persons put to the horn on the above date were relaxed by the King, with the advice of his Council at Edinburgh, James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, being one of them (*ibid.*). He got a remission, March 18, 1593 (*Great Seal*, v., No. 2259). His father's first cousin, Captain John Gordon, of the Gight family, was mortally wounded in this fray, taken prisoner, and, in spite of his condition, executed in Edinburgh.

1599, September 5.—George Gordon of Downton had to give caution for James Gordon, heir apparent of Lesmoir (as well as for his father and his brother George), not to harm Andrew Keyth (*Privy Council Register*).

1601, April 24.—James Gordon, "apparent of Lesmoir," was made a burgess of Dundee along with Lord Huntly (A. H. Millar's *Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, 91).

1602, June.—Adam Gordon had to give caution for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir and James Gordon, his son and apparent heir, not to harm some of the Marquis of Huntly's servants in lands occupied by them near Coldstone and Lesmoir (*Privy Council Register*). The same Adam had to give caution (June 12, 1602) for James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, in £1000, not to harm Christian Watson and Andrew Tailzeour in Greenmyre. This Adam was eldest son and apparent heir of George Gordoun, sometime of Crichtie. Greenmyre was near Broadland and Rattray.

1603, February 7.—A bond registered in Edinburgh; James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, cautioner for James Crichton, younger of Frendraught [his brother-in-law], to enter five of his household before the King and Council to answer a complaint by John Lesly, son of Normand Lesly (*Privy Council Register*).

1603, February 24.—Complaint was made to the Privy Council by the Treasurer and the King's Advocate that James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, daily carries hagbuts and pistolets, having one or two pistolets with him whenever he goes from his own house, and using the same, as he does his sword. The pursuers

appeared; the defender, for not appearing, is to be denounced rebel (*ibid.*). On same date there is a bond by James Gordon, laird of Lesmoir, as principal, and Archibald Ross, merchant burgess in Edinburgh, as surety, for 2000 merks, to answer before the King and Council on March 10 the complaint against him, for wearing and using hagbuts and pistolets, and committing sundry acts of oppression (*ibid.*).

1604, March 16.—James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, is surety for Alexander Keith, son of William Keith of Ludquharn, in £1000, not to harm George Seton of Parbroath (*ibid.*).

1604, October 23.—A bond is signed at Lesmoir by James Gordon of Lesmurdie for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir and James Gordon, apparent thereof, in £1000, not to harm sundry tenants of the Marquis of Huntly, their neighbours (*ibid.*).

1604, November 12.—James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, is cautioner for Thomas Robertson at the Mill of Lesmoir, in 500 merks, to obey the King's letters against him by George, Marquis of Huntly, for troubling him in his lands of Cabrach, and also in those of Scurdargue, New Merdrum, and Garbet (*ibid.*).

1605, January 8.—Another bond is signed at Edinburgh, where caution is found for Alexander of Lesmoir in £1000, and James Gordon, his son and apparent heir, in 1000 merks, not to harm the Marquis and a tenant (near Morven) (*ibid.*).

1605, August 5.—A bond is signed by which James Crichton of Frendraught is cautioner for James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, in £1000, not to harm Andrew Watson in Haddoch, in the parish of Creychmond (*ibid.*). James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, is cautioner for Abraham Stewart in Manbletoun and James Gordon in Fortry in 300 merks not to harm Andrew Watson. This bond was subscribed, July 26, at Broadland, and registered at Edinburgh (*ibid.*).

1605, September 13.—Alexander Gordon of Auchterarne was cautioner for James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, his brother, in £1000, and for William Robertson in Broadland and others in 300 merks each, not to harm Alexander Hay and others; bond signed at Lesmoir before Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir and others (*ibid.*).

1605, October 17.—William Hay, laird of Uriel, is cautioner for William Hay, Andrew Watson and others, not to harm James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, portioner of Rattray, under pain of £500. Alexander Gordon of Auchterarne is again cautioner for James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, in £1000, and for others in 300 merks each not to harm Watson; signed at Lesmoir, October 9, 1605 (*ibid.*). Several of these extracts show that the young laird of Lesmoir and his neighbours, portioners of Rattray, did not maintain peaceable relations. (See also *Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 91.)

1607, March 5.—A commission having been granted to James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, to apprehend John Dow McGillechallum and his accomplices, murderers, thieves, and oppressors, and he having already taken some of them, while the others had armed themselves for defence, power was given to Gordon to use hagbuts and pistolets also on his side in the execution of his commission (*ibid.*). An interesting narrative relative to this noted freebooter is given in "Sketches of Strathardle" in the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* (vol. xxi., pp. 87-89), partly taken

from Chambers' *Domestic Annals of Scotland*. "Ian Dhu McGillechallum, Black John Stewart of Auchinarkmoir [sic] and his brothers, Neil and Allistair, were the most daring cattle lifters that ever wore the Atholl tartan, and that is saying a great deal, as the district at this time [early in the 17th century] swarmed with daring cattle lifters. . . . John Dhu was a great favourite in Atholl with every one, from the Earl downwards, as he was very brave, and kind hearted to the poor, and ever ready to avenge with interest any raid on the district by neighbouring clans, so he was aided and resetted by the Earl and all the gentlemen of Atholl, especially in Strathardle, by the Baron Ruadh of Straloch." From this narrative it appears that in 1606 the King enjoined the Privy Council to give orders for the apprehension of the Baron Ruadh and others, and to keep them in ward till John Dhu was produced: orders were accordingly issued to the Earl of Atholl, who refused and was denounced rebel (*Privy Council Register*, vii., p. 508). The King then insisted on the Earl's detention till John Dhu should be taken. The Privy Council appointed a guard to keep watch over Atholl, and it was thus that James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, got a commission to arrest John Dhu and his brother Allistair. "At length," according to the Strathardle narrative, "he lichtit upon the limmers, and after a lang and het combat, and the slaunchter of fower or five of the principall of thame, the said Allister was apprehended, and John Dhu, being very evil hurt, by the darkness of the nicht escapit". Allister, who had many murders on his head, was taken to Edinburgh, and, in spite of all the efforts of his friends, was tried and hanged. This affair was not forgotten, for on November 3, 1625, Neill Stewart of Bonspeck and his two sons had to get Campbell, younger of Lawers, to give caution, 1000 merks for Neill and 500 for each of his sons, that they would keep the peace with James Gordon, then elder of Lesmoir, and — Gordon, younger, his son, and their families. At the same time Urquhart of Laithers had to give caution that — Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, would not injure the aforesaid Neill Stewart and his sons or their families under similar penalties, 1000 merks the father and 500 merks each son (*Privy Council Register*). On the following day Alexander Fleming of Moness had to give caution in 500 merks each for Allaster, John, and Robert, sons of John Dhu McGillichallum, that they should keep the peace with James Gordon of Lesmoir and — Gordon, his eldest son and apparent heir, with clause of relief (*Privy Council Register*, November 4, 1625).

1607, October 3.—John Leith of Harthill is cautioner for James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, in £2000, and the said James for Alexander Burnett of Leys [his brother-in-law], — Burnett, his eldest son [nephew], Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir [his father], James Gordon, his [own] eldest son, George Bannerman of Waterton [his brother-in-law], and Alexander Bannerman, his eldest son [nephew], in £2000 each: and for Thomas Burnet of Annetis, Alexander Burnet of Cluny, and George Gordon of Inverrie, £1000 each, and for Alexander Gordon, brother of the laird of Inverrie, — Gordon of Buntie, and William Gordon of Sauchin, 500 merks each, not to harm William Hay of Uriel or Alexander Hay, his brother. This bond was signed at Edinburgh (*Privy Council Register*). These were heavy obligations for an eldest son.

1608, May 18.—Peirismill renounced to Lesmoir (*Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 113, 147).

1609, Sept. 14.—Action against Thomas Gordon in Artclach (*ibid.*, ii., 149).

1610, February 2.—James Gordon of Lesmoir is cautioner for James and William Gordon, sons of John Gordon of Leichiston [his cousins], in £500 each to answer before the Privy Council on February 8 to the complaint of the late Alexander Abercrombie of Pitmeddan for coming to his place of Birkenbog, searching for him there for his slaughter, and reiving 200 loads of turves; also to pay to the Treasurer for their escheat goods the sum of 20 merks each (*ibid.*). This affair will be dealt with at length under the Leicheston section.

1610, October 2.—Mr. Robert Paip, procurator for James Gordon of Lesmoir, produced a ticket subscribed by the late Marquis of Huntly at Stirling, January 23, 1610, discharged by Lesmoir and his late father, Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, of all fines bygone and to come, inflicted for non-attendance at Head Courts, until the ticket should be discharged (*Littlejohn's Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 6).

1610, October 4.—A commission was granted to the sheriffs of Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff, and to several lairds, including James Gordon of Lesmoir, to apprehend Mr. John and Mr. Alexander Kennedy at the horn for slaughter (*ibid.*).

1610, November 6.—His name also appears in the list of Commissioners of peace newly appointed under a recent Act of Parliament along with several of his relatives, namely, William Forbes of Tolquhon, James Crichton, apparent of Fren draught, — Seton of Meldrum, Alexander Burnett of Leys, — Forbes of Pitsligo, for the shire of Aberdeen (*ibid.*).

1611, January 15.—In the following year we find him giving security for his chief and friend the Marquis of Huntly. At a Council held in Edinburgh, January 15, 1611, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, William Gordon of Abergeldie, and James Gordon of Lesmoir appeared before the Council and became sureties for George, Marquis of Huntly, that on being relieved from his present ward in the Castle of Stirling (1) he shall go to his place at Strathbogie and remain there and 24 miles thereabout till relieved by His Majesty; (2) he shall appear before the Council when required on 20 days warning, besides fulfilling several other conditions now prescribed and enumerated as to his own religion and that of his children; all under pain of 20,000 merks in case he fail in any of the premises. The Lords finding the said persons to be sufficient cautioners, ordain a warrant to be passed to the Constable of the Castle of Stirling for putting the Marquis at liberty (*ibid.*).

1611, November 21.—Commissioners were appointed in certain shires and districts for the trial of persons accused of resetting the Clan Gregor. Those for Aberdeenshire were the Sheriff of the County and his Deputes, Alexander Irving of Drum, John Leslie, elder of Balquhain, and James Gordon of Lesmoir, or "twa of thame within the boundis of the schirefdom of Aberdyne" (*ibid.*).

1612, July 28.—A similar commission was granted the following year to George, Earl of Enzie, and several others, including James Gordon of Lesmoir, for the apprehension, trial, and punishment of James Gordon in Auchdregnie, his son and others, including James Grant in Fodderletter, brother to Patrick Grant of Carron, as

broken men and "committing oppin reiffs, privie stouthis slauchteris, etc." (*ibid.*). This James Gordon in Auchdregnie was a son of George Gordon in Tombea by a Janet Grant. George in Tombea was a natural son of Alexander Gordon of Cluny, but along with his brother, William in Dalmore, got letters of legitimation under the Great Seal in 1553 (*Balbithan MS.*, and *Great Seal*, June 24, 1553, iii., No. 804).

1612.—James Gordon of Lesmoir was one of the lairds who accompanied Sir Robert Gordon, brother of the Earl of Sutherland, when he went to Edinburgh to prosecute the Earl of Caithness and Lord Berriedale with others in connection with a charge against one Arthur Smith for manufacturing counterfeit coin and the issue thereof, and a tumult arising at Thurso on the apprehension of the coiners (*Earls of Sutherland*, 285).

1613, June 10.—He was on a Commission granted under the signet to Peter, Bishop of Brechin, Alexander Irving of Drum, himself, John Gordon of Tulligreig, Mr. James Ros, Minister of Aberdeen, or any three of them, to apprehend and try Margaret Reoch, a vagabond, and sometime in Lumphanan, suspected of witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment and other devilish practices (*Privy Council Register*).

1624, July 24.—Caution in £1000 was given for John Gordon of Craig by his father-in-law, James Gordon of Lesmoir, that he would conform to the true religion and obtain relaxation from the excommunication he lay under, or else he would leave the Country. This caution was signed at Edinburgh on July 22, 1624, by "J. Gordoun of Lesmoir" (*ibid.* vol. xiii., pp. lxxxv, 541, 572).

1625, September 2.—Letters patent were granted by King Charles I., "Iacobo Gordon de Lesmoir et heredibus suis masculis quibusunque terrarum baroniae et regalitatis de lie New Lesmoir in Novâ Scotiâ in America," and creating him a baronet of Nova Scotia.

1626.—James Gordon was commissioner for the sheriffdom of Aberdeen (*ibid.*).

1629, January 30.—He was commissioned to arrest Papists (*ibid.*).

1629.—Sir James Gordon granted an annual trust of 280 merks out of his lands in favour of William, his second son, and others, under which Alexander Gordon of Garie, a younger son, was cautioner. This led to Alexander's son, John, losing Johnsleyes.

1633.—His name occurs several times among the debtors in the *Book of Annual-rentaris*. He owed: to Thomas Gordon at the Mill of Ardgicht, 1000 merks; to Mr. James Strachan, minister at Coldstone, 1500 merks (shared with Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie); to John Bissat, Staynield, 2000 merks; to Hendrie Nicol in Cor-tanis, 1000 merks; to John Cuschnie in Culsalmond, 1500 merks. "James Gordon of Lesmoir," which may be either the first baronet or his son, owed 3000 merks to John Leith of Bucharne on the lands of Tonburne (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 74, 76, 78, 84, 89, 92, 107).

1634, September 18.—Sir James Gordon, elder of Lesmoir, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire and Banffshire (*Privy Council Register*).

1634-5.—We now come to the still unravelled mystery connected with the burning of Frendraught in October, 1630. The Tower was burnt, and John, Lord

Aboyne, otherwise called Lord Melgum, and John Gordon of Rothiemay perished. Frendraught himself was suspected of being the author, though probably without any reason. Commissioners were appointed and investigations took place without clearing up the cause of the fire. The Gordons, furious at Aboyne's death, made frequent incursions on Frendraught's extensive estates. Many accusations were made against various persons. Sir James of Lesmoir was accused before the Privy Council by one John Meldrum, who was himself charged with being accessory to the fire, with "having counselled him thereto". This Sir James denied on oath. The Marquis also was cited, along with many lairds of the name of Gordon, to answer for the raids on Frendraught's lands. Sir James of Lesmoir was one of them. The sons of many of these lairds were obliged to leave the country to avoid answering charges before the Privy Council. Many of them went to France. It is not improbable that Sir James's eldest son and grandson were at any rate among those who were believed at the time to have taken part in these raids, and the eldest son did die in France in 1633. On November 13, 1634, Sir James of Lesmoir (who had been made a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire, September 18, 1634), was one of the lairds charged, along with the Marquis of Huntly, anent the disorders in the North, and ordered to appear before the Privy Council on December 16 and give evidence: his name appears in a long list of persons summoned as witnesses before the Council. On March 19, 1635, Sir James and his son, Alexander (of Garie), were among those associated with the Marquis in a Commission to apprehend certain persons (including 28 Gordons) as the "authors and Committers of the Disorders". On July 16, 1635, James Crichton of Frendraught complained to the Privy Council that Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir had persuaded some of his tenants to leave his land between terms, though some of them had a standing lease unexpired: and also that Sir James keeps some of his tenants in his company and resets them and their goods, intending thereby to lay the complainer's lands waste and make them unprofitable. Both pursuer and defender appeared and the pursuer "passed simply frdm the charge". On August 7, 1635, several men of the name of Gordon were charged to appear before the Council on September 22 following, and find security for keeping the peace and maintaining good order,—among them Sir James of Lesmoir, and William Gordon of Broadland and Alexander of Garie, two of his sons. These troubles must have involved Sir James in great expense.

1635, November 4.—Sir James Gordon, elder of Lesmoir, was cautioner in a case when George Leslie of that Ilk, and Christian Lumsden, widow of Alexander Duff in Terrisoull, complained that Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny and others had illegally obtained protection against the complainers, who were their creditors (*Privy Council Register*).

It is probable that Sir James Gordon, first Baronet, his son, Sir James, younger, and his grandson, James, perhaps also Sir James, the boy Baronet, all continued adherents in an unobtrusive way of "the

ancient faith". Dr. John Stuart, in his preface to *A Breiff Narration* (p. xx), by Gilbert Blackhall, Priest, says:—

Even in the reign of Charles I. the ancient faith was held by the Marquis of Huntly and the chief men of his own name, such as the Lord Aboyne, the Lairds of Craig, Gight, Abergeldie, Lesmoir, and Letterfourie; by the Earl of Erroll and his kinsmen of Delgatty and Fetterletter, and by many other ancient or powerful houses, such as the Leslies, Bissets and Blackhalls in the Garioch; the Irvings and Couttsses in Mar; and the Cheynes, Cons, and Turings in Buchan.

Sir James Gordon married, probably in 1589, Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Keith of Ravenscraig, or Craig of Inverugie. In a Diary kept by a Country Gentleman in Buchan, it is recorded that in the month of July or August, 1589, King James was at the Craig of Inverugie at the Laird's daughter's marriage (*Gordon's Scots Affairs*, i., 33). The fourth laird of Lesmoir had:—

1. Sir JAMES, Knight, fiar and heir apparent of Lesmoir, who predeceased his father, and was born probably about 1590 or 1591. On December 9, 1613, a large Commission was appointed for suppressing Allan Cameron of Lochiel and his associates, and reducing them to obedience. A proclamation was made in the different Sherifffdoms in the North and West to the lieges to rise in arms and concur with the Marquis of Huntly and others holding Commission. The members were the Marquis, Alexander Gordon of Cluny, Alexander Gordon, fiar of Stradown, Donald McKy, fiar of Far, Alexander Gordon, brother to the Earl of Sutherland, James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, John Gordon of Buckie, John Gordon of Tullichowdie, and Patrick Gordon of Kincraigie (*Privy Council Register*). In 1614 James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, was one of an assize, of which his father was Chancellor, for adjudging certain lands in Morayshire from William Cuming to James Forbes of Tolmaads for debt (*Great Seal*, vii., No. 1747.) On November 18, 1618, James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, Thomas Gordon of Dilspro, and William Gordon of Chappelton, got license to go abroad for five years "for the doing of their lawful affairs" (*Privy Council Register*). On June 7, 1621, James Gordon got a charter of confirmation of the lands of Balbithan and others, apprised from George Chalmer of Balbithan for £4800, due to the said James, but redeemable (*Great Seal*, viii., No. 179). He got sasine in Balbithan, July 16, 1621. These lands were resigned to William Seton of Meldrum, July 10, 1623 (*Great Seal*, No. viii., 487). Sir James, first baronet, made provision for his eldest son, James, and Helen Urquhart, his spouse; for James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, got sasine in Garie December 29, 1621, and in Mains of Newton Garie May, 16, 1626, and we find him designed "of Newton Garie" (when mentioned after his death) in 1648.

Again, James, the grandson, and his spouse, Margaret Menzies, got sasine in Newtoun Garie March 19, 1631. Sir William, third baronet, who succeeded the boy baronet in 1648, resigned all the family estates to the Crown, and thereupon the King granted them anew to Sir William's eldest son, William, all incorporated into the barony of Newtoun Garie, so that one sasine should stand for all; but there was a reservation to the said Sir William for his life of an annuity of 1000 merks off the said lands and of another annuity of 1000 merks off the same after the decease of Lady Helen Urquhart, "relict of Sir James Gordoun of Newtoun Garie knight," in accordance with a contract made between the deceased Sir James Gordon, senior of Lesmoir, knight baronet, and the said Sir William, then designed William Gordon "of Brodland," on the one part, and Sir James Learmont of Balcomie, knight, on the other, and in accordance with the marriage contract relative to said contract between the said Sir William and William, junior, on the one part, and the said Sir James Learmont, taking burden on him for Margaret Learmont, his daughter, on the other part: dated at Edinburgh, March 1, 1648 (*Great Seal*, ix., 1946). This statement is very clear and explicit and supplies a most interesting summary of the arrangements affecting several members of the Lesmoir family. On September 27, 1624, James Gordon, elder and younger of Lesmoir, granted reversion to John Gordon, firar of Craig, of Over and Nether Fulzemont. On November 16, 1624, James Gordon of Lesmoir, and James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, got sasine on the lands of Johnsleys. On June 24, 1625, James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, was one of a commission under the signet issued to the Sheriffs of Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Forres, Nairn and Inverness, and their Deputes, and to a number of Northern lairds, including John Urquhart of Laithers, William Gordon of Rothiemay, and Sir Adam Gordon of Park, to search for and apprehend John Innes of Crombie, who had been denounced rebel and was at the horn, having escaped from the Tolbooth of Dundee (*Privy Council Register*). Another commission was issued, July 28, 1625, to Alexander, Master of Forbes, James Gordon of Lesmoir (perhaps this was to James, the then laird), and Mr. James Elphinston of Barns to apprehend and try Patrick Tower, Alexander Smith *alias* Stowter, and others, sometime in Cabrach, delated as common and notorious thieves, committing oppression upon goode subjects within the parishes of Dauchindoir, Cabrach, Rhynie and Essie (*ibid.*). James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, was at any rate one of the Commissioners for Aberdeenshire present at the meeting of the Convention of Estates in Edinburgh, October 27, 1625, when a letter from King Charles I. was read intimating his intention of coming to Scotland the following year for his coronation, and requesting a Taxatioun for aid in payment of the late King's debts, and for other purposes. The Convention passed an ordinary

taxation of £400,000 from the Estates, and an extraordinary tax of 5 per cent. on income from investments (*ibid.*). On November 3 security was given that the Stewarts of Bonspeck would not harm the Lesmoir family, and that the latter would not harm the Stewarts (*ibid.*). On November 4, 1625, security was required that the sons of Ian Dubh McGilliechallum would not harm the laird of Lesmoir and his eldest son (*ibid.*). A very curious incident arose on James Gordon the elder's being created a baronet, September 2, 1625. His eldest son was entitled to claim knighthood, and the Lyon King of Arms and other Heralds claimed £20 as fees. He objected and was put to the horn, and Thomas Gordon of Dilsprow had to find caution for him. The matter was submitted to the King's Council, who referred it to the King. His decision was that, in accordance with the use in case of English Baronets, "oure pleasure is that nane as baronett be band to pay fees, but what they sall be pleased to doe out of their owne discretioune to the heraldis or to any such officier of whom they sall haif use: and as for thair eldest sones, whenever any of thame is come to perfite aige and desires to be knighted, let him pay the fees allowed heirtofore to be payed by other Knights: dated at our Court at Oatlands, 28 July, 1626" (*ibid.*). So the young Sir James had to pay the fees. There is a letter dated August 19, 1626 (No. 73 of Miscellaneous Privy Council Papers, *Privy Council Register*, vol. i., second series), from James Gordon, evidently younger of Lesmoir, who was then a Commissioner for the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, to James Primrose, the Clerk of the Council, relating to the cattle and wool in Aberdeenshire. The writer pointed out that the said Sheriffdom was "exhausted of bestiall, both nolt and scheip be coupers out of Meirnes, Angus, Fyff, and besouth Edinburgh, quha cumes to our markets and buyes our goods and selles them to Inglismen," and that if the Council did not put a stop to this and "restrain them wncum [uncom] our poor people will cast their roumes wast on us be not having oxen to till the ground nor wooll to cloathe them". Previous to the disorders and troubles connected with the death of Gordon of Rothiemay and the burning of Frendraught, the services of the young laird of Lesmoir were evidently in request in matters of public business. On February 28, 1628, Commissioners were appointed by the Crown "in whose presence teind-buyers may subscribe the write anent erections, surrenders and teinds". In the list occur the names of Sir James Gordon, appearand of Lesmoir, and Sir John Leslie of Wardes, or either of them, for the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen (*Privy Council Register*). On Feb. 28, 1628, the lairds of Lesmoir, elder and younger, with many others, including John Urquhart of Craigston and — Urquhart, Sheriff of Cromartie, were members of a Commission issued to Arthur, Lord Forbes, and others, charging them to discover and apprehend all Jesuits, seminary and mass priests, and all persons who reset

them within the diocese of Aberdeen. Among the members were Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny, Knight baronet, Alexander Irving of Drum, — Menzeis of Pitfoddels, Johnston of Caskieben, John Kennedy of Ker-muck, John Gordon of Buckie, — Gordon, apparent of Knockespock, Sheriff-depute of Aberdeen. Probably some of those here named were still Roman Catholics. The Laird of Lesmoir, younger, was appointed to discharge important duties in the shire of Aberdeen. On July 17, 1628, owing to the laird of Cluny, who was Convener of the Justices of peace of Aberdeenshire, having repaired to Court, Sir John Leslie of Wardes having been appointed by the Lords of the Council to find out and report the number of fencible persons in the said shire to their Lordships, and also the prices of wool, nolt and sheep in the markets there, pleads as follows: "whiche service and burdyne I am unnable to under-goe, being a gentleman unacquainted with imployments of this kynd, never having been charged with any publick service, nor being a man of that place and authoritic whome the justices of the peace will respect or convene at my desyre". As he had some important causes to attend to before the Court of Session, he points out that there are several gentlemen in the shire of good credit, sufficiency and judgment, who have been Conveners of the Justices and know how to conduct that business, so craves that their Lordships will choose one of them and relieve him. On the back is: "Apud Holryudhouse xvii July 1628, The Lords nominates and appointis Lesmoir younger to discharge the service within mentionat. (Signed.) Sanct-andrews." On November 11, 1628, we find another list of Commissioners appointed to ascertain the names of the teind sellers who have either refused to sign the submission or have signed the same with limitations and restrictions. In this occur the names of Sir James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, and Sir John Leslie of Wardes as Commissioners for the Sheriffdom of Aberdein (*Privy Council Register*). In December, 1628, an order was issued to the Marquis of Huntly to apprehend certain excommunicated persons on his lands or in his household, including Mr. Robert Bisset of Lessendrum, bailie of Strathbogie, Alexander Gordon of Drumquhaill, chamberlain of Strathbogie, Patrick Gordon of Tilliesoule, John Gordon in Littlemylne, Robert Gordon in Haddo, and Margaret Gordon, goodwife of Cormellat, who gave the Church a great deal of trouble. A similar charge was given to the Marquis and Lord Lovat, Sheriff Principal of Elgin and Forres, to apprehend a number of persons named who are under censure of excommunication and process of horning in the dioceses of Aberdeen and Moray. Their names include John Gordon, apparent of Craig, who was married to the laird of Lesmoir's daughter, and many other Gordons (*ibid.*). James was apparently still in Scotland when he was one of the cautioners in the bond granted by his father on May 28, 1629, of an

annual rent out of his lands of 200 merks in favour of William, his second son. On July 25, 1629, Sir James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, was commissioned to arrest certain papists, and on March 18, 1630, "Lesmoir younger" appeared at Edinburgh with Lords Rothes, Carrick, Lovat and others as "perseuaris" of the complaint given against the burgh of Edinburgh in its dispute with Leith (*Privy Council Register*). On July 9, 1631, Sir James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, and — Simsoun, son of William Simsoun, messenger, complained to the Council that Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny "craftilie" stole Sir James to the horn, which obliged him at great expense to go to Edinburgh to obtain a suspension and relaxation thereof. Having obtained these, he sent them by the hand of Simsoun to Aberdeen to Alexander Watson, messenger there, so that he might be relaxed at the Cross of Aberdeen, where he had been denounced. But on Sir Alexander Gordon's hearing of this, he and Elizabeth Gordon, Lady Wardes, sent John Leith of Harthill on June 16 (1631) to Watson's house. Finding the boy Simsoun with the letters there, Leith made a prisoner of him and carried him to the Laird of Cluny's mansion in Aberdeen, and kept him there until the day of the suspension was past, and until they had made protestation against the supplicant for not producing the letters which they sent on July 4 to his advocate, Robert Burnett. They still detained the letters, and when the messenger pressed to get them back, they threatened to kill him with their swords. Lesmoir and the boy therefore craved a summons against Cluny and Harthill, which was granted (*Privy Council Register*). He owed, in 1633-4, 1500 merks to Thomas Gordon of Brodland, 1000 merks to William Thomson in Bogencloch, 1000 merks to James Muir in Bogencloch: and he paid 3000 merks to Alexander Irving of Tarsettis. A debt of 8000 merks was due by Mr. James Gordon of Lesmoir to Alexander Lyon of Mursk [Muresk?] but it may have been an old debt of Sir James, 1st bart, possibly borrowed for the marriage portion (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 102, 122). Sir James, younger of Lesmoir (according to the *Balbithan MS.*), "dyed in France before his father, being cutt of the stone, September, 1633". Fifteen years before he had got a licence to go abroad on his private affairs for five years. What these were is not quite clear. He married Helen Urquhart, daughter of the Sheriff of Cromarty, according to the *Balbithan MS.*, but daughter of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty according to the Harperfield descent of the family. The former is probably correct so far as it goes. She probably was the daughter of Henry Urquhart (son of Walter and grandson of Alexander) and sister of Sir Thomas. The sheriffship was hereditary. In Fraser Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Notes* (p. 192) there is an (undated) mention of a "discharge by the Laird of Lesmoir—10,000 merks of tocher with Helen Urquhart". In 1639 she was the wife of James Cheyne of Arnage. The reservation of her

life-rent of an annuity of 1000 merks off Newton Garie is mentioned in a charter of 1648. Gordon had :—

(1) JAMES. He married Margaret Menzies, daughter of the laird of Pitfodels (*Balbithan MS.*), probably Gilbert. On March 19, 1631, James Gordon, eldest lawful son to Sir James Gordon, younger, knight-baronet (*sic*), and Margaret Menzies, his spouse, had sasine in Newton-Garie. The *Balbithan MS.* says he died "in July, 1634, before his grandfather, and was honourably interred in the Kirk of Essy," August 6, 1634. The same authority says he had two sons :—

- i. JAMES, V. of Lesmoir, second baronet.
- ii. A SON.

(2) ANNA. There is some disagreement with regard to her pedigree. The *Tilphoudie MS.* and the *Harperfield MS.* make her the daughter of James, eldest son of the first baronet. On the other hand, Baird, in his account of the Duffs, Theodore Gordon in his (MS.) history of the Gordons, and the "chimney" pedigree of the Lesmoir Gordons, make her the daughter of Sir James Gordon, Knight, and Helen Urquhart. The latter view is borne out by the *Aberdeen Register of Sasines* (vol. xiv., folio 297): 1650, June 8—Sasine proceeding upon charter to Ann Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir James Gordon of Newton Garie, Knight Baronet, and to George Gordon of Tillichowdie, his heirs and assignees whatsoever, heritably under reversion, as specified in the contract of marriage between the saids George and Ann Gordons, of the town and dominical lands of Newton Garie, at present occupied by Mr. James Gordon and his sub-tenants, and an annual rent of £40, furth of the town and lands of Verstoun [Westroun?] in the parish of Drumblade; at Balmad, May 3, 1650: sasine given June 7, 1650. The witnesses include Alexander, lawful son of Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir. Robert Gordon in Mill of Auchindore is baillie. The entry (folio 299) immediately following and of same date, is sasine on liferent charter granted by George Gordon of Tillichowdie to the said Anne Gordon, of the town and lands of Tillichowdie and croft thereof called Tillibrein lying in the lordship and parish of Aboyne, the town and lands of Auchmenzie, Tirracroft and Calsayend in the parish of Clatt; at Balmad, May 23, 1650: sasine June 8, 1650. Anna was the second wife of George Gordon of Tilphoudie, whose first wife was a daughter of — Keith of Ravenscraig. It may be noticed that Anna's grandmother was a Keith of Ravenscraig. Tilphoudie was sixty-one when he married Anna Gordon (*Tilphoudie MS.*). It is probable that she is the Anna Gordon who was pro-

secuted by the Presbytery of Strathbogie in 1643. She was on a visit to Lady Strabane, Huntly's sister, who was then living at Lesmoir, after the death of the first baronet. Both these ladies were objects of the attention of the Presbytery—Lady Strabane "anent her conformitie," although she stated that her home was in Ireland, and that she proposed returning there. The young lady had been staying within the bounds of the Presbytery of Turriff, which wrote to that of Strathbogie "requesting them to process her for nonconformitie, as she had fled from them and was now in Lesmoir". The minister of Rhynie and Essie, Mr. George Chalmer, reported (November 10, 1643) that she had removed from Lesmoir ten days before, and that he had intimated this to the minister of Drumblade. From this it seems probable that she went to Newton Garie, where perhaps Helen Urquhart, or William Gordon of Broadland, afterwards Sir William, may have been then living, and the young baronet also. The *Tilphoudie MS.* says that her husband, George Gordon of Tilphoudie, died in January, 1654, and that in 1658 she married John Gordon of Beldornie. She was buried at Strathbogie along with her second husband. She had :—

JOHN of Tilphoudie, born March 14, 1651 (*Tilphoudie MS.*), by her first husband. "When a lad of fifteen," he objected to a marriage arranged for him with a lady more than three times that age, and without any tocher. The lad betook himself early one morning to his aunt, Mrs. Abercrombie, "having no more thought of marriage than in the hour in which he was born". Having "drolled with his cousins, four or five young ladies, he fancied the eldest above any, mostly for her good humour, and desired she would continue single until he returned from Paris". He made this proposal in the presence of the lady's mother, and when asked as to his sincerity, declared himself quite satisfied, naïvely adding "that he did not know how to court"; a difficulty which he presumably overcame. "This lady died in 1667, and the following year he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis Duguid of Auchinhove" (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 272.) John Gordon of Tilphoudie had a tutor, William Gordon, who as such granted a renunciation to William Gordon of Lesmoir of Newton Garie, May 28, 1650 (*Sasine Register*); and John got sasine, of date March 28, 1654, in Mains of Newton Garie.

(3) KATHERINE; married John Abercrombie, advocate. On September

- 26, 1633, her brother, James, granted her and her sister, Anna, £10,000 (Scots ?), payable on their attaining the age of 16. On August 17, 1644, she raised an action against her nephew, the second baronet, and got her £5000 (*Abd. Sheriff Court Records*).
2. WILLIAM, VI. of Lesmoir, and third baronet : born probably about 1594-5.
3. ALEXANDER, the third son, was designed sometimes "of Johnnисleys," sometimes "of Garie". He was born probably about 1597 or 1598. We hear of him as a lad at the Grammar School, Aberdeen, in 1612. He was one of seven scholars who were apprehended and imprisoned for rebellion against the Master, and taking possession of and holding the Song School for three days. The rioters were expelled (*Aberdeen Burgh Records*). He married (1) Anna or Anne Merser, a daughter of James (or John) Merser of Sawling (Saline) in Fife. His father granted to him and his spouse, Anna Merser, and their heirs, the lands of Johnnисleyis, and failing their issue, the lands to revert to himself: Alexander Gordon of Gawrie (*sic*) got sasine in Johnnисleyis June 2, 1626, and Anna Merser, his spouse, in the same on same day—presumably soon after their marriage (*Sasine Register*). He married (2) Elizabeth Douglas, who was his widow by November 8, 1644 (*Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 512). The names of Alexander of Garie and Sir James Gordon of Newton Garie appear as cautioners in a bond, May 28, 1629, by their father, Sir James of Lesmoir, as principal in favour of William Gordon, his second son, and William's son, William, "as fier thereof," of an annual rent of 280 merks out of his lands. A bond of corroboration was granted by William, as heir to his grandfather, Sir James, with consent of his father, Sir William, third baronet, in 1656. The renunciation of this bond is recorded in the *Register of Sasines* (xviii., 399, Aug. 1, 1656). Alexander of Garie's connection with this bond led to his son, John, losing the lands of Johnsleys. Alexander of Garie's name occurs as debtor in 1633 to Alexander Morisone in Boignie, 700 merks, and to Johne Bissat in Stonifield and his three sons, 500 merks (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 82, 92). Johnnисleys reverted to the head of the Lesmoir family, and was in possession of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir in 1696, but it was subsequently acquired by one of the Gordons of Park. In 1635 the names of Sir James of Lesmoir and his son, Alexander, occur among those associated with the Marquis in a Commission appointed to apprehend certain persons as the authors and committers of disorders: and also in another very long list of lairds and others of the name of Gordon charged to appear before the Council on September 22, 1635, and find security occur the names of Sir James of Lesmoir, and William of Broadland, and Alexander of Garie, two of his sons (*Privy Council Register*, March 19, 1635). Alexander Gordon "of Garrie" was made a Justice of the Peace, December 8, 1636 (*ibid.*). "Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir" was admitted a burgess of the burgh

of Banff, September 2, 1640 (Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, ii., 418). This Alexander was probably Alexander of Garie, otherwise of Johnnисleyis, who appears to have been dead before 1656. He may have been the father of Margaret Gordon "brother's daughter to the laird of Lesmoir". She died in 1669 of "palsy" (Mair's *Presbytery of Ellon*, p. 171.) He certainly had:—

(1) JOHN, his eldest lawful son, who for a debt to his uncle, Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, was divested of Johnnисleys, the lands being adjudged from him at Sir William's instance for debt, 1656 (p. 73). The alienation of these lands from this cadet, John, prevents tracing the descent of his male heirs, if any, through Retours of service of heirs, or the *Register of Sasines* or other documents connected with landed property. A claim to the Lesmoir baronetcy, dormant since the death of Sir Francis Gordon, in October, 1839, was made (August 7, 1887) by Major Herbert Spencer Compton Gordon, sometime of the 93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who is believed to be descended from this John, or a son, or brother of his, and the nearest heir male to the title, but satisfactory proof is not forthcoming. Major Gordon accounts for his descent by saying that a John, who died November 18, 1728, left Scotland for India. An advertisement appeared in *The Times* of November 9, 1841, bearing on the claim. It offered five guineas reward to anybody who could produce the baptismal registers of John Gordon and his sister, Serina, "born sometime between 1670 and 1705, cadets of the family of Gordon and Lesmore, N.B., supposed to have been born somewhere in Aberdeenshire". The reward to be paid at 21 Portman Street, Portman Square. On the same occasion a reward of ten guineas was offered for a lost pedigree of "a cadet of the House of Gordon of Lesmore, Aberdeenshire, containing the particulars of the descent from that family of Edward Gordon of Bromley, Esq., and Edward Gordon of Sunning Hill, Berks, Esq., his son". Mrs. Charles Irvine, sister of Sir Francis Gordon, the last baronet, presented Mrs. Smythies (the great granddaughter of Captain John Gordon, and the sister of Edward Gordon, Sergeant-at-Arms, who was claiming the baronetcy) with a china tea service with the Lesmoir arms, for she considered that Mrs. Smythies' brother was entitled to the baronetcy. The fact that Captain John's grandson should have been called Edward Lesmoir Gordon shows that the family have believed in their Lesmoir descent for over a century. This is one of the earliest cases where a Gordon took a place name as a Christian name. Another attempt to solve the difficulty was made twenty years after the first, for an advertisement appeared in *The Times* of April 23 (and was repeated in an abbreviated form on May 1), 1861, offering ten guineas for the baptismal certificate

of Captain John Gordon and his sister Serina ("afterwards Serina Morice). He was of the family of Gordon of Lesmoir. . . . In 1712 he was captain of the *Esther*, East Indiaman, and afterwards of the *Montague*. Previous to 1705 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sharman Godfrey, Esq. of Walthamstow, Essex. He died 1728, and was buried at Stepney." Bowyer (*Political State of Great Britain*, xxxvi., p. 497) records the death of Captain John Gordon, Nov. 18, 1728, at his house in Goodman's Fields, London, and adds that his ship, the *Montague*, "arrived not long since from the East Indies in the service of the United East India Company". G. E. C. (*Complete Baronetage*, ii., 300) thinks the supposition that this John was a son of Alexander Gordon of Garie "very unlikely" by a comparison of dates. Alexander was married in 1626. When an advertisement appeared in *The Times* of Sept. 28, 1870, notifying that Hugh Gordon, son of the late Hugh William Gordon of the Knoll, Elgin, as "the nearest of kin to the late Sir Francis Gordon, Bart., of Lesmoir," purposed calling himself "Sir Hugh Gordon, Baronet" (which he never did), Major Herbert Gordon's mother entered a caveat with Mr. Hugh Gordon's solicitors. Major Gordon (privately) printed in 1887 a brief statement of his claim. Major Gordon's ancestor John¹ is said to have had two sons:—

- i. JOHN, who died in the same year as his father, 1728.
- ii. EDWARD of Bromley. His portrait, grouped with that of his sister, Mrs. Miles, and her husband, was painted (28 x 40 inches) in 1743-5 by Reynolds, who was "intimate with the family of the sitters and their frequent visitor". It was lent by Major Herbert Gordon to the Reynolds' Exhibition in 1883-4, and is described in the Chiswick Press illustrated catalogue of the exhibition (p. 87) as the "oldest dateable picture" in the exhibition. Edward Gordon married Jane, the daughter of Henry Barr of Stapleford Abbot's, Essex, and died June 27, 1803, aged 76 (*Gent.'s Mag.*). He was buried at Stapleford Abbot's, July 4. The "lady" of an "Edward Gordon, Esq.," had a daughter, "being her 18th child," November 16, 1781 (*Gent.'s Mag.*). Mr. Henderson Smith, Edinburgh, has a book-plate, "Edward Gordon," of date *circa* 1790-1810, bearing the Lesmoir arms. Edward Gordon of Bromley had:—
 - (i) EDWARD LESMOIR, Sergeant-at-Arms, of Sunning Hill, Berks. He was one of the jurors at the trial of Lord George Gordon (*Town and County Magazine*). He married, September 24, 1805 (*Gent.'s Mag.*), Jane,

¹The Editor is entirely responsible for the notes on the issue of Captain John Gordon, mariner.

daughter of Joseph Halliday, Bath, and died in 1832.
He had:—

- A. EDWARD. He was a barrister of the Middle Temple and was Sergeant-at-Arms at the coronation of Queen Victoria. He claimed the Lesmoir baronetcy, receiving aid from Mr. Edwin Sandys Lumsden. He died unmarried, 1868.
- B. ALEXANDER LESMOIR; matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, April 27, 1837, aged 22, and took his B.A. in 1844. He died unmarried at Buckland, Dover, Feb. 25, 1852 (*Gent.'s Mag.*).
- C. JOHN HENRY, born 1815, educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He lived at 3 Leinster Terrace, London, W. He entered the Cameron Highlanders as an ensign, December 28, 1841, and retired October 13, 1843. He afterwards entered the Austrian service. He was a Gentleman at Arms in the Body Guard. He married at St. Mary's, Marylebone, October 10, 1850, Amelia Cherry, youngest daughter of Sir Herbert Abingdon Draper Compton (1770-1846), Chief Justice of Bombay. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in recording the marriage, calls him "youngest son of the late Edward Gordon, Esq. of Lesmore, N.B."! He died March, 1868, and his widow married Charles Skirron, a Master in Chancery. He had:—

(A.) HERBERT SPENCER COMPTON, born May 4, 1851. He entered Harrow in September, 1865 (*Harrow School Register*). He was in the Aberdeenshire Militia, March 21, 1872 to March 29, 1873, when he became a sub-lieut. in the 93rd (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders). He got his company, October 21, 1882; became major, July 23, 1890, and retired August 2, 1893. On August 7, 1887, he put forward a claim (printed in pamphlet form) to the Lesmoir baronetcy. Major Gordon married (1) in 1881, Florence, daughter of Colonel Bolton, late 31st Regiment; (2) in 1896, Nathalie, daughter of General Stevenson of Braidwood, Lanarkshire, who was at one time Governor of Guernsey. He lives (1906) at Westhorpe, Little Marlow, Bucks. He has:—

- a. JOHN LESMOIR, born January 26, 1883. He entered, as second lieut., the 3rd battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, January 26, 1900, and after being embodied there 266 days and fighting in South Africa, 1899-1900, he became second lieut. in the 1st Life Guards, September 8, 1900, resigning 1902. On September 10, 1904, he re-entered the 3rd Argylls. He married, February 18, 1904, Kathleen, daughter of Surgeon-General H. J. Rose.
- b. CHARLES SKIRRON GILBERT, born 1897.
- c. VIOLET JOAN, born March 2, 1905.
- d. JANE CHARLOTTE, "eldest child" of Edward Gordon; married at Marylebone Church, August 23, 1825, (Baron) Samuel Weld of Welbeck Street, London, and Twickenham, and had a son, Gordon Samuel Weld, born 1827 (*Burke's Commoners*, iv., 235). She is probably the daughter who was born at Margate, December 19, 1807 (*Gent.'s Mag.*).
- e. HENRIETTA MARIA. In Allibone she is given as the daughter of Edward Lesmoin (*sic*) Gordon, which is clearly a mistake for "Lesmoir". As second daughter of the late Edward Gordon of Sunning Hill, she married at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, London, March 1, 1842, Rev. William Yorick Smythies of Wembdon, Somerset (*Gent.'s Mag.*). She died (according to *N. and Q.*) August 15, 1883. It is a curious thing that, though she was a very industrious novelist, she is not in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. The following books by her are in the British Museum: *The Bride of Sienna* (poem), 1835; *Fitzherbert, or Lovers and Fortune Hunters*, 1838; *Cousin Geoffrey, the Old Bachelor*, 1840; *The Marrying Man*, 1841; *The Matchmaker*, 1842; *The Jilt*, 1844; *The Breach of Promise*, 1845; *The Life of a Beauty*, 1846; *A Warning to Wives, or The Platonic Lover*, 1847; *Courtship and Wedlock*, 1850; *Sebastopol* (poem), (by Mrs. Yorick Smythies), 1854; *The Prince and the People* (poem), 1854; *The Male Flirt, or Ladies*

Beware of Him, 1857; *Married for Love*, 1857; *A Lover's Quarrel, or The County Ball*, 1858; *Compliments of the Season*, 1860; *Fit to be a Duchess*, 1860; *My Pretty Cousin*, 1861; *Mornings with Mamma*, 1861; *Alone in the World*, 1861; *The Daily Governess, or Self-Independence*, 1861; *Romance of Diplomacy*, 1861; *True to the Last*, 1862; *Incurable* (poem), 1863; *Left to Themselves*, 1863; *Guilty or Not Guilty*, 1864; *A Faithful Woman*, 1865; *Idols of Clay*, 1867; *Acquitted*, 1870; *Eva's Fortune*, 1875; *Our Mary*, 1880. Her second son, William Gordon Smythies, was born, February 19, 1849. He was called to the Bar in 1873. He married, February 24, 1870, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Keble, the brother of the author of *The Christian Year* (*Men at the Bar*, p. 437). He has written a volume of verse, *Golden Leisure*, in 1869; and several comediettas.

- (ii) JOHN, died on board the *Nottingham*, Indiaman, of a "decline," July 9, 1795 (*Gent.'s Mag.*).
- (iii) HENRY ("youngest son"), entered the 67th Foot as an ensign, October 1, 1795 (as a "volunteer" from the 112th Foot), and died at Domingo, June 11, 1796 (*Gent.'s Mag.*).
- (iv) ELIZABETH ("eldest daughter"), married in the bridegroom's church, August 25, 1795 (*Gent.'s Mag.*), William Gould, D.D., Rector of Stapleford Abbot's, Essex, who died March 16, 1799, aged upwards of 80 (*Gent.'s Mag.*). He wrote *Concio ad clerum habita Cantabrigæ*, 1774, and published a sermon, preached at Romford, in 1782.
- (v) CHARLOTTE, married December 23, 1808, Samuel Welchman, "of Stamford Street," London (*Gent.'s Mag.*).
- (vi) DAUGHTER, married at Harwich in August, 1788, Rev. W. B. Jones, chaplain of this Landguard Fort (*Gent.'s Mag.*).
- (vii) MARY HARRIETT, "youngest daughter," died March 17, 1802, aged 20 (*Gent.'s Mag.*).
- iii. DAUGHTER, married — Miles. It was she and her husband who were painted with her brother, Edward, by Reynolds in 1743-5.
- 4. JEAN, daughter of the first baronet of Lesmoir; married (1) George Gordon, younger of Coclarachie, and bore him two sons, George, who succeeded his grandfather, as IV. of Coclarachie, and James (*House of Gordon*, i., 127). She married, secondly, John Gordon, younger of Craig, who, with Jean Gordon, his spouse, got sasine in Johnsleys, September 1, 1618, and also in Craig. Jean Gordon, spouse to John Gordon, ffar of Auchindoir,

got sasine in Contlache, Auchincleith, etc., September 27, 1624. She and her husband again got sasine in Contlache, December 8, 1626. He succeeded to Craig in 1634, and his wife, as "spouse to John Gordon of Craig," got sasine in Mains of Auchindoir, November 14, 1639. He died in 1643 in France, whither she accompanied him (*Spalding's Troubles*, II., 235). She had :—

(1) FRANCIS of Craig.

(2) ANNA, married James Gordon of Terpersie.

5. KATHERINE? Katherine, the "daughter of" James Gordon of Lesmoir, married Mr. James Elphinstone of Barnis (second son of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone). By his marriage contract his father and his elder brother (fifth Lord Elphinstone) infested him and his spouse in Balnaloith, Croftmorail and other lands in Kildrummy. In terms of a backbond, given on November 18, 1613, he restored these lands, which were granted only to further the marriage (*Fraser's Lords Elphinstone of Elphinstone*, i., 163). The dates would seem to indicate that she was a daughter of the first baronet of Lesmoir. By this marriage Elphinstone had a daughter.

SIR JAMES GORDON, V. OF LESMOIR AND SECOND BARONET.

(*Great-grandson of IV.: Died probably in 1647.*)

Sir James Gordon, V. of Lesmoir, and second Baronet, succeeded his great-grandfather, Sir James, the exact date of whose death is not clear. Assuming that his parents were married probably in 1630, or early in 1631, and that he was their eldest child, he was about ten or eleven years old when the following services took place :—

1641, June 9.—Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, "miles baronettus," heir of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, "militis baronetti, proavi" (*Retours*).

1642, April 24.—Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, "miles baronettus," heir male of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, "militis baronetti, proavi," in the following lands "in tenandria": Corveichines, Thornwrae, Corsilstane, Sliauche, "cum lie" Park, Adamstoun, Silverhillock, Wistroun, Mulehillock, Boigheid, Newtoun; Perrismilne; a third part of the lands of Garie: "terris postea nominatis in superioritate tantum" (these include one half of Chapeltoun, one third of Wedderburn, one half of Broomhill, one half of Thomastoun, one half of Comalegny); in templar lands of Fulzieumont in barony of Auchindoir; 38 roods of land within the territory of the burgh of Essie [Rattray?] of which 22 lie on the north side of the said burgh and 16 on the south side, united into the barony of Newton de Garie; in the lands of Essie, Balhennie, with the lands called the croft of Auchinleck, and the manor place of Lesmoir within the barony and lordship of Huntly; one half the town and lands of Auldmairdrum in the barony of Strathbogie, with right of patronage of the Church of Essie in the said barony of Strathbogie (*Retours*).

Besides the Retours already quoted, there is among the Retours General an earlier one in 1637, and it is not clear in whose favour it is. It runs: "James Gordon was served heir of James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, his father, December 15, 1637". If the "heir" here was the boy baronet, the deceased "James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir," must refer to James, the grandson of the first baronet. Otherwise the "heir" might be the boy's father, who was retoured heir to Sir James Gordon, Knight, but in his case "Knight" would probably have been added in the Retour. Further, as noted, the *Balbithan MS.* says that the James Gordon now referred to died in 1634, and also that he had two sons. If there were two, the younger must have predeceased the elder, as the third baronet was granduncle of the second.

It is strange that the existence of this young baronet was unknown to those who framed pedigrees of the family until within the last nine or ten years. No information is available as to where or with whom he was brought up, when or where he died and was buried, or whether his mother survived her husband. His grandmother, "Lady Helen Urquhart," seems to have been alive at the beginning of March, 1648, soon after the boy's death, from the mention of an annuity in her favour of 1000 merks. Probably the house of Newton Garie was built, and may have been occupied by her, and the boy may have been there.

On October 5, 1641, Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, Knight Baronet, "pronevoy" (that is great-grandson) and heir of the late Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, his grandsire (great - grandfather), with John Leith of Bucharne, his tutor dative, was successful in an action against George, Marquis of Huntly, to recover two bonds of 13,000 merks each—one of which was acquired by the late Sir James Gordon on March 2, 1636. The pursuer not only obtained decree for the 26,000 merks, but for "further large sums of penalties and past due interest" (*Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 484). On June 10, 1642, the boy baronet was sued by Thomas Gordon of Broadland on a bond for £1100, dated June 9, 1635.

The "Place of Lesmoir" or the Castle was evidently under some arrangement occupied by the Marquis of Huntly's sister, Lady Strabane, relict of the second son of the Earl of Abercorn, to whom she had been married in 1632. In 1647 the Castle of Lesmoir was besieged by the Covenanters under General Leslie, and captured. Captain Mortimer, who was in command, and John Leith, the laird of Harthill, were

taken prisoners; and twenty-seven Irish of the Garrison and their officer were hanged. Some months later in the year, William Gordon, younger of Newton, and Patrick Leith, younger of Harthill, who had been lately captured by General Middleton, were executed in Edinburgh. Mr. Chalmer, the minister of Rhynie, was suspended from duty. General David Leslie reported to the Committee of Estates, dated Lesmoir, March 27, 1647 (Fraser's *Melvilles and Leslies*, ii., 96):—

Right Honourable,—Since my last to your lordships, wherein I acquainted you with the reducing of Strathbogy, I have now thought fitt to give your lordships this further accompt of my proceedings. That after I had secured that place, in maner exprest in my former, I marcht with the Army and appointed General Major Holburne, with some horse and dragones, and thrie regiments of foot, to lye doun before Wardhous. The rest of the Army was employed about the house of Lesmoir. Vpon 25th instant Wardhouse was reduced without much disput, wherein were fourteen Irish and a Captain,—all which I caused to be put to death, and left a sergeant there with twenty fyve men. Two dayes thereafter I took in the house of Lesmoir—a place of considerable strentch and compassed with water. After the water was diverted and the close gained with the loss of two or thrie men and some wounded, they burned the low howses and betook themselves to the towr, and finding that the place could not be carried without the losse of men and bestoweing much tyme, I conceaved it most for the advantage and speeding of the service upon a parlye offered by the Captain to agree with him upon these conditions, that he should yield up the house and all that therein was, that all the Irish should dye, and his own lyfe, with Harthill the elder, should be spared, but they both to be prisoners untill they satisfyed Church and State, otherwyse be banished the Kingdome. So I caused hang 27 Irish. The Captain and Lesmoir, with two or thrie Scottismen, poor sogers, more I have prisoners: wherein, if I have done anything amisse by sparing their lyves, I desyre your lordships positive orders in tyme coming, that I may rule myself accordingly. And becaus the houses and holds in this Countrey which have been formerly guarisoned will but occasion new troubles, if they be not slighted, I shall lykewyse desyre your lordships orders for ruining and rendering them unprofitable . . . I have been earnestly desyred by Lues Gordon that he might be permitted to send two gentlemen to your lordships to offer you what satisfaction shall be requyred: and untill your lordships further pleasure be known, to grant him protection from all violence for twenty dayes or a month. He has geven assureance under his hand, upon word of honor, that he shall doe no act of hostility, nor keep correspondence with the enemy during that space. And in regard he is no person excepted, I have thereto agreed for that tyme, and expect your lordships resolutions how I shall further proceed therein. And now, becaus this part of the Countrey formerly under subjection and contributing to the enemy, is not wasted, but able to affoord reasonable proportion toward the maintenance of the Army, I shall offer to your lordships consideratioun if it might not bear a share of the burthen, now being relieved of the

enemy, and if it were not expedient to appoint the collecting thereof. This is all at present can be sayed by your lordships most faithefooll—David Leslie.

On July 31, 1647, John Leith of Harthill presented a petition to Parliament to be set free. He stated then that in 1647 he was taken at the house of Lesmoir (*Acts of Parliament*, vol. vi., pt. ii., p. 738). The laird of Lesmoir, who was probably about fifteen or sixteen years of age in 1647, died before the end of this year.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON, VI. OF LESMOIR AND THIRD BARONET.

(*Second Son of IV. Succeeded his Grandnephew : Died about 1657.*)

Sir William Gordon, VI. of Lesmoir and third Baronet, born probably in 1594-95, succeeded to the title and estates, as is shown by the following Retours :—

1648, January 19.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, “miles baronettus,” heir male of Sir James Gordon de Lesmoir, his father.

1648, January 15.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, “miles baronettus,” heir male of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, “militis baronetti, nepotis fratriss,” in lands in the same terms as in the retour of the boy baronet in 1642.

1648, March 11.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, Bart., as “nearest and lawful heir of the late Sir James Gordoun of Lesmoir, his brother’s Oy,” got sasine in the barony of Newton of Garie.

During his father’s lifetime Sir William, being a younger son, and probably of small means, seems to have taken no prominent part in public affairs; he also kept clear of entanglement during the troubles of the Civil War. The following items refer to him :—

1611, July 10, and 1615, February 25.—William Gordon, son of “dominus de Lesmoir,” witnesses documents (*Great Seal*).

1614, April 28.—He got a charter on Brodland alienated by his father on the occasion of his marriage (*Sasines*, i., folio 84).

1624.—He bought Meikle Creichie from James Walker in Peterhead (*Sasines*, iv., folio 56).

1629, May 28.—A bond was granted by the first baronet to his second son, William, of an annual rent of 280 merks to be paid out of his lands. Sir James’s eldest son, “Sir James of Newton Garie, and his youngest son, Alexander, designed therein ‘of Garie,’” were cautioners. This seems to have led to trouble in 1656, when William adjudged Johnsleys from Alexander’s son, John.

1630-1632.—He and his spouse, Christian Walker, wadsetted two ploughs of Broadland to a Thomas Gordon, June 29, 1630 (*Aberdeen Sasine Reg.* See also *Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 317, 322, 323).

1633, June 24.—Sasine on charter of alienation, granted by William Gordon "of Broadland," with consent of his wife, Christian Walker, to Thomas Gordon "in Broadland," of that part of Broadland called the town and lands of Greenmyre, lying, etc., at Broadland, June 8, 1633. William Gordon, eldest son of the said William of Broadland, and Thomas Gordon, notary public, are witnesses. Sasine given on June 8, 1633 (*Aberdeen Sasine Reg.*, vol. viii., folio 224).

1635, June 25.—The King granted to Alexander Bannerman, younger of Elsick, the lands of Mekill Crichtie, which Robert Paull, burgess of Aberdeen, and Cristina Straquhan, his spouse, resigned in favour of Bannerman, as assignee of William Gordon of Broadland by disposition dated June 2, 1630 (*Great Seal*).

1636, December 19.—The King granted to Barbara Rait, widow of George Kentie, at the Mill of Gairdes, the lands of Johnsleys, Meikle Crichtie, which belonged to Alexander Gordon of Johnsleys, and William Gordon of Broadland, and were "appreciate" for 1350 merks and 67½ merks of Sheriff's fee (*Great Seal*).

1648, March 1.—On succeeding to the baronetcy and estates, though not an old man, he seems to have at once resigned the latter into the King's hands, for a regrant to his eldest son, and to have retained for himself an annuity. The substance of it is briefly as follows: On the resignation of Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, third Baronet, the King granted anew to William Gordon, his eldest son, the various family estates incorporated into the barony of Newton Garie, so that one sasine taken at the manor place of Newton Garie should stand for all, with reservation to Sir William for his life of an annuity of 1000 merks off the said lands, and of another annuity of 1000 merks off the same after decease of Lady Helen Urquhart, relict of Sir James Gordon of Newton Garie, Knight, in accordance with a contract made between the deceased Sir James Gordon, senior, of Lesmoir, Knight Baronet, and the said Sir William, then designed William Gordon of Broadland, on the one part, and Sir James Learmont of Balcomie, Knight, on the other part, and in accordance with "the marriage contract, relative to said contract, between the said Sir William and William, jun., on the one part, and the said Sir James Learmont taking burden on him for Margaret Learmont, his daughter, on the other part": dated at Edinburgh, March 1, 1648 (*Great Seal*, ix., No. 1946). This shows that Lady Helen Urquhart, relict of young Sir James, was then alive, and that there was a manor place of Newton Garie at that date—probably the house now occupied by a farm tenant, which from the character of the building may have been built about 1625-30.

1648, July 5.—At a visitation of Rhynie "the Laird of Lesmoir, Hugh Gordon in Rynnies and James Wilson in Scurdarge" were by the presbytery "addit to the number of the elders and gaue ther oath of fidelitie" (*Strathbogie Presb. MS. Record*).

1649, March 28.—Mr. George Chalmer, minister of Rhynie and Essie, who had himself been an object of suspicion, reported to the Presbytery that "only twenty-four of his people had subscryved the Covenant, and thes of the common sort except the Laird of Lesmoir, elder, and so had no Session for the time" (*Presbytery Book of Strathbogie*, p. 103).

1649, November 21.—"William Gordon of Broadland," and Alexander Gordon,

proprietors of the lands of New Knock and Backhill of Knock in the parish of Deer, had their lands apprised by Captain Alexander Seton under a decree dated Edinburgh, January 21, and charter by John Knox, following thereon, dated at Old Knock, June 21, 1634 (*Fordyce MS.*, p. 2, owned by the New Spalding Club).

1650, November 13.—The Laird of Lesmoir appears in a list of ruling elders as elder for Rhynie and Essie (*Presbytery Book of Strathbogie*, p. 160).

1650 (*circa*).—William Gordon of Lesmoir's name appears in the locality for the parish of Kildrummy and Auchindoir as "having heritage in Dryden (Kildrummy), and pays 5 bolls victual, *inde* 4 pecks, 3 four-parts—money is 37 Shillings 6 pennies (*Antiq. of Aberdeen and Banff*, iv, 318).

1651, August 13.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir's name occurs in a list of elders of Rhynie and Essie at a visitation of the Kirk of Rhynie, when he gave testimony as to the life, doctrine and conduct of Mr. George Chalmer with minute details. He was himself pressed as to a curious, but at that time not uncommon, superstition, the existence of which he admitted, that part of the Mains of Lesmoir was given away to "the Gudeman" (that is the Devil), and was not to be laboured, but that "he had a mynd be the assistance of God to cause labour the samen". He was commended for his "ingenuity" in declaring it, and exhorted to take pains shortly to have it laboured (*Presbytery Book of Strathbogie*, p. 207).

1653.—On King Charles II. writing to Lewis, Marquis of Huntly, and others, to aid him in recovering his throne, the Marquis entered into negotiations during September and October, 1653, with Colonel Morgan, and agreed that the lairds of Straloch and Lesmoir should become securities for his peaceable behaviour. Reports were then circulated to his prejudice, but the King on December 18 wrote assuring him that he could not believe he would ever be found wanting to his service, and that Middleton depended on no man's assistance more than Huntly's, and was confident of his particular friendship. The King thereupon conjured him to use his utmost diligence to prevent mischief arising from emulation and jealousy among friends (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 545).

1654, June 17.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir and Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, younger, granted a charter of Balmade and other lands to John Gordon, elder, Burgess of Banff, to which Alexander Gordon, Sir William's son, was witness (*Banff Sasines*).

1654.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir was admitted a Burgess of Banff (*Cramond's Annals of Banff*, ii, 419).

1654, October 27.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir got sasine in Comaleggie in Drumblade. This was probably in the superiority thereof (*Register of Sasines*).

1657, April 22.—At a meeting of the Synod of Aberdeen, William Gordon of Lesmoir (presumably younger of Lesmoir) was nominated a ruling elder to be on a committee to meet at Turriff (*Selections from Records of the Synod of Aberdeen*, p. 237.)

1657, June 12.—The Protector granted to Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir the lands of Johnsleys, Clinkstoune, Midtoune, Nethertoune, Uppertoune, and Reitinboig, which were apprised from John Gordon, as eldest son and charged to enter

heir to his father, the late Alexander Gordon, December 23, 1656, at the instance of the said Sir William, as executor dative to the deceased Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, for 1000 Scots money (*sic*) and 350 merks of liquidate expenses contained in a bond made by George Gordon of Haddo and the said deceased Alexander Gordon, to the said deceased Sir James thereupon, June 9, 1625, and in a decree obtained by the said Sir William, as executor aforesaid, against the said John Gordon, as son, and charged as aforesaid, and his tutors and curators, for their interest, June 16, 1656, and also for the sum of 67 merks, 6s. 8d. of Sheriff's fee (*Great Seal*, x., p. 244). The right of the annual rent seems to have passed into the hands of one James Hackat in Puddockburne, with consent of Isobel Ogilvy, his spouse (Information from Rev. John Anderson of the Register House, Edinburgh). Further, a renunciation by James Hacket and his spouse to Sir William Gordons, elder and younger of Lesmoir, of an annual rent is recorded, August 1, 1656 (*Sasine Register*). In 1633 mention is made in the *Book of Annual Rentaris* of a James Hacket in Carnetoun, Boyndie, perhaps the same person, and John Hacket, his son, as debtors to James Gordon, son to umquhill Patrick Gordon of Nethermuir, 1000 merks; but there is no mention of this annual rent of 280 merks. The Hackets were connected with the Gordons as late as 1719, for on March 26 of that year Walter Hacket of Cairntoun and his wife, Jean Gordon, and their son, John, had sasine of Cairntoun and Broadley (*Banffshire Sasines*). On August 18, 1657, Sir William Gordon got sasine in Johnsleys, probably in connection with the bond granted, May 28, 1629, by the first baronet.

Sir William married early, probably in 1614, Christian Walker, whose family evidently belonged to Peterhead. On April 28, 1614, his father, then James Gordon of Lesmoir, granted a charter of alienation in favour of William Gordon, his second son, and Christian Walker, his spouse, and the heirs to be procreated or already procreated between them, whom failing, to the heirs and assignees of the said William, etc., of all and whole the lands of Brodland, with pertinents lying in the barony of Brodland, parish of Crimond. Sasine was given December 2, 1617, "when a prudent young man, John Walker, son of an honourable man, James Walker in Peterhead, is procurator for the said Christian" (*Register of Sasines*, i., folio 84, December 27, 1617). In 1624 there is a charter of sale by James Walker in Peterhead, with consent of Marjory Ricart, his spouse, in favour of William Gordon of Brodland, of the lands of Meikle Creichie in the parish of Deer. This was followed by instrument of sasine recorded November 29, 1624 (*Register of Sasines*, iv., folio 561).

There is nothing to fix the date of the third Baronet's death. He

had resigned his estates in favour of his eldest son on his own succession to the Baronetcy in 1648, and the latter was consequently "the Laird of Lesmoir" or "Lesmoir" during a good many years of his father's life. He was probably alive in November, 1659, when "the Laird of Lesmoir" (presumably his son, William) was one of the heritors present at the meeting in Aberdeen called by General Monk.

The issue of William Gordon and Christian Walker was :—

1. WILLIAM, VII. of Lesmoir, fourth Baronet.
2. ALEXANDER. "Alexander Gordone, son to Sir William Gordone of Lesmoir," witnessed the charter by his father and brother to John Gordone, elder, burgess of Banff, of Balmad and other lands, at Lesmoir, June 17, 1654 (*Banff Sasines*). He is called, in the "chimney" pedigree, "Alexander Gordon, minister". He is evidently the Alexander Gordon, "brother to Lesmoir," who was at the Scots College, Rome, in 1657—"studuit casibus conscientiae ante conversionem fuit predicans". He "discessit" in 1659, and then became a Benedictine in Germany. Macpherson, the rector of the Scots College at Rome, adds to the registrar's entry: "All the attempts possible were made by him to get admittance into the Scots College, Paris. Messrs. Barclay and Walker stood firm and would not receive him. He was sent to Rome by the Jesuits, who complained grievously of the Superiors in Paris to the Cardinals of Propaganda. Without orders he went to Germany, entered among the Scots monks, whom he soon left, and thereafter made no secret of his having come abroad as merely a spy on these places of Catholic education" (*Records of the Scots Colleges*, p. 116).
3. THOMAS, of Monaughty, in the parish of Alves, Morayshire. The lands of Monaughty and Newlands of Monaughty are included in the lands to which the successive Earls of Moray were retoured heirs from 1602 to 1653. Monaughty was purchased by Alexander Brodie of Brodie, sasine Dec. 31, 1652 (*Elgin Sasines*), and remained part of the Brodie estates till they were exposed to judicial sale in 1774. The Earl Fife bought them and resettled the portion west of the Findhorn on the laird of Brodie (his brother-in-law) and his heirs, but retained the portion lying to the east of that river, of which he sold parts, but kept as part of the Fife estates Monaughty, Asliesk and Spynie (*History of Nairn*, pp. 433-4). "Thomas Gordone, brother germane to the laird of Lesmore," witnessed a precept of clare constat granted at Forres, May 22, 1658, by Alexander Brodie of Lethen to Alexander Gordon, as heir of William Gordon of Tulloch, his father, in Glengerack, etc. (*Banffshire Sasines*). Thomas Gordon was twice married. His first wife was Janet Brodie, sister of Alexander Brodie of Brodie. She evidently had provision by a bond over Monaughty, and during her married life occupied the house, and so he would have been

styled "in Monaughty". A deed of exoneration dated at Brodie on October 19, 1683, and recorded in the *Elgin Commissary Records* on November 3, 1683, contains the following statement: "I, Alexander Gordone, eldest son to Thomas Gordone, brother to the Laird of Lismore, for myself and as taking burden on me for Williame Gordone, my brother german, onlie children procreat betwixt my said father and Janet Brodie, our mother, be thir presents grant me to have received compleat satisfaction from my said father of the hail soumes providit by the contract of marriage past betwixt my said father and mother to the children of that marriage". Janet Brodie died September 20, 1666 (*Alves Register of Deaths*). Thomas married (2) at Aberdeen on July 1, 1668, Helen Seton (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, vii., 122). There is a note of this marriage in the *Alves Register*: "On May 23, 1668, Thomas Gordoun in Claves presented a letter under Mr. George Meldrum, minister at Aberdeen, his hand, bearing the said Thomas his contract matrimoniall with a gentlewoman called Helen Seton desyring the proclamation of their bands. They were married at Aberdeen the first day of July, 1668." Thomas had:—

(i) **ALEXANDER** (by the first wife, Janet Brodie). There is recorded in the *Elgin Commissary Records*, September 13, 1690, a bond for £13 6s. 8d. by "Alexander Gordon in Cloves" to John Laing, merchant in Elgin, dated Elgin, April 12, 1690, and written by Alexander Gordon himself. A tombstone in Fetterangus Churchyard, Old Deer (*Henderson's Aberdeenshire Epitaphs*), records that "here lies in hopes of a blessed resurrection the corps of Alexander Gordon of Cloves, who departed this life Aprile the 22nd, 1710 . . . also Jean Morrison [his] spouse, who died May 5, 1739, aged 65". The stone also commemorates Charles Morrison of Fetterangus, who died January 26, 1733; also five children of Sir Robert Innes and Dame Janet Gordon of Balvenie; also Charles Gordon of Fetterangus, who died October 4, 1767, aged 62; also James, the son of Alexander of Cloves. He had:—

- i. **JAMES**, who died April 21, 1712.
- ii. **CHARLES**, who was served heir general to his father, Alexander, May 20, 1718. He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Walter Stewart, minister of Ellon, by Elizabeth Forbes. On July 20, 1733, Charles Gordon "in Cairnurchies," and his spouse, Margaret Stewart, had sasine in life rent, and William, their eldest son, in fee of the lands of Fetterangus, as principal and Achtidore in warrant-dice on disposition by Charles Morrison of Fetterangus (*Banff Sasines*). Fetterangus (300 acres) was advertised for sale 1757 (*Abd. Journal*, April 26, 1757). William Gordon was the proprietor. Charles died on October 4, 1767.

His widow died in 1771. The inventory of her belongings was given up by her son, William, on September 12, 1771, consisting of 1400 merks, with annual rent from April, 1750, being a fifth part of the principal sum of 7000 merks contained in and due by a contract of marriage dated January 13, 1686, between her father and mother, whereby her father, Rev. Walter Stewart, became bound to employ the said 7000 merks on land or good security in favour of himself and his said spouse, and the survivor of them in life rent, and to the bairns to be procreated betwixt them in fee; and to which principal sum of 1400 merks, with the said annual rent since April 1, 1750, being the time of the decease of the said Elizabeth Forbes, the deceased Margaret Stewart had right as one of five surviving children. As noted, Charles Gordon and Margaret Stewart had:—

- (1.) WILLIAM, described in 1771 as in Haughs of Ashoglie in the barony of Delgatty. William was served heir to his grandfather, Rev. Walter Stewart, August 13, 1768. He is apparently the "Gul. Gordon de Fetterangus" who was in the Marischal College Class of 1743-7 (Anderson's *Fasti*, ii., 317). He died October, 1778. His executors were Peter Garden of Delgatty, Nathaniel Arbuthnot of Hatton, and James Rainnie, merchant, Turriff, who claimed respectively £71 (including £60 as arrears of rent), £146 and £4 9s. The inventory amounted to £139 18. 10d. His goods were roused in 1779. A Rebecca Gordon bought a small wheel for ninepence. He left a wife and several young children. The wife died in January, 1779 (*Aberdeen Commissariot*).
- (2) WILLIAM (by the first wife, Janet Brodie). Born 1664 (*Alves Register of Baptisms*, May, 1664).
- (3) JAMES, "son of Thomas Gordon in Claves," by the second wife, baptised August 30, 1672 (*Alves Register of Baptisms*). James Gordone, "son of Thomas Gordone, brother to the late laird of Lesmoir," was a student at Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1687-91 (Anderson's *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, ii., 261). He witnessed "some short answers given to the Commissioners appointed for visiting Marischal College" (Hope Johnstone papers, *Hist. MSS. Com.*). He was ordained minister of Kinloss, in the Presbytery of Forres,

September 19, 1699, and died at Kinloss, December 10, 1750, in the 52nd year of his ministry. His executor and "only son in life," Thomas Gordon, gave up in the inventory of the will, which was confirmed, July 24, 1751 (*Elgin Commissariot*), household plenishing and books to the extent of £21 14s. 4d., the appraisers being Mr. Andrew Adam, schoolmaster at Kingloss, James Adam in Longwat, William Mackay in Kingloss and Robert Muirison in Struthers. There was a debt due by John Duncan, sometime in Tarras, thereafter in Kingloss, in which the deceased used arrestments in the hands of James Russell, factor to the Earl of Moray, James Duncan in Cassyfoord, William Smith in Tarras and Rev. George Gordon, Alves. He married Lilius Dunbar, and had:—

- i. JAMES, merchant in Forres, who died in July, 1745. He married (contract, January 2, 1734) Jean M'Intosh (who survived him). She was the executrix of his will, which was confirmed, April 15, 1749, May 20, 1750, and August 7, 1755 (*Elgin Commissariot*). The inventory included £118 15s. 2½d. due by the following persons: John Frigg, merchant in Findhorn; William Gordon, merchant in Forres; John Corss, saddler in Forres; James Cowie, smith there; Alexander Findlay, shoemaker there; John Findlay, messenger there; William Anderson, merchant there; Colin Cant, merchant there; William McKie, merchant there; James Duncan, vintner there; Alexander Collie, hyrer there; Marjory Anderson, relict of Robert Cumming, hyrer there; Alexander Thomson, hyrer there; John Davidson, farmer in Darnaway; John Fraser, servant to Robert Watson in Dyke; Alexander Adam in Alves; Margaret Dunbar, relict of William Dunbar of Kelfitt; Mr. Patrick Duncan; John Geddes, senior, merchant in Elgin; George Chalmers, tydewaiter in Elgin; John Nicoll in Clunie; William Harrell in Branehill; James Brodie in Monaughty, as per a decree obtained at the instance of the executrix against theforesaid persons, dated March 18, 1749. There was eiked to the foregoing, May 24, 1750, the sum of £233 due by Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Lord Lyon, by bond dated November 18, 1743, and £18 6s. 10½d. due by the deceased Alexander Cumming of Altyre (confirmed, May 24, 1750). There was also eiked the sum of £9 18s. 9d. as the balance of two bills and of an account due by Hugh Rose, merchant in Newton of Kingloss. He had:—

- (i) JAMES, merchant in Forres, who was served heir to his father, March 17, 1756 (*Retours*). By a deed dated at Forres, March 26, 1756, he agreed to pay his mother 300 merks yearly in place of the provisions of her marriage contract (January 2, 1734), and because she had paid for the education of his younger brothers and sisters since his father's death in July 1745; and in security thereof disposed to her certain roods of land and houses in the burgh of Forres and barony of Kinloss, which had been given him by his grandfather, Mr. James Gordon, minister of Kinloss.
- (ii) ALEXANDER.
- (iii) THOMAS.
- (iv) ISOBELL.
- (v) MARY.
- (vi) MAGDALEN.
- ii. THOMAS. He was a student at Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1722-26 (Anderson's *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, ii., 301); was licensed by the Presbytery of Forres, August 22, 1734. He was ordained minister of Cabrach in the Presbytery of Alford, June 25, 1740. The Kirk Session Register of the Cabrach shows that Gordon desired to have business matters duly attended to, and that he was dissatisfied with the manner in which the minutes were kept, and the administration and accounting of funds. On July 13, 1740, with him as Moderator, an investigation took place as to the Kirk Session funds, which consisted mainly of bills and securities. A note was made of the debts, which included various penalties incurred by parishioners in matters of discipline. Gordon's ministry in the Cabrach was in the troublous times preceding and during "the '45". A minute of the Kirk Session at the end of 1746 shows the state of parochial matters during his incumbency. "At Manse of Cabrach, December 29, 1746, the Ministers of Auchindore and of Kildrummie being present by appointment of the Presbytery, and all the elders of the Kirk Session of Cabrach, Mr. Thomas Gordon, Minister thereof, being about to leave the Parish, stated that there had been irregularities in the Kirk Session some time past, and he did not know in what condition the minutes were,

having taken no concern in them since October 1744, and he therefore desired that said minutes should be supervised by the Presbytery and taken off his hands." A Committee of the Presbytery had been appointed for a similar purpose in June, 1745, but it had never met. Accordingly the meeting proceeded to consider the state of the poor's money, and he submitted a statement drawn up by the Rev. Theodore Gordon, his predecessor, in 1739. John Gordon in —, a defaulter, had fought about his penalty, and been summoned before a J.P. Court. As several members of Session seemed inclined to favour him, the Session thought it best to accept what he would give, provided he paid all expenses incurred. This was agreed to, and he paid £12. No money collected for the poor was forthcoming from about Whitsunday, 1745, to the beginning of January, 1746, the schoolmaster, Alexander Donald, having officiated as Session Clerk, and his predecessor had refused to give up the several minutes etc. Donald left Cabrach, and is said to have entered Lord Loudoun's regiment. Mr. Thomas Gordon was admitted minister of Auldearn in the Presbytery of Forres, February 12, 1747. Some account of his ministry at Auldearn is given in Mr. George Bain's *History of Nairnshire*, p. 501. Mr. Daniel Munro had laboured for nine years in that parish with great "acceptance" (to use the conventional phrase), and had been literally carried off by a party of parishioners from Tain to minister at that place. "A very unhappy period followed in the history of the parish. The patron, Brodie of Brodie, presented Thomas Gordon from Cabrach, but his settlement was opposed. The presentee was unpopular, and Gordon was not allowed to be settled till February 12, 1747, nearly two years after his presentation. A number of the people seceded, and formed the nucleus of the Secession Church at Boghole. Mr. Thomas Gordon turned out, however, to be a man who could look after his own affairs and the parishioners' rights as well. It is to him the parish owes the present church. He compelled the heritors to pull down the old church, which had fallen into a ruinous state, and to erect a new edifice, which bears the date 1757, the tenth year of his ministry. He had no hesitation in suing the Laird of

Brodie, his patron, and other heritors in the Sheriff Court of Nairn." Rev. Thomas Gordon died unmarried at Auldearn, November 25, 1793 (Scott's *Fasti*, iii., 247, 551). A tombstone in the old choir perpetuates his memory in the following dedication: "To the memory of the Rev. Thomas Gordon, who was eight years Minister of the Gospel at Cabrach, and 46 at Auldearn. A man of exemplary piety, the strictest integrity, and remarkable for the extent of his erudition. After a life devoted to the duties of his sacred function, he was summoned to his reward 25 November, A.D. 1793, aged 85 years."

- (4) KATHERIN, "daughter of Thomas Gordon in Claves," by the second wife, baptised April 29, 1669 (*Alves Register of Baptisms*).
 4. ANNE, daughter of the third Baronet of Lesmoir, is said to have married — Seton of Barnis ("Chimney" pedigree).

SIR WILLIAM GORDON, VII. OF LESMOIR AND FOURTH BARONET.

(*Son of VI.: Died in 1684.*)

Sir William Gordon, VII. of Lesmoir and fourth Baronet, succeeded on the death of his father: the date is uncertain, probably in 1659 or early in 1660. The probable date of his birth was about 1615. There are two retours both dated the same day, October 9, 1672. One of them runs: "Dominus Willielmus Gordone de Lesmore haeres Jacobi Gordoni, feoditarii de Lesmore, filii patrui" (*General Service*). This would seem to imply that his father, Sir William, had never been served heir general to his father. In the other, Sir William, 4th bart., was served heir to his grandfather, James Gordon of Lesmoir, in the lands of Essie, with the croft of Auchinlek, in the barony of Huntly (*Spec. Service*). In neither is he served heir to his father; but perhaps no further retour was necessary, as he got a charter of the barony of Newton-Garie on his father's resignation in 1648 as already noticed.

The following items, arranged chronologically, summarise his career:—

1649, July 25.—The "Laird of Lesmoir younger" appeared before the Presbytery of Strathbogie and acknowledged his subscribing the Act of Parliament approving of the late "unlawful engagement" [namely, that of "the engagers" binding them-

selves to restore the King by force of arms], “quherin he acknowledged his rashnes and promised to medle with nothing of that kynd heirafter without advyse of his minister. The brethren after tryall finding him to have been free of compliance with malignantis in his former carriage, ordained him to goe the nixt Lordis day to his owne pariss kirk of Essie, and ther confess his fault and subscryve the League and Covenant” (*Presbytery Book of Srathbogie*, p. 109).

1654, May 3.—William Gordon, far of Lesmoir, apprises Bogs, Caldcotts, etc., in St. Andrew’s Parish (*Elgin Sasines*).

1659, November 15.—The laird of Lesmoir was one of those heritors who in obedience to the desire of General Monk (expressed in his letter to the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Shire), convened within the “laich tolbuith” of Aberdeen to confer with that General. The meeting by a plurality of votes selected Lord Charles Gordon (styled Lord Aboyne, though prior to the creation of the Earldom in his favour), to be their Commissioner “to goe to Berwick, conform to the desire of the letter”; and sent with Lord Aboyne a reply in which they express their unanimous desire to live peaceably (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 321-3).

1660, September 1.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir and James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, were made burgesses of guild of Aberdeen (*Burgess Roll*).

1661, September 25.—Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir is leading of an apprysing against the lands pertaining to John Gordon of Cairnfield for certain sums of money and Alexander Duff of Soccach as assignee constitut by Mr. William Meldrum of Faulsie is likewise in action against the said John Gordon and his lands for a certain sum. For facilitating their progress and for speedier satisfaction of both parties the charges on apprysing are to be mutually shared (*Scottish Notes and Queries*).

1662.—From what follows one might suppose, at first sight, that the Lesmoir family had benefited at the expense of that of Lord Huntly. There is an Act of Parliament of King Charles II., entitled “Act and Decreat in favour of George, Marquis of Huntly, against Robert Foulis, late Bailie of Edinburgh, and Sir William Gordoun of Lismore, 1662,” in which Sir William is “discerned to remove from the town of Scordairg, Bogencloich and Longley, with the old and new forests thereof, with the customs, rents, and dewties of the mercat of Ryne possest by him, as his possession flowed from the late Marquis of Argyle about 4 years before, and was not in possession of these lands before this time”. This requires some explanation. These lands, partly a farm lying to the east, and the rest hill pasture mostly to the north-west of and adjoining Lesmoir, had been parts of the Huntly estates. The *Great Seal* contains references to many apprisings of the whole of Huntly’s estates in favour of various creditors in 1642 and 1643. Doubtless Robert Foulis, late Bailie of Edinburgh, was one of the latter, just as the Marquis of Argyle, and his brother, the Earl of Kintyre, got the Lordship of Huntly as security for debt in 1642. Besides this, Argyle, during the imprisonment of the Marquis, bought up all the apprisings affecting his brother-in-law’s estates, and on his execution and attaingder dealt with them as his own. But in 1651 King Charles II. reversed this attaingder, and restored to the family of Huntly all their titles, honours and dignities as if there had been no forfeiture. In 1655 the

widow of the third Marquis wrote to Argyle asking for her portion or at least for a suitable maintenance, and received for answer that the Huntly estates were so burdened as to bring him into great straits, and that he did not get the rents paid. This being the case, it seems probable that Argyle sold portions of the estate, and that the Baronet of Lesmoir bought some lands adjoining his own. Lord Aboyne, as guardian of his nephew, George, the fourth Marquis, petitioned the Crown for redress. The execution and forfeiture of Argyle followed soon afterwards, and the King restored the Gordon estates to the family, Strathbogie and others going to the Marquis of Huntly and the Deeside estates with the lordship of Strathaven and Glenlivat going to Lord Aboyne with an earldom by charter, dated April 14, 1662. He would then naturally recover all he could for his nephew and himself (*Records of Abeyne*, pp. 548, 549).

1673, June 27.—Sir William got sasine in Scurdargue.

1673, July 22.—John Gordon, late provost of Banff, his heirs and assigns were infested in the town and lands of Balmade and others on the resignation of James Gordon of Butchley and Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir with the novodamus and a change of the holding from simple ward to taxt ward (*Domestic State Papers*).

1680.—Sir William had succeeded to his mother's estate of Balcomie, but resigned it in favour of his son William.

1681, December 21.—There was a dispute between Lesmoir and the Marquis of Huntly about salmon fishings (*Fountainhall's Historical Notices*).

1682.—Charter by George, Marquis of Huntly, as superior, in terms of a precept from chancery, dated March 7, 1674, granting to Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, as heir to his grandfather, Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, deceased, the lands of Essie, with the lands called Croft of Auchinleck, the place and houses of Lesmoir, the lands of Balhenny and the patronage of the Church of Essie. Reddendo £20 Scots in feuferme. Dated at Bogie (Gight), 1682. Witnesses, Patrick Gordon of Glasterim, Alexander Duff of Braco, and Hugh Thayne, notary (*Laing Charters*, No. 2807).

1684, January 22.—Instrument of sasine following on charter (dated 1682, No. 2807, *supra*) in favour of Sir William Gordon, in the lands of Essie and others: James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, acting as Attorney for his father. The writ is far from legible, but is dated January 22, and recorded at Aberdeen, February 5, 1684 (*Laing Charters*, No. 2820). On the same date James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, had sasine on Essie, Sir William reserving the life rent (*Laing Charters*, No. 2821).

Sir William Gordon seems to have led a quiet, retired life, leaving business to his son James. An old note book or commonplace book in manuscript, which is supposed to have belonged to him has inscribed in it most legibly written with some flourishes "William Gordoune" and the letters "Lm" are written above the capital "W" at one end of the book, and at the other end is "Jacobus gordoune". There is

voluminous writing (in two distinct hands) beginning at each end of the book, which has been turned the reverse way for part of it. Some dates are added to the smaller and finer writing, mostly 1661, 1662. The larger writing has interspersed throughout some dates mostly 1684. The book is something like a small pocket Bible in appearance, and has had two silver clasps. Its present size is 6 ins. by 4 ins., but it has been cut down considerably, after it was written, for binding in old calf: the clasps are wanting. Its contents are varied, extracts and notes from various works or lectures delivered at a University on literary, philosophical and scientific subjects: extracts from various works of Aristotle, ethics, physics, etc.; mathematical books and problems, celestial and terrestrial phenomena, the construction of sundials and the like. James Gordon "de Lismor" was at St. Andrews University in 1661 (where Lady Gordon's brother, John Learmont, was regent). There are various diagrams and sundry astronomical tables. The owner of the volume picked it up somewhere in the North of England. He intends to bequeath it to the University of Aberdeen.

Sir William was living in February, 1684 (when he got sasine in Essie), and his relict "the Duager Lady Lesmoir" was alive in 1696.

Sir William married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Learmont of Balcomie, Fifeshire, knight, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. The marriage contract is referred to in the royal charter of 1648, already quoted, so the marriage must have taken place or at any rate the contract been signed before March 1, 1648; and at that time his father virtually made over the estates to him, reserving certain life rents.

The Learmonts of Balcomie were a powerful and wealthy family for three-quarters of a century, until Sir George took a prominent part in the attempt to colonise the Island of Lewis, which completely failed and cost him his life, and his heirs irretrievable losses. The expedition is said to have cost Sir George upwards of 300,000 merks. His brother Sir John succeeded, but lived only a short time, when he was succeeded by his son Sir James, who was a loyal supporter of Charles I., by whom he was made an Ordinary Lord of Session, and had a promise that the losses of his predecessors in the expedition to the Lewis should be made good. He had for a time a pension of £2,000 sterling (granted him for life), but owing to the troubles in the kingdom he received no payment. He was also for a time Lord President of the Court of Session. Sir James was in consequence compelled to sell a very large proportion of his estates.

His eldest son, Sir John Learmont, brother of Margaret, Lady Gordon of Lesmoir, was taken as a page by the King at his coronation in 1633, and in time became one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, was knighted, and appointed amanuensis to the King, from whom he got a transcript or copy of the King's book, *'Εικῶν Βασιλική*, dictated to him by his royal master, but having corrections in the margin in the king's own hand. This precious volume bound in red velvet was left lying in the house of Balcomie in October, 1701, at the time that Sir William Hope forcibly ejected Mrs. Gordon and her family, her husband being then in prison for debt. Sir James' son, Sir John, returned to Scotland after the execution of Charles I., and, along with a Sir John Brown, set out at the head of a troop of horse from Stirling to oppose the advance of Cromwell's troops when they crossed the Forth in July, 1651. They were attacked and defeated between Dunfermline and Inverkeithing. The two leaders were taken prisoners, severely wounded, conveyed to Edinburgh, and Sir John Learmont, if not both, died shortly afterwards. Thereupon Cromwell sequestered the whole of his successor, Sir James Learmonth's remaining estate, garrisoned the house of Balcomie with a troop of horse, and quartered a company of foot on his lands; so that for the five years ensuing Sir James was excluded from his house and got nothing from his estate. On the intercession of General Monk, he was restored on payment of a considerable sum of money, much of which was probably borrowed. The estate of Balcomie was apprised from him in 1654. He died shortly afterwards in 1657.

Margaret Learmont (Lady Gordon) was one of the eight children of Sir James Learmont (three sons and five daughters), and was the only one that married and had issue. According to Douglas' *Baronage* and Gordon of Harperfield's pedigree of the Lesmoir family she was heiress of Balcomie, but it was valueless. Her son William succeeded to her interest in the property, but resigned in favour of his own son in 1680. Sir James is said to have died in 1657, leaving a numerous family of unprovided children, and an encumbered estate.

Lady Gordon is entered in the *Poll Book* of Aberdeenshire under Essie: "Imprimis the Lady Duager of Lessmore, her poll being the 3rd part of her husbands poll, who was a knight baronet, is £8 6s. 8d." : here only two women servants are mentioned. The "tenants there" are entered as "on the Daugh," except one as "in Tonburne" and one "in Blackmiddens".

The seventh laird of Lesmoir had the following issue:—

1. JAMES, fifth baronet, VIII. of Lesmoir.
2. WILLIAM, called in 1681 to the Scots bar, became King's solicitor to James VII. Mention is made in "an old Scottish MS." under date 1679 of an "es-

cheat of John Gordon younger of Avachie to William Gordon, son to Sir William Gordon of Lismore" (*Genealogical Magazine*, August, 1902). "Mr. William Gordon, Advocate, brother german to the baron of Lesmoir," wrote poems which were printed (MS. by Wodrow: Maidment's *Scottish Writers*). On Feb. 2, 1683, Charles II. granted a charter under the Great Seal, to Mr. William Gordon, advocate, second lawful son of Sir William Gordon, of Lesmoir, knight baronet, and his heirs of the lands of Balcomie which formerly belonged heritably to the said Sir William Gordon, but were resigned by him in the hands of the Crown in terms of a procuratory of resignation contained in a disposition thereof made by him dated at Lesmoir, November 18, 1680. Further the charter ratifies the foresaid disposition, as also a disposition of the said lands made to the said Sir William Gordon by Alexander Downie, younger, skipper in Leith, and Euphame Balfour his spouse, together with a decree of apprising led by them of the said lands against James Learmonth of Balcomie dated July 26, 1654. It also ratifies the instrument of sasine dated July 26, 16—, following thereupon, and recorded in the *Particular Register of Sasines, etc.*, for Fife: the . . . day of . . . the said year, and the instrument of sasine, which has followed or may yet follow upon the disposition of 1680 (*Great Seal*, lib. 69: No. 163). William Gordon after much trouble got ratification of Balcomie in 1686 (*Acts of Parliament*: Morison's *Decisions*, 13,830; 16,181; 16,697). There are various references to William Gordon, advocate, Edinburgh, in Fountainhall's *Historical Notices*. On September 21, 1686, William Gordon, advocate, was installed by the Edinburgh Town Council in his place at the solicitation of the Chancellor's lady and others. In 1696 William Gordon was restored to his right to practise as an advocate on taking the oath of allegiance (*Acts of Parliament*, x., 456). There is a charter granted by him as superior of the annual rents after mentioned, confirming in favour of Thomas Preston, brother of the late James Preston, son lawful of the late Sir John Preston of Airdrie, a considerable heritable obligation by Sir John to the late James for infestment in an annual rent of £40 Scots secured over the lands of Balcomie, in the shire of Fife, dated July 19, 1697. (*Laing Charters*, No. 2960.)

A petition was presented in 1702 by Elizabeth Gordon, "wife of Mr. William Gordon of Balcomie Advocat to Queen Anne" to recommend the Lords of Session to take into their cognisance "the matters that depend before them at present". The matters were the steps taken by Sir William Hope, of Kirkliston (son of Sir James of Hopetoun), Deputy Governor of Edinburgh Castle, in connection with an action of removal raised (Dec. 10, 1701) by Sir William against Mr. William Gordon, the former having apparently come to terms with certain gentlemen who were trustees of the latter, and got them to dispone to him all

the rights they had in trust from William Gordon, and to surrender the apprisings and heritable rights that were impignorat to them for 13,000 merks (see also Fountainhall's *Decisions*, ii., 49). On Mr. William Gordon's attempting to raise money to pay up this sum, Sir William appears to have discovered another creditor of Gordon who got him imprisoned for debt. His next step was to abuse his position as an officer commanding troops, and to send a party to take forcible "possession of the Corns, Barns, Dovecotes, Cuningaries (rabbit-warrens) and Tiend-fishes" at the Barnyards of Balcomie. This order a sergeant and four men carried out on December 14, 1699. Evidence of their proceedings is recorded, as taken in the Court of Session, February 21, 1701, and February 26, 1701, and as to subsequent acts of oppression. Gordon failed to get what he considered any redress as on March 6, 1701, Sir William Hope was assoilzied from the libel, and leave to appeal was refused. Shortly afterwards Sir William obtained a decree before the Lords of Session against Gordon for removing him from the house of Balcomie dated July 30, 1701, if between that date and September 1 following he did not consign the said sum (13,000 merks) in Court. A bill of suspension was given in, and execution was sisted till October 8. Apparently some friend of Mr. William who was prepared to pay the money, was tampered with: and on October 9, Sir William Hope is alleged to have taken an armed party of 200 men at break of day and taken the house by storm (by means of fore-hammers), there being "no man in the house of Balcomie except Mr. William's son and another gentleman. The lady Balcombe was dragged out at the window and held by the arms by Mitchel, Sir William's butler, for several hours, bare footed, bare headed with nothing on her but an old night gown, and a smock petticoat, in a cold rainie morning, till she sent to the Burgh of Crail, which is a long miles distance to protect her." The bailie took the lady to a small cottage belonging to a tenant on the estate, where four days afterwards on October 13, Sir William's cook, footman, and others found her, and the footman "took her by the arms, and drew her through the fire out at the door, and traileid her like a dog with her head downwards to the town of Crail (which is a good mile) barefooted, having nothing but a pair of blankets about her, and a smock petticoat: and that the cook and coachman, one being at every arm and the other behind did thus drag and carrie her: and when she cryed for a horse, Paton (the footman) cryed for a cart, to cart her, and in this posture she was brought to the town of Craill". The evidence in the case is very interesting.

Captain John Telzefer aged 45 (a visitor at Balcomie) deposed that he went there on the Saturday preceding October 9, and that before sunrise on October 9 a party of men at Sir William Hope's instance (as he was informed) "beat up a large window, and beat out the iron stenchars and

grates" with fore hammers, and entered the house before sun rising : that there were no men servants, nor any other man except the deponent, Mr. William Gordon's son, and Laurence Gibb, a friend. He declared that on the preceding day a man, called Sir William's officer, came before the windows, and brandished a sword, threatening that before twenty-four hours he should have the lady dragged out. Two days before he had helped to barricade the window, because Lady Balcomie told him that a man, formerly servant to her husband, Mr. Gordon, had been hired and bribed to betray his master, and knew a way to enter that window, and she was afraid he might murder her. Laurence Gibb (aged 16) gave evidence as to the ill usage Lady Balcomie experienced, and as to the threats by Sir William Hope's officer some days before. Their evidence was confirmed by Janet Stuart as to the ejection of the lady, and further as to her ill treatment in James Anderson's cottage, where Lady Balcomie was lying ill. She saw her dragged, and declared that Patton called for a cart to cart her. She saw the Lady's chest of drawers after they were broken up, but did not see them broken up. She saw beds broken and hangings taken down: and three men draw and drag the lady to Crail. Patton carried her part of the way with her head downmost. Anna Cockburn, a servant to a sergeant in the town guard, Edinburgh, gave confirmatory evidence, with slight variations, such as that she asked how Lady Balcomie had got out of Balcomie, as the entry gate was not opened, and was told "she was shut out at the window": and further that a great deal of the plenishing was thrown out at the windows, and some of it broken and stolen. Another woman, a servant, said that Lady Balcomie was not allowed to return and get her clothes or see her children, and confirmed the evidence of others already noted both on the 9th and 13th. Jean Gordon, another, gave similar evidence, clearly showing the barbarous treatment Lady Balcomie met with. William Crawfurd, Bailie of Craill, deponed as to his being sent for on October 9 by Lady Balcomie. He saw her standing barefooted and barelegged at the gate; Sir William Hope's lady gave orders for taking down the plenishing, some of which and the fixed work was thrown out of windows three or four storeys high, and broken thereby. On October 13, Lady Balcomie came to his house at Craill barefooted and barelegged, and with a pair of blankets about her. Henry Crawfurd, merchant in Craill (aged 20) gave evidence as to seeing Lady Balcomie standing at the outer gate of the house of Balcomie on October 9—a very cold morning. He saw her again at his father's house on Monday, October 13; she was making a heavy moan, and was not well.

Gordon and his wife made complaint to the Court of this barbarous ejection, offering to prove their allegations, and asking that an auditor might be nominated, in the count and reckoning, whereby it might be found that

Sir William Hope by his intromissions was satisfied and paid of the 13,000 merks. Sir William gave in his answers. A proof was allowed to both parties, in various points, such as the time of day Sir William entered to eject : what day and what month Sir William took possession of the houses in Fife-ness (which belonged to Mr. William Gordon), and what day and what month he did break open the doors, or took possession of the barns. The Earl of Lauderdale was nominated auditor in the count and reckoning ; and for taking the proof the Lords ordained the cause to be summarily discussed and recommended Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall to hear both parties. He allowed a conjunct probation, and Gordon's proof was closed on February 26. The close of the session enabled Sir William Hope to get the case adjourned to June 1. By that time Parliament was sitting, and the case postponed to the end of the session, when Sir William craved further time for proving the time of the ejection, as he had failed to extract the Act previously given in his favour. The Lords thereupon allowed him to put off to November 1.

Under such circumstances Mrs. Gordon petitioned Queen Anne in 1702 alleging "the barbarous unchristian and unaccountable barbarities perpetrated by Sir William Hope against her husband, self, and children," as already "proven by so many concurring witnesses"; "by detaining her husband still prisoner albeit the Debts are all more than paid"; "by his making himself master of all our effects : and by those shifts and delays he makes by his great power and interest"; "that he intends to force us either by starving or force or compulsion to part with all our Rights to him, who can pretend no relation to the family, nor that ever he was a creditor in a sixpence until 1699, that he bought in rights over my husband's head without ever acquainting him". She details her illnesses resulting from the ejection and her anxiety about her poor children. There was nothing left for them—"not a mouthful of meat"; "besides, of twenty-one beds, that were then in the house, I could scarcely get one made up for my five children, and in this condition I remained till November 22, being Sunday". She relates how she went to the church of Crail scarcely able to walk without a staff, and supported by a neighbour, and went to the family seat in the morning ; but returning for the sermon in afternoon was dragged out of her seat by Sir William's souldiers in red coats, and some of his servants, her Bible and Staff taken from her and kept : finding that she could get no protection from either civil or ecclesiastical power she was compelled to go to Edinburgh to represent the barbarities committed on herself and family, and implore the justice of the Nation. She concludes by praying her Majesty "not to allow such an Ancient and Loyall Family to perish after this manner": to permit the first abuses that were before the late Parliament to be brought before the first Session of the next, and meantime to recommend the Lords of Session to take into their

serious cognizance and consideration the matters that depend before them at present : to the effect that a speedy, as well as a just, period may be put to this tedious and expensive plea. This petition seems to have been presented in the autumn of 1702. The Lords found the ejection illegal Nov. 10, 1703 (Morison's *Decisions*, 3739), but Sir William Hope is said to have been residing at Balcomie in 1703 and to have had a child baptised there, and further to have got a charter of the lands in 1707. It is not clear whether Gordon got any compensation in money.

On May 15, 1703, a warrant was issued citing William Gordon's creditors, and he was "liberated" June 14, conditionally that if at any time he or any of his "hounding out or ratihabition" should molest Sir William Hope in the peaceable possession of the lands of Balcomie, the protection in so far as it concerned Sir William's interest should *ipso facto* become null and void (*Acts of Parl.*, xi., 40, 50). Mylne (*List of the Lords of Session*) says "he qualified himself June 29, 1708," and adds that he "assumed his mother's name of Learmonth" (*House of Gordon*, i., 529). In 1710 he presented a memorial claiming compensation for his ancestor, James Learmont's attempt to civilise the Island of Lewis (Mar and Kellie papers, *Hist. MSS. Com.*).

Consul Thomas Gordon, younger brother of Sir Alexander Gordon X. of Lesmoir, writing from Chelsea, September 3, 1784, to Charles Gordon of Buthlaw (the letter is now in the possession of Mr. C. T. Gordon of Cairness), says: "I have the honour to inform you that as there is a probability that the forfeited estates of 1715 will be given back, the family of Lesmoir, who once had a fortune of 30,000 marks a year, are justly entitled to recover the estate of Beccomie ; because William Gordon, brother to my grandfather, Sir James Gordon, was in the time of James II. Solicitor-General for Scotland and being immediately in the Government service, out of zeal, he raised a regiment of 1,000 men to serve his king and country. This William Gordon was ruined by William III. The estate was forfeited then. The poor man they say broke his heart and dyed. . . . I would be glad to be advised what steps to take that are proper, as I am quite ignorant—whether that I should give in a claim to the fifteen lords immediately, or whether I should petition the King, or endeavour to get the interest of the Chancellor here."

Mr. William Gordon married, August 8, 1680, Elizabeth Wood (*Edinburgh Register*), and had five children at the time of the attack on Balcomie. Six children of a William Gordon, advocate, Edinburgh, were buried in Greyfriars (Scottish Record Society print of the register), between February 22, 1672, when Janet was buried, and February 15, 1696, when a "halflin" was interred ; but there is nothing to identify him with the William Gordon now being described. There was another William Gordon admitted to the bar 1683, son of George of Sheelagreen. The

issue of Mr. William Gordon and Elizabeth Wood, as given in the Crail Register, was as follows :—

(1) ROBERT of Balcomie, baptised March 31, 1682. On November 13, 1745, Oliphant of Gask paid 15s. to Robert Gordon, "son to Balcomie, who had been at Sherifmuir, to go home" (*Oliphants of Gask*). His name also appears in the *List of Rebels* (p. 248, Scottish History Society) as have carried arms in the Rebel army. It was probably he who sold the estate for £7,500 in 1705 to Sir William Hope of Kirkliston, son of Sir James Hope of Hopetoun (*Statistical Account of Scotland, Fifeshire*). The Court may have ordered Hope to pay the £7,500. He was impious, for, on June 14, 1735, the Faculty of Advocates remitted to their committee for the poor the petition of "Robert Gordon, son to the late William Gordon of Balcomy, craveing the Facultie's charity for relief of his necessitous condition". He got a half yearly pension of £1 8s. down to 1752. On September 18, 1752, Jacobina Gordon acknowledged having "received £1 18s. 6d. of the above distribution for my father Robert Gordon". The pension was afterwards raised to £5 8s., finally to £6 for the half year. (Faculty of Advocates minutes, per Mr. W. R. Dickson.) Gordon had a daughter

JACOBINA. She continued to receive the pension from the Faculty. The last receipt she signed was in 1792: there is a hiatus in the receipts between that date and 1797. She is referred to in the letter which Consul Thomas Gordon wrote from Chelsea, September 3rd, 1784, to Charles Gordon of Buthlaw. He says: "The only remaining of that [Balcomie] race is a poor old lady near 70, whose name is Jacobina Gordon, and lives, poor woman, at Edinburgh; with a pity-full pension of only £15 a year, which she has from the Faculty of Advocates. I sent her a trifle of money from Holland. She was never married. Sir Francis Gordon is the next heir, undoubtedly; failing him his brother John, and next I am heir. These two youths are both abroad and not of age; and I believe according to law, although I know nothing about law, I ought to be appointed their guardian. This Lady Gordon and I could never hit it; and the estate of Beconie is presently in possession of General Scott's children, who are exceeding rich; and, what is still worse for us, the present President Dundas is grandfather to them, and the late Lord Advocate is their uncle. There was one of the name of Hope, who got

the estate of Becombie from King William; but whether it was purchased or a gift I cannot tell. You will easily see with one glance, what we have to fight against; and if you will graciously please to have the magnanimity of spirit, to stretch out your hand to us in this affair, we may yet get the victory; and this poor old distressed woman may yet die Lady Becombie; which I would greatly rejoice in; and if you are put to any expence, there is a solid foundation to be reimbursed without any loss."

- (2) GEORGE, born September 9, 1687.
- (3) WILLIAM, baptised at Crail, September 9, 1697.
- (4) MARY, baptised September 1, 1683.
- (5) ELIZABETH, baptised August 7, 1685.

3. MARGARET, married Alexander Duff of Braco, a Commissioner of Parliament. Their names appear on the Duff mausoleum at Banff. She died in 1722 and he in 1735. They had

WILLIAM DUFF, married Helen Taylor ("Lady Braco") and had a daughter, Margaret, who married Patrick Duff of Premnay, commissary of Aberdeen. He died, without male issue, at Balvenie, February 11, and was buried at Mortlach, February 18, 1718 (*Boharm Session Register*), and was succeeded in Braco by his uncle, William Duff of Dipple.

MARGARET DUFF, married Charles Gordon of Glengerack and became the ancestress of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff.

HELEN DUFF, married William Gordon of Farskane (cadet of Park).

MARY DUFF, married Alexander Abercrombie of Tullibodie.

4. ANNA, married the Hon. James Ogilvy, advocate, son of the Earl of Findlater. He is referred to (*Records of Elgin*, i., 356) as "His Majesty's solicitor [and] the Town's Advocate".

SIR JAMES GORDON, VIII. OF LESMOIR, AND FIFTH BARONET.

(Son of VII.: Died about 1714.)

Sir James Gordon, VII. of Lesmoir and fifth Baronet, succeeded his father in the title; but he had been "fiar" of the estates since 1683. He was born perhaps about 1645, as he was a student at St. Salvadore's College, St. Andrews, in 1661. Almost the only things we know about him are his land transactions:—

Newton Garie, 1677.—James as younger of Lesmoir and his spouse Jean Gordon got sasine in Sliauch, etc. (part of Newton Garie), January 31, 1677. He got sasine in Garie March 15, 1684.

Cortinnes, 1681.—Mr. James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir and Jean Gordon his spouse got sasine in Cortinnes, etc., March 9, 1681. On December 21, 1681, an action between Lesmoir and the Marquis of Huntly was settled in Lesmoir's favour (*Fountainhall's Historical Decisions*).

Lesmoir, 1684.—His father, during his life, resigned the Lesmoir estate proper in his favour as is shown by this document : “Instrument of sasine (January 22, 1684) following on a precept in a charter dated at Bog [of Gight] 1683 by George, Marquis of Huntly, granting to James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, and the heirs born or to be born, betwixt him and his spouse, Dame Jean Gordon, the lands of Essie and Balhenny with the croft of Auchleck, Manor place, houses and pertinents, reserving to the Marquis the forest of Curnallachie [Corinellachie], and the patronage of the church of Essie in the barony of Strathbogie, reserving to Sir William Gordon, elder of Lesmoir, his liferent in the lands”. In accordance with this, James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, got sasine in Essie, etc., September 21, 1683, and Sir William Gordon, elder of Lesmoir, in Essie, etc., February 5, 1684: sasine recorded at Aberdeen March 15, 1684 (*Laing Charters*, No. 2821).

Johnsleys, 1683.—In 1683 an agreement was entered into between Leslie of Balquhain and Lesmoir as to the marches of their lands in “Foundland” (*sic*), but it is left uncertain whether this spelling occurs in the deed (*Family of Leslie*, iii., 122; Macdonald's *Place Names of West Aberdeenshire*, p. 192). The reference must be to Lesmoir's small property, Glens of Foudland or Johnniesleys, on the Hill of Foudland: part of Wardhouse must at that time have belonged to Balquhain, as it did in 1696 (*Poll Book*).

Newton Garie, 1684.—James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, got sasine, March 15.

The estate in 1696.—The *Poll Book* of Aberdeenshire (ii., 260) mentions that Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, with his wife and family (five sons and three daughters), were then living at Newton-Garie. His valued rent in Drumblade is given as £1,200 Scots, the valuation of the whole Parish being £3,066 13s. 4d. Sir James and his lady and his sons were paying in all £41 2s. od.: his three daughters 18s. His establishment must have been large, but no doubt included a home farm requirements. He and Mr. John Maitland, no doubt a servitor or secretary, or a tutor at £36 per annum, of men servants one at £20, one at £18, three at £16, one at £12 13s. 4d., and two at £12: of women servants one at £20, one at £10 16s. 8d., two at 14 merks, one at 16 merks, one at 10: also a man at £16, a woman at £10, and another at £9, all liable to tax. The farms mentioned are the Mains, Adamstoun, Gerey, Westoun, Silverhillock, Slioch, Bogheid, Peirrie's Milne, Bogsyde, Moss, Corsknowes, Thornibrae, Caserty, Cravechin, Cairnhill, Corestone, Evir Pirismill, Longhead or Lonhead, and Wattertoune. The tenant of the farm of Adamstoun was William Gordon, tenant there, “ane gentleman,” and “his wife: his children James, Alexander, Robert, John, Margaret, and Elizabeth Gordons: poll for all £5 8s. od.”. (Can this William have been a son of Alexander of Garie, Sir James' grand-uncle, or of Alexander, his uncle, or of Thomas of Monaughty, his uncle?) In the parish of Essie the Laird of Lesmoir's lands are described as “the Daugh of Essie pertaining to Lesmoir” as a part

of the parish, but his valuation is not given. On the other hand, in the parish of Auchindoir his valuation is entered at £12, "being the least valuation in the said parish, he not having his house nor his familie in this parish". Also in parish of Insch "Glens of Johnsleys belonging to Lesmoir are valued at £66 13s. 4d.". The lands consisted of Klinkstoune, Overtoun, Middletoun, Milne of Glens and Rottenbog, all small tenants. Sir James's mother was entered under Essie.

The lost estates.—The estate of Troup had before 1696 passed to another family. It is said to have been purchased by a Major Alexander Garden on his return from Sweden, after the battle of Lutzen about 1654. Balmade, Gorauchie, etc., in King Edward appear to have passed into the hands of a Thomas Gordon of Broadland about 1642, in which year a man so designed got sasine in Balmade on December 26. There was a Thomas of Brodland in 1630, perhaps the Thomas Gordon of Dilspro who got sasine in Brodland in 1624 and the Thomas Gordon of Dilspro who was cautioner of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, Knight in 1626. (Compare what is stated under Harry of Dilspro, seventh son of James Gordon, first of Lesmoir, relative to his son by Agnes Hepburn, Thomas of Dilspro); and the sasine granted, June 24, 1633, by William of Broadland, with consent of Christian Walker, his wife, to Thomas Gordon, and part of Broadland called Greenmyre.)

The Lesmoir and Newton Garie estates seem to have remained intact during the lifetime of this laird and for some years afterwards. Whether on the death of "the Duager Lady Lesmoir," her eldest son occupied Lesmoir, even occasionally, is not certain. The situation of Newton Garie was in some respects more convenient. The old house or castle appears to have continued habitable up to about 1730. In a description of the parish of Essie, written about 1730, mention is thus made of it: "there is only in this parioch, the mannor-house of Lesmore," indicating that it was still habitable (*Antiq. Abd. and Banff*, ii., 177). A native of the parish of Rhynie and Essie told the late Mr. James Macdonald of "The Farm," Huntly, about the year 1847 that he had heard his grandfather say that "his father remembered it a pretty house with seven clusters of chimneys". This was probably about 1725. About thirty-five years later, after it became the property of Grant of Rothmaise, it appears to have begun to be used as a quarry; and for very many years no part of the wall has been left standing, only the stone dyke bordering the moat. In 1854 there was no trace of the foundations of the castle.

Sir James married Jean, only daughter of Sir John Gordon of Haddo, second Baronet, by Mary, only daughter of Alexander, first Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, and grand-daughter of the Sir John Gordon

who was beheaded in 1644, by his wife Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhon, the mother of the first Earl of Aberdeen. Sir James Gordon's wife, Jean, was niece of Sir George Gordon, who, on his brother's death without male issue in 1665, succeeded to the baronetcy and Haddo estates (their forfeiture having been rescinded in 1647), and was created Earl of Aberdeen in 1682.

Sir James, whose death date has not been found, left :—

1. WILLIAM, younger of Lesmoir, who predeceased his father. He was M.A., Marischal College, 1700. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander Duff of Drummuir, Provost of Inverness, and a member of the first British Parliament, by his wife, Katherine Duff, heiress of Adam Duff of Drummuir. The Provost died in 1726, his wife in 1758. Their eldest son got the estate of Drummuir and died in 1736. Their third son, William, purchased the estate of Muirtown, near Inverness; one of their daughters, Anne, married Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh, the other, Mary, married William Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir. There is now at Muirtown House a portrait, on the back of which is painted the name of "Sir William Gordoun of Lesmoir," beyond doubt the husband of this Mary Duff. Whether he formally availed himself of his right to claim knighthood on attaining majority is not clear. He died before 1715, a comparatively young man. His widow married Arthur Gordon of Carnousie. On Jan. 2, 1726, sasine was granted to Mrs. Mary Duff, relict of the deceased Sir William Gordon of Lesmore, now spouse to Arthur Gordon of Carnousie, in lieferent of lands of Blacklaw [Drachlaw ?], Baggarties and Gushetbog, Mains of Cranna, etc., on contract of marriage (*Banff Sasines*). This shows that Mary Duff's first husband was styled Sir William Gordon, and confirms what is marked on his portrait. William left an only child—

WILLIAM, IX. of Lesmoir, and sixth Baronet.

2. GEORGE, of Sands, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. He died in Edinburgh, January 1723. Alexander Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen, was served heir general to his brother, George of Sands, advocate, April 21, 1732 (*Retours*). Sands had belonged to the Wilsons of Kirkton. Gordon was succeeded as laird by Thomas Thomson who sold it in 1754 to James Johnston of Middlegrange in whose family it remains (*Scottish Hist. Soc. Misc.*, i., p. 478). Gordon's will was confirmed, April 19, 1723 (*Edinburgh Commissariot*), his widow, Isobell Pitillo, being the executrix, by a disposition of December 18, 1722, by which he disposed to her his property. On April 5, 1723, she obtained decree of cognitionis causa against his brothers Alexander and John Gordon, merchants, Aberdeen, and his sister, Margaret Gordon, residenter there, by which the Commissary found that the sum of £1,108 14s. 8d. Scots was owing

to her by her husband. There were owing George Gordon, £813 3s. 8d. as follows: £21 Scots by Alexander Deuchar, writer in Edinburgh; £15, "money" by Archibald Brown, writer, there; £16 2s. sterling per ticket, dated August 22, 1722, by Lady Margaret Gordon, sister to the Earl of Aberdeen; £12 by David Munro, merchant, Edinburgh; £28 Scots by Peter Learmont, gardener, Leith; £150 Scots for half-year's rent of lodging by —— Don of Hattonburn. The following rents were also due at Martinmas: £34 Scots by Walter Rudiman, printer, Edinburgh; £39 by John Greenless, merchant, there; £50 Scots by James Lin, merchant; £42 Scots by the widow of James Hamilton, chirurgeon; £23 Scots by Thomas Breakenrig, macer; £5 by Grissell Berry, indweller, Edinburgh; £33 6s. 8d. "money" by Samuel Arnott, printer, Edinburgh, and Margaret Adamson, his spouse; £48 Scots by Alexander Campbell, lorimer, Edinburgh, as principal, and Robert Arnot, lorimer, there as cautioner for Campbell; £9 Scots by Alexander Haig, wright, there; £13 Scots by John Muir, tailor in Leithwynd; £16 15s. Scots by John Christie, shoemaker, there; £22 10s. by Alexander Smith, shoemaker, there; £18 Scots by Mrs. Thomson, washer; £18 Scots by John Henderson, shoemaker; £12 Scots by Henry Taylor, tailor; £5 Scots by Thomas Samuell, shoemaker.

3. ALEXANDER held the appointment of Collector of Customs in Aberdeen, an office frequently held by gentlemen of good family in those days. In a long political letter written in 1733 by the well-known Lord Grange to his kinsman, Thomas Erskine of Pittodrie, reference is made among other topics to "the dispute about the Collection of your Cess," and to his having learned that Collector Gordon was Jack Middleton's cousin: and that the said Jack had assured certain persons, who believed him, that he (Lord Grange) and his friends had lost their interest in Aberdeenshire by opposing his cousin, Gordon. It seems not improbable that the reference is to Alexander Gordon of the Lesmoir family. Alexander Gordon, the Collector, married Isobel Gordon, daughter of one of the Craig family (according to the Harperfield genealogy, of Alexander Gordon, merchant in Rotterdam, youngest son of Francis Gordon of Craig). He had a numerous family, five sons and eight daughters, *viz.* :—

- (1) JAMES, died in infancy.
- (2) GEORGE, Vice-Consul for Sweden at Algiers, where he died without issue. He witnessed the baptism of a son of "John Gordon of Lesmoir" (probably a loose way of designating John of Kinellar) at St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, October 5, 1722.
- (3) ALEXANDER, X. of Lesmoir, and seventh Baronet.
- (4) JOHN.¹ With his father Alexander Gordon, collector, he witnessed the baptism of a son of John Gordon "of Lesmoir" at St. Paul's

¹The Editor is entirely responsible for the accounts of John and his brother, Thomas.

Church, Aberdeen, February 9, 1724. He entered Colonel Staats Morris's regiment (the 89th), the first of four raised by the fourth Duke of Gordon. The 89th sailed from Portsmouth for the East Indies in December, 1760, and John died unmarried at Fort St. George, his will being dated at Madras in 1761. His brother, Thomas, merchant, Leith, was executor dative Creditor decerned to the defunct in so far as Thomas Forsyth . . . by his bill dated February 7, 1760, drawn by him upon and accepted by the defunct ordered him four days after date to have paid to him the drawer or order at the Exchange Coffee House in Aberdeen £1 6s. 1½d. sterling, for value as the bill indorsed payable to Mr. John Ross or order, and by him reindorsed to the executor bears. Likeas the defunct by his order drawn by him upon and accepted by Thomas Gordon ordered him six months after date to pay to Mr. Alexander Dyce the sum of £9 8s. 1½d. as the balance due by him the drawer of the account of furnishings thereto prefixed as the said account and order indorsed by Alexander Dyce payable to Francis Douglas and by Francis Douglas to Alexander Wilson and by him to Mr. Samuel McCormick who received the contents from the said Executor, bears. Follows the Inventory—In the first the defunct had belonging to him when he died the sum of £30 sterling, being the neat proceeds of the defunct's effects in India sold by William McGilwray of Drumnaglass. Summa of Inventory iijc lxlib. Cuthbert Gordon of the Cudbear Company of Leith is cautioner.—(*Edinburgh Commissariot Testaments*, Vol. 120, November 27, 1765.)

- (5) THOMAS, Consul for the States of Holland at Leith. His commission to act as States-General agent in Scotland was approved by the English King on July 9, 1765 (*Home Office Papers*, Warrant Book, vol. xxx., p. 514). He is there called the "Sieur" Thomas Gordon. Secretary Conway wrote a letter to the Court of Session about a case in which Gordon had complained to Count Welderen, the Dutch Minister in this country, "of the injustice as well as the cruel usage met with from some persons acting under the Vice Admiralty Court while in the execution of his duty". Gordon complained to the Court of Session, and Mr. Secretary Conway pointed out that in the circumstances it was unnecessary for him to go into further particulars (*Home Office Papers*: Scotch Correspondence, March 14, 1769, vol. 25, No. 151). Here will be found a report from John Davidson, agent for the Crown on the extract of a memorial for Thomas Gordon anent the seizure of a cargo of fish for debt. Gordon complains of a variety of actions against him by Messrs. Niven & Sinclair, in Shetland. Gordon also complains about Magnus Henderson's seizure of a cargo of ling, and arresting cables and his imprisonment. The report says:

"The suit for Mr. Henderson's debt is for a just debt and the attachments of the goods were, it seems, formally and regularly made. Mr. McGhie put Mr. Gordon first in jail, September 17, 1767, for a debt of £26 5s. 6d. He may probably have reckoned himself in the wrong in so doing as Mr. Gordon had a publick character, for soon after he agreed to his being released. Mr. Henderson arrested Mr. Gordon as then in jail at Mr. McGhie's instance, September 18, 1767 for £20 sterling. Mr. Gordon was liberated from this arrestment by order of the Lords of Session, October 10, 1767, but was obliged to find bail (in Mr. John Stephen), and on Mr. Gordon's going abroad pending the suit, Mr. Stephen has been found in the Court of Session liable in terms of his bond. Magnus Henderson is now dead and the evidence of this part of the report is taken from the suit." The memorialist, lastly, complains that in March last they took possession of his house under pretext that he was "drownded," sold all his furniture and carried off his papers. It is said that part of the furniture was seized for rent. The rest was removed from Gordon's house by his own clerk and an upholsterer. His books are said to be in the possession of one James Lee, tailor in Leith, but "it will require some time and labour to inquire into the truth of all those money matters". Gordon was an authority on fishery questions. In 1784 he was in London conferring with George Dempster, "Chairman of the Committee for to bring in a bill for the improvement of the British fisheries". He wrote to Charles Gordon of Buthlaw from 15 Queen's Row, Chelsea, September 3, 1784 (the letter is now in the possession of Mr. C. T. Gordon of Cairness), that the aforesaid committee desired him to give them in a memorial, and he presented them with one of seventy-two pages. "They acknowledged they knew nothing about the matter: and the last time I saw Mr. Dempster he told me they found out everything that I said to be fact; and they were very much surprised, and they are determined to lay on a tax upon turbot, eels, soles, lobsters, crab fish, train oil, whalebone and turtle from abroad, as I advised; and to prohibit the exportation of a vast quantity of fine rock salt that is annually exported by foreign vessels from Liverpool, which they knew nothing about; and that all this money that may be raised by this tax shall go to the improvement of the British fisheries. I am very busy in finishing my commercial book; and I particularly take notice of the British fisheries; and I hope next week to begin to print it. Mr. Dempster and everybody that have seen the manuscript thinks it will be of great utility and general good to the country. As thanks are only words, I could wish to be appointed Inspector-General of all the Fisheries, Manufactories and Improvements in Scotland as to Commerce. Mr. Dempster tells me

to apply to the King or to the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates; and that the Committee have nothing in their power to give. I could wish to be recommended to Mr. Pitt; or to be properly introduced to him. I cannot yet tell whether I entirely quit the Dutch service or not till I hear from Holland. I would have gained my point with the States if it had pleased God to have spared the life of Mr. John Hope or Burgomaster Elias of Amsterdam; but they both died last winter, to my infinite loss and grief. However, no man stands better with the Dutch merchants; but the politics in Holland and the dreadful hate and animosity among them is come to such a height and pitch that they are determined to clip the wings and power of the Orange family; and this party cannot get this executed but by flying to the French. And as this certainly will be the case, by all human probability, and as they have disbanded all the Scotch regiments, I am afraid I fall among the rest unprovided for. Whether this affair is lucky or unlucky for me I cannot tell; but I thought proper to offer my service to the present Government. Whether I shall be well or ill rewarded I cannot tell neither. I am sorry to be obliged to give you all this trouble, but, as this is an affair of consequence and of great importance to the ancient family of Lesmoir, who may yet hold up its grey head, and be a very rich family—perhaps richer than ever—I think it an incumbent duty upon me; and it ought to be so to every branch of that family; and there are no less than twenty-two. But out of that number I am afraid there are not one to be found among them that have the soul to advance a farthing even to get this done that I have mentioned. You will get great honour and redound much to your character to lay your right shoulder to this affair, and if there is anything that can animate and rouse a spirit of generosity this ought to have its proper weight and influence among the friends of the Lesmoir family. But as you are one of the branches, I hope you will lay your right shoulder to this affair, as you certainly run no risk, and the expense cannot be very great." The book duly appeared in London, 1784 (8vo: 60 pp.), and is said (*Bibliographia Piscatoria*) to have been reprinted. It was entitled, *General Remarks on the British Fisheries*, "by a North Briton". The tone of the book is one of deep regret that the British fisheries were so backward—"we have [never] yet been able to rival the Dutch in their methods of catching and salting their fish". London, he tells us, was supplied with lobsters and fish from Norway to the annual value of £44,000, "when at Aberdeen there is a profusion of both kinds exceedingly cheap; fine lobsters at 2d. and 3d. each, and the best crabs at a halfpenny and a penny". He describes the Orkneys and Shetlands at considerable length, and declares that

"it is to be lamented that the people in South Britain should know little more of the inhabitants of Shetland and how those islands are governed than they know about the people in Lapland or Nova Zembla! . . . If we except the salmon fisheries, the British fisheries, especially in Scotland, are under no kind of regulations. They go out in open boats, a few miles from their town, if the weather is fine and promising; otherwise they hurry back as expeditiously as they can, and very often with great hazard of their lives. They ought not to be permitted to go to sea in any other than decked vessels, of the size of Gravesend boats. At present their voyages can be but short, for instance, as far as the Isle of May, in the Firth; when, for the good of the country, vessels from ten to eighty tons should be encouraged, built after the manner of Dutch doggers." He urges that a Dutch fisherman should be retained in each large boat "to instruct our people in the Dutch methods, and should be protected from any insults he might be exposed to from the Scotch fishermen. . . . My view is, humbly to explain to the legislature and the Public, the errors committed in our fisheries: of which errors the most capital one is that of continuing tributary to foreigners for what a due share of well-conducted industry only would qualify us to procure with our own hands at our own doors!" The *Aberdeen Journal* (August 28, 1787) says that Gordon's booklet was taken much notice of by the reviewers, and announced that he intended to publish a new book of "'Home Remarks' entirely in the Dutch way on the British Fisheries". Mention is made of his "long connections with the Dutch," and it is stated that the MS. "is approved by the best judges as being very interesting to the public". Subscriptions were to be taken by Angus & Sons, Aberdeen, and William Gordon, bookseller, Edinburgh. His second book does not seem to have been published.

(6) JEAN died in infancy.

(7) ISOBEL married Robert Logie, Consul for Sweden at Algiers.

(8) MARGARET died unmarried.

(9) AGNES.

(10) Daughter.

(11) CATHERINE.

(12) ANNE ; born in 1726: married Archibald Christie (died, 1796) of Ratho. She died at Edinburgh April 15, 1810, aged 84 (*Scots Magazine*). She had :—

- i. JAMES CHRISTIE of Stenton, who married Lucy, daughter of John Beardsley, and had a son, Sir Alexander Christie, Governor of Stirling Castle.
- ii. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE of Baberton, Rear Admiral. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Braithwaite, and had issue.

- iii. ANDREW CHRISTIE, died 1841.
- iv. ANNE CHRISTIE, died 1838.
- v. HELEN CHRISTIE, married Patrick Sanderson.
- vi. ISABELLA CHRISTIE, married, June 6, 1782, Rev. Roderick Macleod (died 1815), Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, for fifteen years. They had three sons and six daughters including :—
 - (i) RODERICK, M.D., married Margaret Gambier Macleod and had :—
 - a. Major-General RODERICK BANNATYNE MACLEOD, H.E.I.C.S., and 21st Hussars.
 - b. Rev. JOHN MACLEOD.
 - c. JANET MACLEOD, married, 1855, James Augustus Sinclair, 16th Earl of Caithness (1827-91), father of the present Earl of Caithness.
 - (ii) CHRISTINA MACLEOD, married as his second wife, September 20, 1809, Hugh Macpherson (died 1854), sub-Principal, King's College, Aberdeen (whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Gordon of Carroll, Sutherlandshire), and had thirteen children, including (fuller details are traced in Captain Wimberley's *Gordons of Lesmoir*, 1893, pp. 126-7) :—
 - HUGH MARTIN MACPHERSON, Inspector-General of Hospitals.
 - NORMAN MACPHERSON, Professor of Scots Law, Edinburgh University.
 - Sir ARTHUR GEORGE MACPHERSON, K.C.I.E.: born 1828.
 - LUCY JANE MACPHERSON, married Lieut.-General James John McLeod Innes, R.E., who won the Victoria Cross at Sultanpore, February 23, 1858 (Toomey's *Heroes of the Victoria Cross*, p. 141). He has written several books on the Indian mutiny. His son,
 - ARTHUR DONALD INNES, born 1863, graduate of Oxford; formerly a publisher in London. He has written several historical works.
 - (iii) ISABELLA MACLEOD, married, January 7, 1805, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Forbes, 32nd Regiment, youngest son of Sir Arthur Forbes, baronet of Craigievar, and had with other issue :—
 - ARTHUR FORBES (1806-1873), who assumed the name of Gordon on succeeding to the estate of Rayne

"under the entail of his deceased cousin, John Gordon of Avochie" (Burke's *Landed Gentry*). He married Charlotte Balfour and had with other issue:—

ARTHUR NEWTON FORBES GORDON of Rayne (79th Highlanders), who married as his first wife Christian Dalrymple, and has with other issue:—

ARTHUR DALRYMPLE FORBES-GORDON. He is particularly interesting in that he got (through his mother) the estate of Greenknowe in Berwickshire, and has thus re-established the Gordon name in the cradle of the Gordons. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is still superior, but the Gordons had not held lands there for 400 years. An article by J. M. Bulloch describing this curious superiority appeared in the *Aberdeen Free Press* of December 31, 1904.

- (iv) MARGARET KATHERINE MACLEOD, married, October 15, 1821, Colonel George Thomas Gordon, Bombay Army, of the Foderletter family, and left four daughters, three of whom married.
- 4. JOHN GORDON of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, was the fourth son of the fifth baronet. He married in 1718 Hon. Henrietta Fraser, second daughter of William, eleventh Baron Saltoun. He was one of the managers of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen. He died in 1764 in his eightieth year. His wife died at Fraserburgh February 26, 1751, aged 53. Both of them are buried in the Kinellar vault at Fraserburgh. They had:—
 - (1) JAMES, "son of Mr. John Gordon of Kinellar, merchant in Aberdeen," was baptised August 27, 1720, witnesses James Gordon of Barns and James Cattanach, merchant (St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, baptismal register). He was a lieutenant in the Navy.
 - (2) ALEXANDER, baptised September 13, 1721, witnesses Alexander Gordon, advocate, and Alexander Gordon, son to Aberaldoer (Aberaldoer, near Invercauld) (St. Paul's register). He was a lieutenant in the Navy.
 - (3) GEORGE. He is apparently the child mentioned in the baptismal register of St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, under date October 5, 1722: "John Gordon of Lesmoir [sic] had ane son baptised by Mr. Robertson called George; witnesses George Gordon, son to Collector Gordon and John Gordon, doctor".

(4) JOHN. He is apparently the child mentioned in the baptismal register of St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, under date February, 9, 1724 : "John Gordon, Lesmoir, had a son baptised John, witnesses Alexander Gordon, collector, and John Gordon, his son". The *Scots Magazine* in recording his marriage describes him as "late in H.E.I.C.S." In 1770 he took a seven years' lease of the farm of Upper Crichie, Old Deer, from Garden of Troup, and spent a lot of money in improving it (*Aberdeen Journal*, April 12, 1790). Crichie had been held by his family 1532-1597. He married at St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, November 4, 1770, Susan, daughter of Charles Gordon of Buthlaw. He died in 1781. In his will, which was given up by Lord Saltoun as disponee of the Hon. George Fraser, his brother, the executor, on July 18, 1787, the inventory enumerates £400, contained in a bond granted by Alexander Ogilvy of Achries to him December 18, 1775 : £200, contained in a bond by the executor, Hon. George Fraser, June 16, 1781: and £18 10s. 1d., being the balance of a current account between the deceased and David Gregorie, of Dunquerque. He made his nephew and executor, Hon. George Fraser, his sole legatee under certain restrictions. He left to his "dearly beloved spouse, Susanna Gordon," a life rent in his property. On her death £150 was to be paid to each of his nieces, the Hon. Henrietta, Mary and Eleanora Fraser, daughters of George Lord Saltoun, and a similar sum to his other nieces, Henrietta and Eleanor, daughters of William Fraser, factor of George Lord Saltoun. He added his last codicil on March 28, 1781, and the will was confirmed April 1, 1781 (*Aberdeen Commissariot Testaments*). According to the inscription on the Kinellar vault he died 1780 "æt sui 58". The *Aberdeen Journal* says he died at Philorth, June 21, 1781. Perhaps the discrepancy in dates arose from reckoning years as 1780-81. His widow died at Aberdeen, February 3, 1790 (*Scots Magazine*). He had :—

JEAN GORDON ("my natural daughter"), who was living in the parish of Fraserburgh, 1781, bequeathing her £20 after the death of his wife.

(5) WILLIAM, died in India.

(6) JEAN, died unmarried, 1776, aged 58 (Kinellar vault inscription).

(7) MARGARET, married as his second wife, August 9, 1769 (St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, marriage register), George Shand, merchant and Provost of Aberdeen during the years 1764-5. His first wife had died September 30, 1767. Shand died October 17, 1792 (A. M. Munro's *Aldermen of Aberdeen*, p. 243). She died April 30, 1799, in the 79th year of her age, and is buried in the Kinellar vault at Fraserburgh where she is commemorated by a black marble tablet on the east wall.

- (8) MARY, died 1786, aged 59 (Kinellar vault inscription).
 (8) CATHERINE, baptised December 4, 1727 (St. Paul's register). On the Kinellar vault she is called "Catherine Ann". She married William Fraser of Park, a small estate about six miles south of Fraserburgh, who was for long factor to the Saltoun family. The Kinellar vault bears the inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of William Fraser of Park, Esquire, who resided 50 years in the adjoining mansion, highly respected, and died most sincerely regretted, on the 2nd day of December, 1800, in the 79th year of his age. Catherine Ann Gordon, his beloved wife, departed this life on the 20th day of September, 1795, aged 73. Her amiable, mild and gentle manner, her good sense, and sweetness of disposition, endeared her no less to her friends and acquaintances, than the spotless purity of her mind; and the uniform practice of all her virtues which adorned private life attracted their admiration and esteem, and occasioned her loss to be greatly lamented. In grateful testimony of their united worth, and as a small tribute of pious respect for their beloved memory, this monument is erected by their surviving family, the 22nd day of December, 1801." Notice that the date in this baptismal register (1727) does not correspond with the date on the tomb, which would make her born in 1722. They had, besides two daughters, who died without issue:—

GEORGE FRASER, a prosperous merchant in London. He bought the estate of Park from his sisters (to whom it had been left) "at a price far exceeding its actual value". (Notes from Mr. J. A. Henderson.)

Sir JOHN FRASER, soldier, and Governor of Chester Castle; died November 14, 1843, aged 83. He married Evorelda, daughter of James Hamer, a Lancashire landed proprietor, and had besides three daughters:—

WILLIAM JAMES FRASER, who got the estate of Park from his uncle George. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Robert Cumming of Logie, Morayshire, and besides four daughters (one of whom married Archbishop Whateley's son) had:—

GEORGE FRASER (42nd Highlanders) of Park. He died in India June 27, 1862. He married Angusina, daughter of Thomas Macdonald, Fort William, and had:—

WILLIAM JAMES FRASER of Park (*Frasers of Philorth*, ii., 155-6).

- (9) ISABEL, baptised April 8, 1729, witnesses Sir William Gordon of Park and James Cattanach, baillie (St. Paul's Register).

- (10) ELLEN, baptised June 9, 1730, witnesses Sir Alexander Reid of Barra and Alexander Gordon, collector of the cess (St. Paul's Register), who was her uncle. She is apparently the daughter called Henrietta, who died unmarried at Fraserburgh, December 15 1789 (*Scots Magazine*), aged 59 (Kinellar vault inscription).
- (11) ELEANORA, born at Kinnaird Head, August 4, 1731. She married at Philorth on Sunday, May 30, 1756, her cousin George, fourteenth Lord Saltoun (1720-1781). She died at Edinburgh September 13, 1800, and was buried at Holyrood House Chapel. She had four sons and three daughters, including Alexander (Fraser), fifteenth Baron Saltoun.
5. ROBERT, an officer in the army.
 6. ANNE, married as his first wife Robert Farquharson of Finzean, who was served heir to his father in 1707. She had by him a son Francis, who was served heir to his father in 1742.
 7. JEAN, married John Sandilands, IV. of Craibstone, who sold the lands to John Farquharson of Invercauld and died a merchant in London. By her he had no issue (MS. in possession of Byres of Tonley, printed in Patrick Morgan's *Woodside*, p. 160). The Sandilands family about this period frequently intermarried with the Gordons. His uncle Patrick, Sub-Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, married Mary, daughter of Gordon of Abergeldie (Morgan's *Woodside*, p. 160)—this is not noted in the Abergeldie deduction in the *House of Gordon* (vol. i.). His aunt, Jean Sandilands, married : (1) Dr. William Gordon, Professor of Medicine, King's College, Aberdeen, and had James Gordon, parson of Banchory: and (2) John Gordon of Fechil, son of Robert of Straloch and had a son John, who married his cousin Rachel Sandilands (Morgan's *Woodside*, p. 163). His sister, Ann Sandilands, married James Gordon of Auchlyn, a cadet of the Lesmoir family.
 8. MARGARET, died unmarried.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON, IX. OF LESMOIR, SIXTH BARONET.

(Grandson of VIII., Died 1750.)

Sir William Gordon succeeded his grandfather, Sir James, as sixth Baronet. There seems to be no retour of his service as heir, nor any particulars as to dates of birth or marriage, but as a matter of calculation the approximate dates were probably about 1705 and 1730 respectively.

On December 5, 1716, a presentation to the church of Rhynie (in favour of Mr. Robert Duff), granted by "William Weyms, tutor to the Laird of Lesmore," was given in to the presbytery of Strathbogie, but

was rejected by them. Another presentation (in favour of Mr. Alexander Ogilvie), also granted by William Weyms, was given in on January 13, 1717, and was sustained. Mr. Ogilvie was ordained at Rhynie on July 10, 1717, and on September 13 the manse of Rhynie was "appreciated," when there "compeared for the Duke of Gordon James Chalmer, clerk in Huntly, and John Forbes in Corse, and for the Laird of Lesmore William Weyms in Newton of Lesmore". At the meeting on January 13, 1717, a "letter from William Weymss, tutor of Lesmore, recommending Mr. James Wilson to be schoolmaster at Rhynie, was read" (*Strathbogie Presb. MS. Record*). The appearance of a "tutor" shows that the Laird of Lesmoir was a *minor* at this time and under fourteen years, as after that age he would have had a curator. Sir James, knight, and his son Sir William seem both to have been dead in December, 1716. Their wills do not seem to have been recorded after 1715, and so both were probably dead in 1714. The exact dates have not been discovered.

He seems to have taken no part with the Young Chevalier in 1745. Whether he found the family estates heavily burdened, or whether he incurred liabilities himself, there is no evidence, but he certainly found it necessary to sell portions of them. He sold Corvichen or Crevethyn, as it was formerly called, Drumblade, and part of the Newton Garie estate in 1739 to Andrew Hay of Mountblairy, whose son sold it again to the Duke of Gordon in 1770 (information from the late Mr. James Macdonald). Corvichen seems to have been sold under burden of the following mortification; for on February 16, 1757, the minister of Drumblade gave into the Session 850 merks as the principal sum mortified by the late Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir to the poor of this parish, and interest thereof for fourteen years preceding Martinmas last, which sum had been paid about a fortnight before by Hay of Mountblairy who had become surety to the Session for paying that money, at his purchasing from that family the lands of Corvichen (Temple's *Fermartlyn*, p. 287). This sum of 850 merks appears to have been left a burden on the lands from the date the mortification first became due, and the annual rent to have been paid for a few years only. The ninth laird also sold that part of the Lesmoir estate, which he could sell, probably in or about 1743 either jointly to John Gordon of Law and Wardhouse, and Arthur Gordon of Law, his son, or part to each.

This John Gordon of Law was the grandson of a John Gordon, second son of William Gordon of Terpersie, and the Terpersies were cadets of the Lesmoir family. He purchased Wardhouse also about 1740, and executed an entail thereof. In 1747, John Gordon and his son Arthur sold and executed a disposition in favour of Alexander Garioch of Kinstair (a maternal ancestor of Sir Allan Mackenzie of Glenmuick) of the lands of Essie and Lesmoir, including the Mains and Mill of Lesmoir, which had been sold to the said Arthur Gordon or his father some years before by Sir William Gordon: dated December 19, 1747. Alexander Garioch's son, George, sold them in 1759. There is an instrument narrating the resignation into the hands of the Barons of Exchequer by the late John Gordon of Wardhouse and Arthur Gordon, his son, of the Temple lands of Essie, comprehending the Mill of Lesmoir and others described, in the parish of Essie, barony of Strathbogie and shire of Aberdeen: also the Temple lands of Fulliamont (Fulzemont), as described, in the barony of Auchindoir in favour of Alexander Garioch of Kinstair: done in the Exchequer House at Edinburgh, November 29, 1751 (*Laing Charters*, No. 3188). George Garioch succeeded his father in the possession of these lands in 1756. The *Aberdeen Journal* of October 30, 1759, contains a long detailed advertisement relative to exposing the lands for sale. The free money rents, after deducting public burdens, were £1,561 13s. Scots. The lands were improveable, having extensive pasturages, well grassed and having inexhaustible moss. The tenants paid customs, and were bound to various services computed as worth £43 Scots. The lands were low rentalled, rents punctually paid, and few of the tenants had tacks. The sale was to take place on Friday, November 2, but it was put off "on Friday, on account of the Fast day before the Sacrament being on Thursday".

The lands were purchased by John Grant of Rothmaise, who also purchased Druminnor, and gets the credit of having begun to pull down the castle and place of Lesmoir, and the kirk of Essie, for building materials. There is to this day a stone with the remains of a coat of arms and supporters upon it, lying at Druminnor, which is said and believed to have been brought there by this John Grant, whose trustees sold the lands to the Duke of Gordon in 1780. Mr. Grant of Druminnor has informed me that he could trace on this stone an earl's coronet and the Huntly supporters: but the only devices or bearings in the quarters

he could be certain about were the three fraises which occupy the third quarter: he thought he could trace three boars' heads in the first, three fraises in the second also: but that the fourth was quite defaced. It is probable that there were three lions heads erased in the second for Badenoch, and three crescents in the fourth for Seton. This nearly agrees with the quartering on the seal of George, third Earl of Huntly, except that on it the crescents are in the third quarter and the fraises in the fourth. (See the seals of some of the Huntly family given in the *Records of Aboyne*). For some time the relative position of the quarterings underwent changes. Assuming that the stone in question was brought from Lesmoir, one may infer that the Earl of Huntly built the Castle there or part of it before he granted the charter of "the place and house" of Lesmoir to James Gordon in 1543, or even before he made the previous grant under reversion to James' son, George, in 1537. Another stone with a unicorn's head on it was discovered some years ago in a wall of the farm steading at Mains of Lesmoir by Mr. William Leiper, R.S.A., architect, of Glasgow, a descendant of the Gordons of Terpersie, and acquired by him. He built it into his own house, called Terpersie, at Helensburgh. It is possible that the stone last mentioned may have been on the tower of Lesmoir as well as the one now at Druminnor, the Earl of Huntly holding from the Crown.

Sir William Gordon, sixth Baronet, who died at Lesmoir, Thursday September 13, 1750 (*Aberdeen Journal*) married Lillias (born 1710), daughter of George Gordon of Carnousie. They had no issue. She died 1757. She was buried at Banff (Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, ii., 292).

After Sir William's death inventory of his goods and gear was given up by various people as executors and debtors as follows: Thomas Mosman (£60), Mr. Richard Gordon (his agent £20), and Mr. James Petrie (£4 18s.), advocates in Aberdeen; George Hay, now of Montblairy, as executor to the deceased, Andrew Hay of Montblairy, his father (£78 11s. 10d. Scots as the price of malt ground by Sir William at the mill of Piriesmilne); James Fordyce, merchant in Huntly, sometime factor to Sir William; William Grant, his servant; George Milne, his cook (£3 12s.); James Stuart, in Ashallock; John Dawson, principal servant to the said defunct, Isobel Cuming, the wife of Dawson; James Gordon, son to Carnousie; James Leslie (£3); William Mackie

(22s.) : Margaret Mackie (6s. 8d.) : Ann Grey (7s.) : William Dawson (8s.) : and William Gordon (3s.) : all late servants to the said Sir William. In the edict Dame Lillias Gordon, "Lady Lissmore," relict of the deceased Sir William Gordon ; John Gordon of Kinnellar, his uncle, and the other nearest of his kin, are summoned to compear before the Commissary to hear and see executors decerned to said defunct ; dated September 20, 1752. Confirmed November 24, 1752. A roup of effects took place at Newton Garrioch on October 12, 1752. The roup list of moveables which is in Edinburgh gives the prices obtained and the names of the purchasers. These are some of them : A bed hung with tartan, 7s. 1d. : a cane and mourning sword, 2s. 1d. : Boyer's *Life of Queen Anne*, 9s. 1d. : *The Adventures of Telemachus* (all bought by James Fordyce), 2s. 2d. : a large quarto Bible (James Stuart), 3s. 7d. : Barrow's *Sermons*, 2 vols. (Peter Leggat), 7s. 2d. : Cæsar's *Commentaries*, 1s. 3½d. It is matter for much regret that the large Bible did not remain in the family as there may have been entries of marriages, births and baptisms, though Sir William had no issue.

SIR ALEXANDER GORDON, X. OF LESMOIR, SEVENTH BARONET.

(Grandson of VIII. : Cousin of IX. : Died 1782.)

Sir Alexander Gordon, seventh Baronet, was born perhaps about 1720. He was the son of Alexander Gordon, collector of customs, who was the son of Sir James Gordon, VIII. of Lesmoir. He succeeded his cousin, Sir William, IX. of Lesmoir, to whom he was served heir special in parts of Chappletown, Weatherburn, Broomhill, Carnlogie, Sleeauch, etc., in Aberdeenshire, January 23, 1751 (*Retours*). He was also served to his brother, Captain John Gordon, heir of conquest, March 28, 1764 (*Retours*) : and to his grandfather, Sir James, heir general, October 23, 1765 (*Retours*).

It is evident that he succeeded to a reduced, probably also a burdened, estate. Whether he contracted debts himself or not is not clear ; but he found himself under the necessity of executing a trust disposition of his whole estate for behoof of his creditors in payment of debts amounting to £8,206, which is registered in the Books of Session, July 9, 1766. The landed estate—what remained of Newton Garie—was purchased from the trustees by the Duke of Gordon in 1765. Sir Alexander was educated for the medical profession. The *Aberdeen Journal*

(Sept. 18, 1748), in recording his succession to the baronetcy says he "served during the late war as an officer in His Majesty's navy."

On April 12, 1762, he advertised in the *Aberdeen Journal* as follows:—

Sir Alexander Gordon begs leave to acquaint his friends that, being late in soliciting their votes to be Collector of the Cess of the County, he does not intend to give them the trouble of coming into town at the election for this year, but hopes for the continuance of their friendship at the election of 1763.

The collector for some years before and after 1762 was James Duff; Gordon offered his services again in May, 1775.

He was appointed, November 5, 1764, colleague and successor to Dr. John Gregory in the chair of medicine at King's College, Old Aberdeen. On Gregory's proceeding to Edinburgh he was elected *de novo* full professor March 26, 1766, and so continued till March 19, 1782, when he resigned a few days before his death.

Sir Alexander appears to have been of a social disposition, and he was on good terms with his colleagues at King's College. When Johnson was in Aberdeen August 22, 1773, he "received a card from Sir Alexander, who had been his acquaintance twenty years before in London, and who, 'if forgiven for not answering a line from him,' would come in the afternoon. Dr. Johnson rejoiced to hear of him and begged he would come and dine with us. I was much pleased to see the kindness with which Dr. Johnson received his old friend, Sir Alexander: a gentleman of good family, Lismor, but who had not the estate. The King's College made him Professor of Medicine, which affords him a decent subsistence." Johnson dined at Sir Alexander's on Monday, August 23. "We sauntered after dinner in Sir Alexander's garden," says Boswell, "and saw his little grotto, which is hung with pieces of poetry written by a fair hand. It was agreeable to observe the contentment and kindness of this benevolent man. . . . [Johnson] owned to me that he was fatigued and teased by Sir Alexander's doing too much to entertain him." At the dinner party the Ossianic controversy became the subject of discussion, and Johnson proposed that Macpherson should be challenged to deposit in one of the Aberdeen Colleges, as he had been a student there some years before, the manuscripts of the poems which he stated he had translated (*Tour in the Hebrides*). Robert Carruthers, Inverness, in his edition of the *Tour* (1852) adds in a footnote that "Sir

Alexander was an amiable, gentlemanly man. He was very fond of horticulture, and in the grounds of the College are traces of a pond which he had constructed and filled with rare aquatic plants that he had brought from abroad."

On September 23, 1772, Sir Alexander had sasine (in liferent) on Wasthills (*Banffshire Sasines*).

Sir Alexander's daughter, Mrs. General Irvine, used to relate that on some occasion her father met the Duke of Gordon and was introduced to him, whereupon the Duke claimed to be his Chief; and that Sir Alexander replied, "I believe, your Grace, that I am my own Chief": a claim which, if made, was not well founded, for Pitlurg was chief of the Jock and Tam Gordons, a branch.

Sir Alexander died March 25, 1782, at Old Aberdeen, and was buried in the part of Oldmachar Cathedral called "Gordon's Aisle," which was purchased about 1630 by the second Marquis of Huntly as a burial place, and where his wife and son, Lord Gordon, who fell at Alford, were buried. He married April 5, 1759, Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Scott of Duninald, Forfarshire (son of Patrick Scott of Rossie, by Anne, daughter of George Middleton of Seaton). The Scott pedigree is given in detail in Wimberley's *Gordons of Lesmoir*, pp. 124-126. Sir Alexander had four sons and four daughters:—

1. ALEXANDER, born August 10, 1761, who was in China, probably at the H.E.I.C. factory at Canton. He predeceased his father, unmarried.
2. GEORGE, born May 4, 1763; died in New York, December 6, 1778. Great Britain was at that time engaged in the American War, and the defeat of General Burgoyne at Saratoga was followed by a declaration of war made by France against our country. It became necessary for the British army to be concentrated round New York, and Lord Howe, the British admiral, came to their relief; the effect of this was that the French fleet retired from Sandy Hook. As George Gordon was then a lad of about fifteen years of age, and died in New York, it seems probable that he was a middy on board a man-of-war or transport, was landed ill and died in hospital. His will contains some items of interest relative to his family: "The testament dative of umquhile George Gordon, son to the deceased Sir Alexander Gordon of Lesmore at the time of his decease, who died in New York on December 6, 1778, given up by Sir Francis Gordon, Baronet, brother german of the said deceased George and by William Lumsden, Clerk to the Signet, husband to and as having best knowledge in name and behalf of Ann Gordon, his spouse, who was sister of the said

defunct, and by Diana, John, Margaret, and Isobel Gordons, brother and sisters of the said defunct, as being all children procreated of the marriage betwixt the said deceased Sir Alexander Gordon of Lesmore, and Dame Margaret Scott, his spouse; which other children are only executors dative *qua* nearest in kin, decerned to their said defunct brother." The inventory consists of £10 sterling being a part of £835 sterling, contained in a Bond dated May 28 and June 1, 1787, recorded in the Books of Council and Session, June 2, 1790, granted by Mr. McLean of Lochbuy and by Mr. McLean of Coll, and the deceased John Campbell of Airds to Lady Gordon in liferent and to Diana Gordon and the heirs of the said deceased George Gordon equally between them in fee, extending the said £10 in Scots money to £120. Confirmed December 11, 1790. Thomas Scott, W.S., is Cautioner. (*Edinburgh Commissariot Testaments*, vol. 128, part 2.) Mr. Maclean of Coll built a comfortable family house for himself, No. 71 High Street, in Old Aberdeen, and was a near neighbour of Sir Alexander Gordon. Captain Wimberley rented and occupied that house from 1870 to 1879.

3. FRANCIS, afterwards eighth Baronet, XI. of Lesmoir.
4. JOHN, born September 5, 1769, died young, unmarried.
5. ANNE, born April 17, 1760; married, October 14, 1781, William Lumsdaine, Clerk to the Signet (fourth son of James Lumsdaine of Strathyrum) of whom the Sandys-Lumsdaines of Lumsdaine, Blanerne, and Invergellie. William Lumsdaine died January 19, 1794 (*History of the Society of Writers to the Signet*, p. 123). She died April 27, 1794 (*Scots Mag.*) They had—
 - (1) JAMES LUMSDAINE, H.E.I.C. Cavalry.
 - (2) WILLIAM LUMSDAINE, H.E.I.C. Cavalry.
 - (3) FRANCIS LUMSDAINE, R.N.; lost at sea.
 - (4) MARY LILIAS LUMSDAINE, married Rev. Edwin Sandys, rector of Upper Hardres, near Canterbury, who took the additional name of Lumsdaine. She succeeded to the Lumsdaine estates. She had three sons and three daughters, given in detail in Wimberley's *Gordons of Lesmoir*, pp. 127, 128.
6. DIANA, born February 12, 1766: died 1853. She married at Edinburgh, August 18, 1790, Charles Irvine, second son of Alexander Irvine, XVII. of Drum, for whom consult Wimberley's *Family of Irvine of Drum*, 1893. Charles Irvine (1756-1819) began life in the 57th regiment and had a most honourable career, ultimately becoming a major-general. He had—
 - (1) ALEXANDER IRVINE (1791-1816), in the H.E.I.C. Bengal European regiment; died unmarried in the Celebes.
 - (2) CHARLES IRVINE (1793-1812), R.N.: lost at sea in command of a prize.
 - (3) GEORGE NUGENT IRVINE (1801-1827), H.E.I.C. 4th local horse.
 - (4) MARGARET IRVINE (1794-1849), unmarried.

- (6) ISABELLA IRVINE (1797-1894), married William Bland, Hartlip Place, Kent.
- (7) ANNE IRVINE (1808-1810).
- (8) DIANA IRVINE (1810-1885), married — Mason: died s.p.
- (5) MARY IRVINE (1796-1887), married June 21, 1825, Rev. Charles Wimberley (described at length in Wimberley's history of the Wimberley family). They had six sons and two daughters. The second son—

DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY, born 1828. He was an officer in the 20th regiment in the Crimea from October, 1855, and captain in the 79th Highlanders. He fought in the Indian Mutiny, and got the medal and clasp for Lucknow. He has devoted much time to genealogy and compiled the present deduction. He married in 1863 Helen Charlotte, daughter of Major Neil Campbell, H.E.I.C.S., of the Kilmartin family (see Wimberley's history of this family). The issue of the marriage is—

COLIN CAMPBELL WIMBERLEY, born February 22, 1864. He married, May 18, 1906, Emma, daughter of H. A. Crawford, U.S.A., and widow of John Curtis McCaul, Hurdle Creek Station, Victoria. He is now in Australia.

CHARLES NEIL CAMPBELL WIMBERLEY, born September 23, 1867, Major I.M.S. He was surgeon of the 15th Sikhs for several years and fought in the Chitral, 1895 (medal and clasp); North-West Frontier of India and Tirah (three clasps); and accompanied the expedition to Lhassa, 1904 (medal with clasp). He married January 5, 1893, his cousin, Lesmoir, daughter of Colonel R. J. Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps, and has one son surviving, Douglas Neil.

MARION GORDON CAMPBELL WIMBERLEY, married October 22, 1885, Duncan Lathlan Macpherson Mackay (of the Bighouse family), Indian Civil Service, and has two sons and a daughter.

HELEN ISOBEL CAMPBELL WIMBERLEY.

7. MARGARET, born March 6, 1772: married at Gayfield, January 8, 1800, John Bowman, M.D. "from the island of Jamaica" (*Scots Magazine*) of Gayfield, near Montrose. It had belonged to Mrs. Bowman's uncle, Robert Scott, of Duninald, and her mother, Lady Gordon, died there. The Bowmans had two sons and a daughter.
8. ISABELLA, born October 6, 1773; died October 10, 1787, at Edinburgh, unmarried (*Scots Magazine*).

SIR FRANCIS GORDON, XI. OF LESMOIR, EIGHTH AND LAST BARONET.

(*Son of X.: Died 1839.*)

Sir Francis Gordon, born July 14, 1767, was the third but only surviving son of Sir Alexander, and succeeded his father in 1782 as eighth Baronet. He was served heir general to his brother George, December 10, 1790.

He got a nomination for the Hon. East India Company's service, and was appointed a "Writer" in their Bombay Civil Service in 1781; a "junior merchant" in 1790; "Resident" at Calicut in 1791. He got a bad attack of sunstroke from which he appears never to have recovered, and he returned home on leave in 1800, and resigned the service in 1802. He spent his later years in Yorkshire and died unmarried on October 9, 1839 (*Aberdeen Journal*). The *Gentleman's Magazine* says he died "in Scotland".

Since his death no one has succeeded in proving his claim to be the nearest male heir, and entitled to the baronetcy. Attempts have been made, but mainly owing to all the landed property having been sold and consequently no services of heirs recorded in later times, the absence of bonds of provision burdening landed estate, and the want of family records, it seems hardly possible to get proof of the descent of later generations of younger sons.

There may, however, be living Gordons, male descendants of the Lesmoir family, some probably from the third son of the first baronet or from the second or third son of the third baronet. The claim of Major Herbert Spencer Compton Gordon has already been dealt with. Another claim may be made for lineal male descendants of Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, third son of James Gordon, I. of Lesmoir: these include Mr. Hugh Gordon, formerly of "The Knoll," Elgin; Mr. Henry Gordon, now of Manar; and General Cosmo George Gordon, R.M.L.I., Culdrain. There are also probably male descendants of one or more of the three sons of Charles Gordon of Terpersie, who was executed in 1746.

CADETS OF LESMOIR.

CRICHIE,

BY

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY.

THE LAIRDS OF CRICHIE.

James Gordon, I. of Lesmoir.

James, I. of Crichie, 2nd son.

George, II. of Crichie.

Adam
of Boghole.

William
of Saphak.

JAMES GORDON, I. OF CRICHIE.

(*Second son of James Gordon, I. of Lesmoir: Dead by 1573.*)

The lands of Crichie, lying in the neighbourhood of Fyvie, Rothienorman and the river Ythan, Aberdeenshire, were held by the Gordons, the senior cadets of the Lesmoir family, from 1532 to 1597. There are other lands of the same name—which has been derived from the Gaelic word *creachan*, a stony declivity or bare summit of a hill—in the parishes of Old Deer and Kintore.

The lands of Crichie were purchased in 1532 by James Gordon, then of Coldstone, afterwards I. of Lesmoir.

At Edinburgh, August 6, 1532, the King confirmed a charter of Walter Berclay of Berclay by which for a sum of money paid to him, he sold to James Gordoun of Colquhoddistane, his heirs and assigns, his lands of Crechties, *viz.*, the fourth part of Creichnalaid, the fourth part of Middle Crechte, the fourth part of Ester Crechte, the fourth part of the Mill of the same in the barony of Berclay, Sheriffdom of Abirdene to be held of the King, signed at Caubracht, July 31, 1532 (*Great Seal*, iii., No. 1211). There is no mention of a spouse, only of “his heirs,” without any specification; so probably he was not married at that date.

It may be remarked that the Lesmoir family by degrees acquired a considerable amount of landed property, which previously belonged to that of Barclay of Gartly, namely, the lands in the parish of Drumblade, which by and by formed the chief part of Newtoun Garie. These were granted by a charter of King James V. to Walter Berclay of Grantuly, February 27, 1517. They had been granted by Margaret Fentoun and others to Patrick Barclay, grandfather of Walter Barclay (probably as a purchaser) by a charter dated Dundee, September 10 [*sic*], 1491, and confirmed at Linlithgow, September 2 [*sic*], 1491 (*Great Seal*, ii., No. 2055). The lands of Castletown of Kinedward, also those of Crichie as above described, were included in the Royal grant to Walter Barclay of the barony of Barclay in 1517.

The 1600 *Gordon MS.* says briefly that James, I. of Lesmoir, “conquest the lands of Creichie and Rotheis, within the paroch of Fyvie, with several other lands adjacent thereto in heritance, and gave them to his second sone, James of Creiche”.

James of Crichie must be identified with James Gordon of Craig-

tollie, who is mentioned as the first substitute heir of James Gordon of Lesmoir, failing heirs male of the bodies of the latter and Margaret Ogilvy, his second wife. Craigtollie may be the name in full for Crechtie; but a Creigtulloch, apparently near Huntly, belonged to the Earl of Huntly in 1535 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 61). James of Crichtie was also designed "of Warthill" (perhaps a small farm in Cromar, near Tarland, and not very far from Coldstone, rather than part of Warthill in Rayne), for

At Edinburgh, May 5, 1547, the Queen confirmed a charter of James Gordon of Balmad, in which he granted to his son, James Gordon of Warthill, his heirs and assigns whomsoever, the fourth part of the lands of Easter Creichtie, of the lands and Mill of Myddill Creichtie, and the lands of Creichnalaid in his own lordship of Creichtie, Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, signed at Granduly, June 10, 1544 (*Great Seal*, iv., No. 98).

The other references to the first laird of Crichtie are as follows:—

1552, December 11.—The Queen confirmed to James Gordon of Crichtie and Margaret Barclay, his spouse, one fourth of the lands of Easter Crichtie, etc. (as above), which the said James resigned, to be held by the said James and Margaret in conjunct fee, and their lawful male heirs procreated between them, whom failing, the lawful and nearer heirs male of the said James whomsoever. Moreover the Queen, for the good service of the said James, incorporated the said lands into the free barony of Myddill Crichtie (*Great Seal*, iv., No. 732).

1555, September 11.—In Douglas' *Baronage* mention is made of a charter under the Great Seal granted to James Gordon of Crichtie and Margaret Gordon [Barclay ?], his spouse, of the lands of Easter Crichtie, lying in the county of Aberdeen, dated September 11, 1555 (Charter in Public Archives). This charter does not seem to be recorded in the *Great Seal*.

1559.—James Gordon of Crichtie, on behalf of his wife, Barbara Hay of Nether Leask, raised an action in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court (April 5) against William Leask of that ilk, about marches. For Gordon's part the arbiters were John Leslie of Balquhain, William Leslie of Kirkhill, Thomas Meldrum of Iden and Mr. Robert Lumsden, burgess of Aberdeen, or any two of them. Another dispute arose (May 13) about Gordon's rights of property and commonalty in the lands of Nether Leask, which William Leask had been invading in 1555-1557. Various interlocutors adverse to Leask were pronounced. Two sasines were produced on behalf of Gordon, dated September 15 and December 18, 1553 (Littlejohn's *Aberdeen Sheriff Court Records*, i., pp. 139-141, 177). On October 12 there was an arbitration between James Gordon of "Creychtie" and William Forbes of Tolquhon and his Curator relative to marches between Dalforky belonging to Tolquhon, and Easter Creychtie belonging to James Gordon and William Chene of Straloche (*Tolquhon Charters*).

1561, June 16.—A charter was granted by William Leslie, younger, Baron of Balquhain, faiar of the lands under written, in which, with consent of John Leslie of Balquhain, his father, who had the usufruct thereof, he sold for a sum of money paid to him to James Gordon of "Creichy" and Barbara Hay, his spouse, and the longer liver, in conjunct fee, and the heirs male and assigns whomsoever of the said James, the lands of Rothynormand, with Mills, multures and tenandries, in the barony of Bamrock and regality of Gareauch, Sheriffdom of Aberdeen ; reddendo to the said William £8 6s. 8d. of feu ferme ; signed at Aberdeen, June 16, 1561 ; confirmed at Edinburgh, June 24, 1563 (*Great Seal*, iv., No. 1470).

1565, October 12.—James Gordon of "Creyche" was in the assize which acquitted Alexander Lyon and Marjorie Urquhart of the murder of John Wod (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i., p. 470).

1568, July 2.—James Gordon of "Creechy" was one of the arbiters for William Forbes of Tolquhoun in a decree of this date (*Tolquhoun Charters*).

1569.—James Gordon of "Creithey" was one of several lairds who signed a bond to the King, acknowledging "Prince James the Sext, be the grace of God, King of Scottis" as their "Soveraine Lord" (*Calendar of Scottish Papers*, iii., 166). This bond was signed at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Inverness : April 21, 26 ; May 7, 9 ; June 4, 5, 6 ; July 9.

There is some difficulty in deciding when James I. of Crichtie actually died. In Thomson's *Retours*, it is stated that George Gordon was served heir to James Gordon of Crichtie, his father, on October 4, 1553. Yet, in 1562, this George is surely for his father, James, and Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, "his brother". Now, Alexander of Birkenburn was unquestionably the brother of James I. of Crichtie, so that the latter must have been living in 1562. The original retour is not preserved in Chancery. On turning to the record of the retour it is perfectly clear that James was not dead in 1553. The Rev. Walter MacLeod makes this comment on the record of the retour :—

This Inquest was lawfully made in the Tolbooth of Aberdeen, on the 6th day of the month of October, 1553, before Patrick Gordon, brother german of George, Earl of Huntly, Sheriff Principal of Aberdeen, and Gilbert Bisset and Allan Bulfuird, sheriffs deputes, and these honourable men of Inquest, *viz.* James Gordon of Haddo, Andro Meldrum of Derley, Alexander Meldrum of Bogheads, George Baird of Auchmedden, Alexander Leslie of Dyce, Patrick Leith of Harthill, James King, portioneer of Barraucht, Mr. James Hervy of Boynes, William Leith of Liklieheid, Alexander Innes of Ardvay, William Gordon of Auchindone, William Strachan of Glenkindy, George Leith of Edingarraucht, John Mortymer of Cragievar, and John Erskyne of Balhaggartie : who being sworn declare that the late James Gordon of Creichie, father of George Gordon, bearer of the presents, died last vest and seized as of fie at the peace and faith of our sovereign lord, *James*, by the grace of God, King of Scots,

sixth of that name, etc. This is a summary in English of the Latin original, and it shows that the date at the heading is wrong, as James VI. was not born till 1566. It seems evident that the date should be 1573, and that this is the retour on which sasine was given as in the Exchequer Rolls (October 15, 1573). The keeper of the record tells me that he has frequently found similar discrepancies between the record and the printed abbreviate. The error in this case is in the record, and is hard to account for.

The date of his death may be fixed approximately as two years and a term before Oct. 15, 1573, that is to say, June, 1571.

James Gordon I. of Crichtie married twice. His first wife was Margaret Barclay, daughter of the laird of Gartly (*Balbithan MS.*). The 1600 *Gordon MS.* says she "bare to him diverse sones, brave gentlemen, who were helped to honest livings by their father". She died about 1555. He married secondly, before 1559, Barbara Hay of Nether Leask. She was a widow before February 18, 1572, when, as the wife of William Forbes, she complained to the Privy Council that the Master of Errol "violently" took James Grant, "sheref and officer" (*Privy Council Register*).

The issue of James Gordon of Crichtie was as follows :—

1. GEORGE, II. of Crichtie.

2. "MR." JAMES, described in the *Balbithan MS.* as "a Jesuit who lived 1634".

This is apparently the James Gordon, D.D. (1555-1641) who is described in the *Dictionary of National Biography* as "a member of the house of Lesmore". According to Oliver's *History of the Jesuits*, he was admitted into the Society at Paris in 1573. "After teaching theology with distinguished reputation, he was appointed Rector of Tolouse and then of Bordeaux College. He took the degree of D.D., and was nominated Theologian of the Metropolitan Church of Bordeaux at the Council of Bordeaux. In his old age he was summoned to court to be Confessor to Louis XIII." He died at Paris, November 17, 1641, æt. 88, Soc. 68, Prof.

52. He "sent to the press":—

1. *Opus Chronologicum, Annorum seriem, Regnorum mutationes, et Rerum toto orbe gestarum memorabilium Seriem Annumque a Mundi exordio ad nostra usque tempora complectens.* It appeared at Poictiers in 1613 and at Cologne the year after, in two volumes, the first of which contains 180 pages, the second 518 pages. Another edition was published at Poictiers in 1617.

2. *De Catholica Veritate. Pro epithalamio. Ad Serenissimum Valliorum Principem, magnum Britanniarum haeredem, Bordeaux, 1623, 12mo.*

3. *Biblia Sacra cum commentariis, ad sensum literae, et explicationem temporum, locorum, rerumque omnium, quae in Sacris codicibus habent obscuritatem, 3 vols., Paris, 1632, fol.*

4. *Theologia Moralis Universa, octo libris comprehensa*, 2 vols., Paris, 1634, fol.
5. *Opuscula tria. Chronologicum, Historicum, Geographicum*, 3rd edition, Cologne, 1636, 12mo. This is extracted from the *Opus Chronologicum*. It has been printed several times.
6. F. N. Southwell (p. 366, *Biblioth. SS.*) mentions a volume, *De Rebus Britanniae Novis, et in Nuptias Caroli Regis Britanniae*.
3. JOHN of Rhynie. The *Balbithan MS.* says he married "the goodman of Altourleys'[Altounleys?] daughter". A John Gordon "of Auldtounleyis" was denounced a rebel in connection with the murder of the Earl of Moray at Donnibristle. The *Balbithan MS.* says John of Rhynie had a son,

Harry, "who dwelt in Tomaclagan in Strathawen". There was a family of Gordon "in" Tomnachlaggan early in the eighteenth century, who are represented to-day by the Gordons in Lettoch (See *Huntly Express*, June 7, 14, 1906).

GEORGE GORDON, II. OF CRICHIE.

(*Son of I.: Alive in 1605.*)

George Gordon succeeded his father in Crichie; but by 1603 he is described as "sometime of Crichie"; he was "then in Straloch," an estate in New Machar, which originally belonged to the Cheynes, and passed into the hands of the Gordons of Pitlurg.

The earliest mention of George is in the retour dated October 6, 1553, as heir to his father. This date, as I have shown, is wrong, the 1553 probably being a mistake for 1573, as suggested by the following:—

George Gordon got sasine on paying £4 of relief on his fourth of Estir Crechies, fourth of Middle Crechies, and fourth of Creichnalaid, all lying in the hands of the King for two years and a term, the fermes extending to £4 annually, at Edinburgh, October 15, 1573 (*Exchequer Rolls*, vol. xx.). A large part of the Crechies at that time belonged to John Leslie of Balquhain, who got sasine on October 30, 1573.

The following items sum up chronologically the little we know about George Gordon:—

1562, October 26.—George Gordon of Crichie, "son and apperand air" to James Gordon of Crichie, agreed to enter as pledge and surety for his father and for Alexander Gordon of Berkenburn, "his brother," within the burgh of Edinburgh on November 3, "thair to remane and foure mylis thairabout under pain of £1,000". Alexander Knowis, burgess of Edinburgh, and the said James and Alexander Gordon

are cautioners for George's remaining and are "obleist to releve him" (*Privy Council Register*).

1574, June 17.—George Gordon of "Creichie" and others, tenants in the Cabrach, were defenders in an action of removing raised by George Gordon of Lesmoir who had a lease from the Earl of Huntly dated April 14, 1573. The defenders did not appear and decree was pronounced (*Aberdeen Sheriff Court Records*, i., 202).

1575, July 20.—George Gordon, son of James Gordon of Crichie, had a special service of the shadow half of Rothienorman; the sunny half of Outseat of Rothienorman, in the barony of Bambrecht, by annexation; Kirktown of Fyvie, Bridgend of Fyvie, Priors Mill, in the Barony of Fyvie. The old value of Rothienorman and Outseat was 40s., and the present value £8. The old value of Kirktown, etc., was £3 6s. 8d., and the present value £15. The former were held brench of John Leslie of Balquhain, and the latter also brench of George Gordon of Schivas. Barbara Hay had renounced her conjunct fee (*ibid.*, i., 227).

1576, July 21.—When William Keith of Ludquharn, with the consent of George Gordon of Creichie, his curator, raised an action in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court against Andrew Robertson, it was pleaded that George Gordon of Creichie had "no place nor person to stand in judgement to persew this action, nor yet gif his consent to persew the same, in respect he is denuncit our soueran lords rebell and put to his Grace horne". The pursuer Keith was now of age, so Gordon's name was struck out of the action (*ibid.*, i., 248).

1580, April 23.—George Gordon of Crichie was one of the Gordons implicated in the quarrel with the Forbes family (*Privy Council Register*).

1586, January 19.—Registration by Alexander King, advocate, procurator for the persons after-mentioned, of caution by George Gordon of Crichie and William Gordon of Gight for David Craik, donator of the escheat forthcoming to the persons foresaid, "as accordis of the law, in cais the letters of horning be vertue of the quhilkes the saidis personnes wer denunceit to the horne as said is, or execution thairof be inordourlie usit swa that it be annullit or reducit"; subscribed at "Crechy" and "Gaycht," January 12, before William Lyoun, apparent of Cummalieg, John Gordon and Robert Ogstoun, servitors to the said George, and Mr. Alexander Barroun, notary public (*ibid.*).

1592.—George Gordon of Crichie's name is mentioned in connection with the murder of the Earl of Moray at Donnibristle (*ibid.*).

1593, April 12.—George Gordon of Crichie and seven other Gordons failed to appear before the Privy Council to underlie such order "as could have beine prescrivit to thame tuiching the observations of peax and quietnes". They were therefore ordered to be denounced as rebels (*ibid.*).

1597.—Crichie was acquired by purchase by John Urquhart, Tutor of Cromarty, in this year (*Great Seal Register*). A John Gordon of "Creyche" is also mentioned in 1597. He may have been John of Rhynie.

1600, May 15.—George Gordon of Crichie and Jean Gordon, his spouse, got sasine in Chapeltoun of Schivas and mill from George Gordon, farer of Gight.

1601, January 23.—George Gordon, spouse and son, got sasine in Straloch, etc., but resigned them in favour of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny, the precept of resignation being dated Aberdeen, June 11, 1603: and Sir Thomas granted a charter of same lands to John Gordon of Pitlurg, dated at Straloch, June 24, 1606. The lands were sold by the curators of John Gordon Cumming of Pitlurg in 1760 to John Ramsay of Barra (*Temple's Fermartyn*, 320).

1603, May 5.—Dr. David Littlejohn's *Aberdeen Sheriff Court Records* (ii., 37) mentions the case of transferring decree of Alexander Forbes of Thainstoun v. Patrick Grant of Ballindalloche, Walter Grant, burgess of Banff, James Grant in Tillibo, William Gordon of Gight and George Gordon, "sometime of Creichy, then [May 5, 1603] in Straloch". Dr. Littlejohn says: "This case arose in connection with the provisions of the marriage contract entered into between the pursuer and Janet Grant, sister of the late Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, dated at Turriff June 25, and registered in the Sheriff Court books of Aberdeenshire June 29, both in 1565. On his side Forbes undertook to infest his intended wife in Kirkton of Kynnellar in liferent, which he did, the bride's brother, Patrick Grant, as principal, binding himself to pay to the bridegroom 800 merks, which he had not done. The cautioners for Patrick Grant were George Gordone of Schewes, James Gordone of Creichy, Patrick Grant of Davey and Mr. William Grant in Tillibo. This action was for the purpose of transferring the liability for the 800 merks to the representatives of the original obligant and his cautioners, *viz.*: the defender, Patrick Grant, as representing his father; Walter and James Grant, as representing their father, Mr. James Grant in Tillibo; William Gordone of Gecht, as eldest son and heir, or representing John Gordone of Gecht, who was heir or representative of George Gordone of Schewes, who was heir or representative of Sir George Gordone of Schewes, Knight; and George Gordone, sometime of Creichy, as representing James Gordon of Creichy, his father. Andrew Grant of Rewmoir and Patrick Grant of Davey were called as representing their father, Patrick Grant of Davey: but the libell was departed from as against them. A plea of payment was stated, but no attempt was made to prove it, so decree passed." Dr. Littlejohn further points out that this shows that the deduction of the Gight family followed in the *House of Gordon* (i., 189) is correct, and that the *Balbithan MS.* is wrong.

1603, August 13.—George Gordon of Straloch and Jean Gordon, his spouse, got sasine in Chapelton of Schieves, etc., from George Gordon, farer of Gight.

1605, April 20.—George Gordon of Chapelton and Jean Gordon, his spouse, and William Gordon, his son, got sasine in Follarule and Saphak.

1605, May 22.—The same in Bogheads, etc.

George Gordon of Crichie was twice married: (1) to Katherine McIntosh, whom "he repudiate" (*Balbithan MS.*), and (2) to Jean daughter of William Gordon, V. of Gight (*House of Gordon*, i., (230)) After Crichie's death she married Patrick Gordon of Carneday, and

on June 26, 1607, brought an action with him for arrears of rent (*Abd Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 103).

George Gordon of Crichie's issue (described chiefly by the editor) were :—

1. ADAM, of Boghole, in the parish of Newmachar, by the first wife (*Balbithan MS.*). Half of Boghole had been owned in the sixteenth century by William Gordon, the illegitimate son of William Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen (fourth son of Alexander, third Earl of Huntly) by Janet Knowles (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 90). William sold Boghole in 1562 to William Menzies. On June 26, 1608, Adam of Bogholl got sasine in the sunny half of Boghole. Bogholl, apparently ashamed of its uneuphonious name, ultimately transformed itself into Rosehall, and in 1732 was owned by the Cuthberts (*Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, i., 236). Adam, "apparent of Creichie," witnessed a bond given by James Gordon of Lesmurdie (October 27, 1600), that Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir would not harm James Gordon of Knockspock. Adam ("son of George Gordon of Crichie") was made a burgess of Dundee, April 24, 1601, the same time as Lord Huntly (A. H. Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, p. 91). Adam Gordon ("eldest son and apparent heir" of George Gordon, sometime of Crichie and now of Straloch) is mentioned in the *Privy Council Register* as having on June 12, 1602, given a bond for James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, not to harm Christian Walker and Andrew Tailzeour in Greenmyre, and another bond for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir and James, his son and apparent heir, not to harm the Marquis of Huntly's tenants or servants in the forests of Morven and Culblene or in the lands of Scurdargue and others. He was one of several Gordons, including William of "Saquhan" (Saphak?), who granted a bond in 1606 to Patrick Gordon of Ruthven, the author of *Britane's Distemper*. On July 19, 1609, Paul Menzies of Kinmundy, as owner of the north half of Boghole, brought an action against Adam Gordon and his wife Agnes Keith, as owners of the south half (*Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 147). On August 28, 1616, "the justice be the mouth of Thomas Young, Dempster of Court, ordanit Adam Gordon of Boighall, as surety for a John Gordon, to be vnlawet in the pane of ffyve hundred merkis for the nocth entrie" (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, iii., 401). Adam Gordon of Boghoill got sasine in Saphock June 13, 1618, and on the sunny half of Boghoill June 10, 1619 (1618?). The latter sasine was apparently on his getting a new grant from Patrick, Bishop of Aberdeen, as on March 10, 1619, the King confirms a charter by Patrick, Bishop of Aberdeen, granting of new to Adam Gordon of Boighoill the sunny half of the lands of Boighoill, with half the mill, mill lands with croft and multures, with the multures and sequels of the whole barony of Bischopeschyre, on the north side of the

Don—all resigned by the said Adam (*Great Seal*, December 3, 1619). In 1620 Adam Gordon of Boigholl raised an action for exhibition of the writs of Sapphak (*Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 127, 241). On July 16, 1620, Adam Gordon of Boigholl was cautioner for Harry Gordon of Haddo, who was accused of the slaughter of John Johnston, servant and near kinsman to the laird of Caskieben, was “unlawit for nocth entrie of the said Harie in the pane of 200 merkis” (*Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*). On January 13, 1620, Adam of Boghoill had sasine in Saphak and mill. On July 20, 1620, the King confirmed the charter of Adam Gordon of Boghill of which, by the consent of his brother, William Gordon of Saphak, and the latter's wife, Elizabeth Forbes, he sold the lands of Saphak and Fyvie to John Urquhart of Craigfintrie (*Great Seal*). Thomas Gordon of Broadland got sasine in Saphak, Dilspro and Mekill Goval April 19, 1621. Adam was dead by 1631 (*Privy Council Register*). A fragmentary (MS.) history of the Gordons, now in Aberdeen University Library, states that Patrick Gordon, who was Humanist and professor of Hebrew in King's College, Old Aberdeen, and died in 1695, was of “Boghill”. A John Gordon, of Boghill, entered Douai College on July 3, 1623, aged 15, being sent (for syntax) from Paris on the recommendation of the Rector of the Scots College there; was sent back to Paris because of the plague and died on his way in August, 1626 (*Scots Colleges*, p. 19).

2. WILLIAM, son by second wife. He is described in the *Balbithan MS.* (p. 48) as “William, Collonell Gordon”. In the *Privy Council Register* he figures as “of Saphak” (Daviot) and he is described as the sixth laird of Gight's “suster sone”. He assisted his uncle, Alexander Gordon in Burnegraynes, to raid the lands of Sir William Keith of Balmure in March, 1618. He was put to the horn. On June 9, 1619, George Gordon of Gight was caution for him and Harry Gordon in Haddo not to molest William Keith and John Merser. On July 8, 1619, William complained to the Privy Council that he is denounced as a rebel at the instance of Sir William Keith and Merser, for not appearing to answer to a charge of wearing hagbuts and raiding the lands of Kellie. As he gave caution of £500 for obedience, and had offered £20 for his escheat, the Lords suspend the process until the principal letters of horning are produced. The *Great Seal* calls his wife Elizabeth Forbes and mentions him as late as 1620.

3. A son is noted, unnamed, in the *Balbithan MS.*

- 4-8. Four daughters are noted, unnamed, in the *Balbithan MS.*

CADETS OF LESMOIR.

BIRKENBURN :

INCLUDING

HADDOCH : THE KNOLL (ELGIN) : MANAR : COYNACHIE : CULDRAIN,

BY

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY,

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS BY

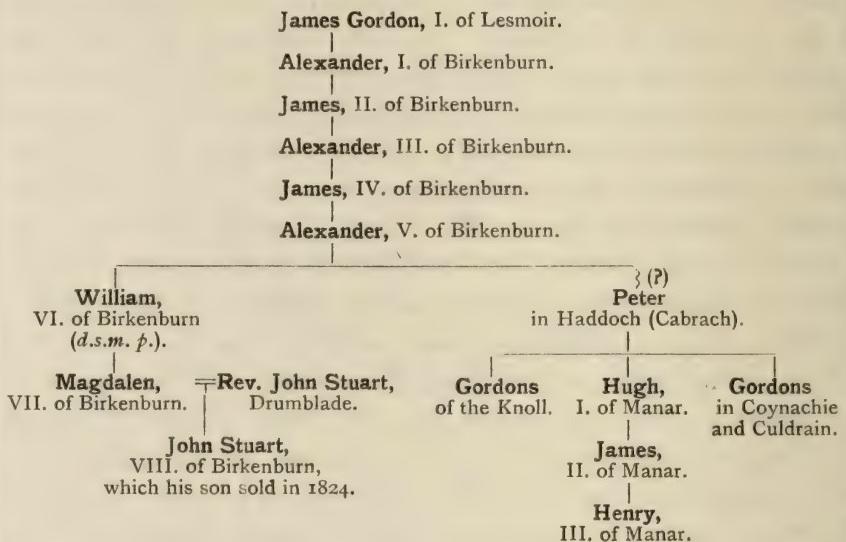
JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH.

PREFACE.

IN presenting the deduction of the Gordons of Birkenburn some apology may be expected for the inclusion of such doubtful Cadets as the Gordons in Haddoch. But the Haddoch Gordons have produced men far more notable than the main line of Birkenburn, and so much labour has been expended during the last sixty years in piecing their history together, that it has been thought desirable to co-ordinate the investigations of many both dead and alive. Special thanks are due to Mr. Hugh Gordon, Purulia, Chota Nagpur, Lower Bengal, who submitted all the correspondence which his father received on the subject in 1845 ; to Mrs. Wilson, Denham House, Goldhawk Road, London ; to Mr. John Cran, F.S.A., Edinburgh ; to the Petrie-Hay family, who possess some old family papers ; and to the Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow. Dr. Cooper is descended from the main line of Birkenburn, and has presented to the Club the reproduction of part of the old Birkenburn pew which stood in the old parish church of Keith. Mr. Ree, as usual, has been very helpful.

J. M. B.

THE LAIRDS OF BIRKENBURN AND THEIR CADETS.



BIRKENBURN.

Birkenburn, in the parish of Keith, is a small property about two and a half miles south-east of Keith, Banffshire, and not far from the old castle of Pitlurg, and was originally owned by the Bishops of Moray. It was held by two distinct branches of the family of Gordon, though the names of the cadets of the House of Lesmoir are most commonly associated with it.

Birkenburn was leased in the first instance to Adam Gordon of Ferrar. He was son of Adam, first Earl of Sutherland, who was the second son of the second Earl of Huntly. On June 23, 1547, the Bishop of Moray feued these lands to Mr. Adam Gordon and Christina Gordon, his spouse, and their male heirs. Among the witnesses (at Elgin) is John Gordon, vicar of Keith (*Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*, p. 395). Adam was killed at Pinkie (Sept. 18, 1547).

On December 14, 1555, John, Earl of Sutherland, was infest in the lands as heir to Adam, his uncle. On September 21, 1556, the Earl sold these lands to John Campbell, Commendator of Ardchattan, and the Bishop confirmed the sale on September 24. On February 12, 1556-7, the Bishop feued them to Alexander Gordon of Perslie, who became I. of Birkenburn.

The second set of Gordons—cadets of Lesmoir—held Birkenburn from 1557 till 1763, when Magdalen Gordon, who had married the Rev. John Stuart, surrendered the lands to her son John Stuart. They were sold to Lord Seafield in 1824. There is a monument in the old kirk at Keith inscribed “Sacred to the memory of the Gordons and Stuarts, of Birkenburn, 1845”.

The arms of the family according to the *Lyon Register*, granted to Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn (described as “representer of the second son and first cadet of the familie of Lesmoir”) who died on June 19, 1709, are: “Bears *azur* a fess checkie *argent* and of the *first* betwixt three Boars heads erased *or*, all within a bordar *as the second*: on ane helmet befitting his degree, with a mouth *gules* doubled *argent*,

ane wreath of his collaars is set for his crest a Hart's head couped *proper*, attyred and charged with a crescent *argent*. The Motto in ane escrole 'Bydand'."

Of the old mansion house of Birkenburn only a small portion is now standing and is occupied by the tenant of the farm. Miss Gordon of Manar remembers seeing twice as much remaining with the roof on. It is prettily situated, close beside a small burn, which falls into the Isla below Keith, and is approached by a bye-road, diverging from the highway from Keith to Huntly.

ALEXANDER GORDON, I. OF BIRKENBURN.

(*Son of James Gordon, I. of Lesmoir: Dead in 1570.*)

The *Balbithan MS.* describes at page 15 Alexander Gordon as the "Laird of Lesmoir's second son," and at page 43 as the third son. The latter statement (given also in the 1600 *Gordon MS.*) is the correct one. The family arms are given in the *Lyon Register* as those of the "repre-senter of the second son and first cadet" of Lesmoir; but in the accompanying pedigree the order in which the sons of James of Lesmoir are given is "George of Lesmoir, James of Creichy, Alexr. of Birkenburn". This order is also given by the charter of 1546, by which John Carnegie of Kinnaird conveyed the lands of Erlesfield to James Gordon of Lesmoir and Margaret Ogilvy his [second] spouse, and the heirs male of their bodies; whom failing, "to James Gordon and his heirs; whom failing, to Alexander Gordon of Perslie," i.e., to James of Crichie and Alexander of Birkenburn.

Alexander Gordon then was the third son of James Gordon, I. of Lesmoir, by his first wife Margaret Stewart, and he was born probably in 1516. At first he held Perslie, on the Don, near Aberdeen. Perslie had been held for a short time by his father and afterwards by a laird of Abergeldie. Both these families had lands on the Don, for Alexander's brother is designed of Dilspro, that is Grandholm, which was afterwards held by Thomas, son of the laird of Abergeldie. In 1550 James, I. of Lesmoir, obtained a lease of Knock in Glenmuick, and seems to have assigned it to his son, Alexander, for on July 13, 1556, Alexander Gordon of Perslie grants a precept of sasine for infesting Beatrix Gordon, sister of Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie, in his lands of Knock in liferent. This precept he signs: "Alex. Gordon of Parsle

Brynkburn with my hand" (*House of Gordon*, i. (78); *Records of Aboyne*, p. 80).

The 1600 *Gordon MS.* says his father "conquest" Birkenburn and Edindaich "in heritage" and gave them to Alexander "with diverse other possessions in wodsett". On February 12, 1556-7, Alexander received from the Bishop of Moray a feu of the lands of Birkenburn, resigned by John Campbell, commendator of Ardchattan, on payment of 1,100 merks (*Reg. Episc. Moraviensis*, p. 396). The Bishop's grant was confirmed in favour of Alexander's son in 1570. On October 20, 1559, there was a notarial instrument that at Elgin Alexander Gordone of Byrkinburne made protestation in regard to certain lands in debate between him and George Ogilwy of Myltone (*Petrie-Hay Papers*).

Alexander Gordon married (1) Margaret Gordon (*Balbithan MS.*, 15, 33), eldest daughter of George Gordon of Cairnburrow. She had first married Michael Abernethy, son of Lord Saltoun, by whom she had a daughter, who married her third husband's younger brother, John Gordon of Leichestoun. Her second husband was Adam Gordon of Ferrar, who got Birkenburn in 1547, and who was killed at Pinkie in 1547. The 1600 *Gordon MS.* calls her Isobel, and the *Reg. Episc. Moraviensis* (p. 395) makes her Christina. Birkenburn married (2) Beatrix, daughter of James Gordon, III. of Abergeldie, who was also killed at Pinkie. She had the liferent of the lands of Knock in Glenmuick in 1556, when she seems to have become the wife of Birkenburn; and was apparently alive in 1588 (*House of Gordon*, i. (78); *Records of Aboyne*, pp. 80, 222). The 1600 *Gordon MS.* calls her Catherine and the *Reg. Episc. Moraviensis* (p. 396) makes her Janet, and relict in 1570, but this is probably an error, arising from the prior occurrence of this name in the same deed. Alexander is said (in the 1600 *Gordon MS.*) to have married, thirdly, "a daughter of Alexander Gordon, laird of Stradoune"; but this is probably an error of the copyist of the MS., for according to the *Balbithan MS.* it was the second laird who married Alexander Gordon's daughter of Strathaven. On May 24, 1570, the Bishop of Moray granted precept for infesting "Jonet" Gordon, relict of the late Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn in her third part of the lands of Birkenburn. Again

The King granted a charter confirming a charter by the deceased Patrick, Bishop of Moray, in which he *confirmed* to (the deceased) James Gordon of Birken-

burne and Janet Gordon, his spouse, the lands of Birkenburn and Auchindacht with the mills and multures, in the barony of Keyth, etc., which the said James resigned in favour of himself and the said Janet in person: to be held by the said James and Janet and the longer liver, etc., of the said Bishop in feu ferme; *reserving the reasonable terce of Jonet Gordon, relict of Alexander, father of said James: Reddendo £5 6s. 8d.*, signed at Spynie and Elgin January 15, 1570. A grant of *Novodamus* to Alexander Gordon, son and heir of said James, his heirs and assigns, was made at Dalkeith September 27, 1592 (*Great Seal*, v., 2, 178).

The first laird of Birkenburn had:—

1. JAMES, II. of Birkenburn by the first wife.
2. HARRY in Knock, by the second wife Beatrice (*Balbithan MS.*). Knock lies in the parish of Glenmuick, and was held by his mother in liferent. On the back of the lease of 1550 is a notarial instrument of discharge granted by Harie Gordon in Knock, son of the relict of Alexander Gordon, sometime of Birkenburne, that the lands were redeemed in 1588. The relict was Beatrix (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 80). Harry Gordon is the subject of several stories in Deeside legend. For instance, the *Braemar Highlands* (p. 158-9) assert that “on the death of the laird, Harry Gordon, his brother, succeeded to the estate”. He had seven sons, and as it was not then considered below the rank of gentlemen to engage in what is now considered menial employment they went out one day to cast divots or sods and all unwittingly set to work on [Forbes of] Strathgirnock’s land. Here then was the long-looked-for opportunity of ample revenge. Forbes, calling out a number of his people, surrounded the lads. Unarmed, of course, they could make little resistance, and with his own sword he cut off the heads of all the seven; he ordered them to be attached to the top of the spades they had been using, and set them in a row along the side of the hill. Such was the fearful spectacle presenting itself when a servant arrived with their dinner. The sudden return of the servant and his terrible state of excitement brought the laird out of his chamber to inquire what was wrong. On hearing the dreadful fate of his sons Gordon, completely overcome, fell over the bannister of the stair on which he was leaning, and was killed. Thus Forbes was revenged. Gordon of Abergeldie, a near relation of Knock’s, hanged Forbes in his own house, to avenge in turn the death of his relation, and then took possession of the lands both of Knock and Strathgirnock. This he did with some show of justice, as Donald Farquharson of Castleton, being now old and infirm, Abergeldie had been appointed baillie in his room. The *Balbithan MS.* dismisses the incident baldly by saying that Harry Gordon was killed “att the herschip of Glenmuick and Abergeldie in 1592 with the Baron of Brackley”. Sir Robert Gordon (*Earldom of Sutherland*) and Macfarlane (*Genealogical Collections*) say he was killed on November, 1592, by a

raiding party of the Mackintoshes; but others say that the incident took place about a century after the great raid by that clan. Harry Gordon, according to the *Balbithan MS.*, married "Walter Barclay's daughter". In the *Records of Invercauld* (p. 8), quoting an old Farquharson pedigree, she is called "a daughter of [Walter?] Barclay, brother of Barclay of Gartley". After Gordon's death she married John Farquharson of Invercauld. Mr. Ramsay Gordon, Edinburgh, claimed that the Gordons of Knock were the ancestors of the Gordons of Lethnot in Forfarshire.

3. DUNCAN, by the second wife (*Balbithan MS.*), is probably the Duncan designed as "of Perslie," who appears as a witness to a charter of sale by Henry Gordon of Tulloch to William Forbes of Tolquhon and his second son in 1585. Another witness is John Gordon of Newton (*Tolquhon Charters*). He is probably the Duncan Gordon, "a gentleman of the house of Lesmore," who with his wife, Agnes Barclay, of the house of Gartly, appears in *A Breiff Narration of the Services Done to Three Noble Ladies*, by Gilbert Blakhall, as having "souffered great persecution for their constancie in the Catholic religion". The noble ladies were Lady Sophia Hay, relict of Viscount Aboyne and Melgum, who was burnt to death at Frendraught in 1630; Lady Isabella Hay, her sister, Chanoinesse of Mons in Haynault; and Madame de Gordon, Dame d'Atour to Madame, apparently daughter of Viscount Aboyne and Lady Sophia. Having lost their whole means they (Duncan and his wife) were reduced to great necessity. "My ladye [Aboyne] did keep the wyffe with her as a servande, being aaged, and would have extended her charity to the husband also, but he being very aaged, would not condescend to remain with her, knowing that he would be a burthen wheresoever he were, and therfor, resolved to go among his friendis, and remain some days with one, and als many with another, to mak himself a lighter burthen to each of them. This good lady did furnish him clothes, and when he come at her to sie his wyffe, which was usually four tymes in the year, she obliged him to stay three or four weekes at the least; and when he would needs paift from her she never suffered him to part from her with emptye handes. He did come to her housse [Aboyne Castle, of which she had the life rent] at Christmasse, 1639, to keep his last Christmas: and upon Candlemasse day he did tak his leave of her to go away: but at the Masse he became seek, and went to bed, and after a month died. Al which tyme my ladye did visit him three tymes at least every day. Her first voyage after the Messe was to his chamber, and immediately after denner, and her last at night to visit and comfort him, and caused say every night the Litanies of Loret for him in his chamber, when she assisted praying for him. For theis her charityes towards him, the first night after his burial he appeared to her in her sleepe and said to her, Madame, you are ever apprehending death, and therfor hath never one good day. I pray you be no mor so, for I shal

come and advertise you six months befor you dye. This he said and no more, and the next day she did tell it to me. I said to her that he was an honest gentleman whilst he lived, and would keep his promise : and therfor she should not be so apprehensive of death, which, making her melancholious, might wel advance her death, but not prolong her lyffe. Within the space of two years after this he appeared to her again in her sleepe, the night preciding the twelfth day of September, 1641, and said, I am come now, Madame, to keep my promise to you : it is tyme to prepare yourself. And sayed no more. She tould me the next day that Duncan Gordon had advertised her to prepare herself for death. I, not firmly believing that it was a true vision, but rather a dreame proceeding from her melancholy, did set downe the day in wreath, and it proued a true vision ; for she departed from this lyffe the twelfth day of March, 1642, betwixt eleven and twelf hours in the forenoone, which nather wanted nor exceeded one day of the six months advertisement which he had promised to give her before her death." Earlier in the book (p. 94), in the section relative to his services to Lady Aboyne, he says : "And some days before her death, Agnes Barclay, whom you [*i.e.*, Lady Henriette] did know, asked her to whom she would commend you, if it should please God to cal her at that tym. To which demande she made this answer, after she had considered it a little space of tym : Agnes, said she, I have considered your demande, and I know that I have as many, and as noble kindred as any woman in Scotland hath : and, by the death I am going to, I know not who among them al would give my child one maile of meat, or loge her one night, if once I were dead. Therefor, I know non to whom I can recommend her but only to God, who is the father of orphelines, and to such as wil do her good for his sake. You were present when she spock this, and might, yea, and should have remarked it well, for then you wanted not full two months of thretteine years old " (Blakhal's *Narration*).

4. JAMES, by the second wife, Beatrice (*Balbithan MS.*). It seems strange that Birkenburn should have had two sons named "James". The *Lyon Register* credits the first laird with the sons given by the *Balbithan MS.* to the second laird.

JAMES GORDON, II. OF BIRKENBURN.

(*Son of I. : Killed "att the Hunting" before September, 1592.*)

Very little is known about this laird. The *Balbithan MS.* (p. 45), which calls him " Barron of Monalltrie," states that he was killed " att the Hunting by Alaster Calder, a gentleman ". In the *Lyon Register* it is stated that it was John, youngest brother of James, not James himself, who was killed while hunting by Alaster Cadell or Calder, probably of

the Asswanley family. It is evident from the charter granted by Patrick, Bishop of Moray (given above), that James married Jonet Gordon, and that a charter of the lands of Birkenburn and Auchindacht was confirmed in their favour in 1570. On May 28, 1573, there was an agreement regarding marches between John Gordon of Pitlurg and James Gordon of Birkenburn (with his wife, Janet Gordon), with the advice of George, Earl of Huntly, bailie of heritage to the Bishop of Murray, and Adam Gordon of Achindown, made at Tarnash, May 28, 1573, before George Gordon of Gieght, John Gordon of Clunie, Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie, George Gordon of Lessmore, William Lieth of Likeliehead, and Patrick Gordon in Oxhill, writer and witness. The so-called "copy" in the Petrie-Hay papers seems to be a translation of a Latin original, and does not seem to be very accurate. On July 29, 1575, James Gordon figured as principal tenant of Auldevay (Auldeuney? now Auldnie)—his subtenant being William Abraham—in a decree of removing at the instance of George Gordon of Lesmoir (*Aberdeen Sheriff Court Records*, i., 228).

His wife is given in the *Balbithan MS.* as Alexander Gordon's daughter of Strathawen. There seems no reason to doubt that this Jonet or Janet Gordon was the only child of Alexander Gordon, fir of Strathaven or Strathoun, later of Cluny, by a daughter of Ogilvy of Banff: this laird of Cluny was succeeded by his brother John (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 230, and the preface to *Britane's Distemper*).

James Gordon, according to the *Balbithan MS.*, had four sons:—

1. ALEXANDER, III. of Birkenburn.
2. GEORGE. According to the *Lyon Register* pedigree this George and his younger brother were the sons of Alexander, I. of Birkenburn.
3. WILLIAM.
4. JOHN.

ALEXANDER GORDON, III. OF BIRKENBURN.

(*Son of II.: Dead in 1655.*)

Alexander Gordon, III. of Birkenburn, got the charter of confirmation from the King, as already mentioned, dated Dalkeith, September 27, 1592. The following items refer to him:—

1604, October 23.—Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, along with Alexander Gordon of Oxhill and James Gordon, apparent of Leichestoun, witnessed a bond of caution granted by James Gordon of Lesmurdie for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir

and James Gordon, apparent thereof, signed at Auchindoir and Lesmoir (*Privy Council Reg.*).

1614, August 16.—Agreement regarding marches between Walter Ogilvie of Milntown, proprietor of the lands of Auquhynanie, with consent of his wife Margaret Gordon, and Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, with consent of his wife, Margaret Gordon, made on the debateable ground near the Herack burn, August 16, 1614, before Sir Walter Ogilvie of Finlaster, Knight, James Gordon of Lesmore, Patrick Forbes of Corse, Alexander Abercrombie of Pittmedden, Alexander Innes of Pathnick, and George Gordon, younger of Cocklarachie (*Petrie-Hay Papers*).

1630, September 26.—Received be the collector from Alexander Gordone of Birkinburne fywe libs for Marjorie McGrimon her failzie for her brake of mariage with Alexander Pirie (*Mortlach Session Records*).

1633.—Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn owed 500 merks to John Watt, in Coinzeachie (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 77).

1633, September 23.—Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn appears to have got sasine in Brodland (perhaps the one near Huntly).

1634, September 18.—Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn was appointed a justice of the peace for Banffshire (*Privy Council Reg.*).

1635, August 7.—Gordon of Birkenburn and his eldest son were among the many lairds who were summoned to appear before the Privy Council and find caution for keeping His Majesty's peace and for good behaviour (*ibid.*).

1644, April 2.—He was probably the "old gudeman of Birkenburne" who as "capitane of the house" of Auchindoun kept the house of Strathbogie with sixteen soldiers when Montrose left four captives including the Provost of Aberdeen there (*Spalding's Trubles*, ii., 330). A little later Lord Gordon rode to Auchindoun and charged "Gordon of Birkenburn" to "rander him the houss becaus his father the Marquess [of Huntly] was fled away. He [Birkenburn] anseruit he had no warrand fra him to rander his houss, and whill he saw himself he wold keip it: and schortlie shot out sum hagbuttsis of found, brak ground befoir him, bot did no moir skaith." Whereon Lord Gordon left the house (*ibid.*, ii., 350). The prisoners liberated by the Marquis of Huntly returned to Aberdeen, May 7 (*ibid.*, ii., 353).

1652, May 12.—"Alexander Gordone, elder of Birkenburne," witnessed at Leicheston a bond for £480 by James Pedder, burgess of Elgin, to Thomas Gordon of Clashtirum (*Elgin Commissary Records*, April 30, 1653).

Alexander Gordon married (*Balbithan MS.* and *Lyon Register*) "Thomas Gordon, Drumbulg's daughter, Margaret Gordon, with whom he begat sons and daughters". Thomas, Drumbulg, may have been Thomas of Drumbulg, son of the first laird of Lesmoir and uncle of Alexander, III. of Birkenburn. The marriage is partly corroborated by the inscription on part of the Birkenburn pew, now in possession of the family of the late Provost Petrie-Hay of Keith. It bears a coat of arms

and three boars' heads, without any other bearing, the initials A. G. and M. G. and the following inscription : “*Soli Deo Gloria : virtus invidiam superat* : This desk erected be AG. of Birkenburn, 1644. JESUS.” The third laird of Birkenburn had :—

1. JAMES, IV. of Birkenburn.
2. WILLIAM, “of Sockach”. The wording of the *Balbithan MS.* is ambiguous, for while it says that the third laird “begat sons and daughters, James and Adam Gordons,” it brings in “his second son William” in a way that is not clear whether William was the son of the third laird or a son of his son. I incline to the former view, as the *Great Seal* (vol. x., p. 218) speaks in 1655 of the third laird’s “only lawful son” Alexander, the fourth laird. The view that he was the son of the third laird is also supported by one old Gordon pedigree MS. Succoth is near Drumbulg. At an earlier time it belonged to the Cairnburrow Gordons. The *Balbithan MS.* says that William married the “Goodman of Merdrum’s daughter Elspet”. She was the daughter of Alexander Gordon of Merdrum, who was the son of George, III. of Coclarachie (*House of Gordon*, i., 125). This marriage makes it probable that Elspet Gordon was contemporary with James, IV. of Birkenburn, rather than with the next generation: yet Alexander of Merdrum’s sister married Robert Bisset of Lessendum, whose daughter, Helen Bisset, married Alexander Gordon, fifth laird of Birkenburn. Alexander Gordon of Merdrum is mentioned in sasines from 1602-1633. This point, however, is by no means clear.
3. ADAM (*Balbithan MS.*).
4. BARBARA appears in the *Lyon Register*.
5. BEATRICE. She does not appear in the *Balbithan MS.*, but is mentioned in the *Lyon Register*. According to Douglas’ *Baronage* she married Adam Duff in Clunybeg, and thus became the ancestor of the present Duke of Fife. She had :—

ALEXANDER DUFF of Keithmore, who had :—

- i. ALEXANDER DUFF of Braco. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, and had :—
 - (i). WILLIAM DUFF of Braco : died 1718 without leaving male issue.
 - (ii). MARGARET DUFF, married — Gordon of Glengarrock.
 - (iii). HELEN DUFF, married William Gordon of Farskane, of the Cairnburrow and Park Gordons.
- ii. WILLIAM DUFF of Dipple, married (1) Jean, daughter of Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, and had with other issue :—
WILLIAM DUFF, first Earl Fife, who had sasine in the lands of Birkenburn, March 26, 1745. He was the father of :—

JAMES, second Earl Fife; and
 ALEXANDER, third Earl Fife, who had :—
 JAMES, fourth Earl Fife; and
 Sir ALEXANDER DUFF, who had :—
 JAMES, fifth Earl Fife, father of :—
 ALEXANDER WILLIAM GEORGE, first Duke
 of Fife.

JAMES GORDON, IV. OF BIRKENBURN.

(*Son of III. : Alive in 1678.*)

The following items refer to the fourth laird of Birkenburn :—

1623, July 1.—At a meeting of the Privy Council, James Gordon, “fiar of Birkenburn,” along with ten others, including Alexander Gordon of Achynache (5th son of John Gordon of Leichestoun), Harie Gordon of Achinassie (6th son of John Gordon of Leichestoun), Mr. Thomas Gordon of Glengerak and James Ogilvie of Mylnetoun (all places a short distance from Keith), were complained of by the King’s Advocate, Sir William Oliphant of Newton, for having during the years from 1617 to 1623 constantly borne and worn hagbuts and pistolets and used them for shooting wild fowl, etc. The pursuer appeared, as did James Gordon, fiar of Birkenburn, Harie Gordon of Achynassie and John Sinclair of Ganyes; the other defenders failed to appear. Sinclair was assailed on his own oath of verity. James Gordon of Birkenburn and Harry Gordon were ordered to find caution in 500 merks not to wear arms. They found caution, July 3, 1623 (*Privy Council Register*).

1630, April.—James Gordon elder and younger were commissioned to arrest Gordons implicated in the outrages on Crichton of Frendraught (*ibid.*).

1647.—James Gordon was a Commissioner of Supply for Banffshire (*Acts of Parliament*).

1647, June 9.—James Gordon of Birkenburn subscribed a document regretting the anti-Covenanting campaign, and professing “unfayned sorrow and deep humiliation”. It was presented printed to the Presbytery, June 9, 1647 (*Presbytery Book of Strathbogie*, 76).

1650, May 24.—James Gordon of Birkenburn was one of the heritors of Keith present at a visitation of Keith by the Synod of Moray, when convened for a designation of grass to Mr. William Kinnimont, Minister of Keith, who took sasine therein in presence of James Gordon of Birkenburn and two others (*Moray Synod MS. Records*).

This laird was alive in 1678. The *Balbithan MS.* says he married the “goodman of Auchencrive’s daughter, Maitland”. The *Great Seal* (vol. x., p. 218) calls her Janet, and notes that she was alive in 1655. She may have been a daughter of Mr. Robert Maitland of Auchencruif, who was a witness to the redemption of some lands by William Forbes of

Tolquhon and his son from Harrie Gordoun of Over Tullocht, November 4, 1585, at Tarves (*Tolquhon Charters*). The fourth laird of Birkenburn had :—

1. JAMES (?) The commission to James Gordon elder and younger in 1630 seems to indicate that the fourth laird had a son of this name. He must have died before 1655.
2. ALEXANDER, V. of Birkenburn:
3. CATHARINE, married as his second wife Robert Leslie of Edintore and Coldwells (near Keith). His first wife was Isobel Gordon, sister of Alexander Gordon who bought Edintore and Coldwells in 1670. By his second wife he had :—
 - (1) JAMES LESLIE in Birkenburn, who with his sons got 305 merks under his sister, Katherine's, will, 1724.
 - (2) ALEXANDER LESLIE, merchant, Aberdeen, dead by 1724. He had two sons and two daughters, who all benefitted by their aunt Katherine's will. Apprenticed to John Chrystie, merchant, Aberdeen, March 11, 1669 (*S. N. & Q.*, xii., 6).
 - (3) JANET LESLIE : will October 19, 1715.
 - (4) KATHERINE LESLIE : will May 27, 1724. She nominated William Gordon of Birkenburn as her sole executor; and as he held all her money on loan, she appointed him to pay the legacies in cash, or to grant his bond to the legatee. She left him 400 merks "for the benefit off Magdalen Gordon, his eldest daughter, or failing of her be decease to any of his children he shall think meet". The will was signed by Mr. George Chalmers, minister of Botriphnie, by request of the said Katherine, and witnessed by Robert Watt in Birkenburn and Alexander Winchester, servant to William Gordon of Birkenburn.
4. CHRISTIAN, married to John Gordon of Strancoor or Stramore (or Strandour) (*Lyon Register*).
5. BARBARA (?), the wife of George Gordon, III. of Leichestoun, may have been the daughter of James, IV. of Birkenburn.

ALEXANDER GORDON, V. OF BIRKENBURN.

(*Son of IV.: Died 1709.*)

Little is known about this laird who is apt to be confused with his grandfather, who bore the same name. The following items, however, seem to refer to him :—

1655, November 16.—Sasine granted in lands of Birkinburne to Alexander Gordon, only lawful son to James Gordon of Birkinburne, following on a charter in

his favour by his father, and Janet Maitland, his mother, dated at Rawes of Huntly, August 31, 1655, before Alexander Gordon of Glengaracke, Mr. James Gordon in Drumdelgie, Robert Leslie of Edintore, Alexander Duffe of Soccoch, William Duffe, burges of Bamffe, and John Rinde in Rhawes of Huntlie. The witnesses to the sasine were George McKie, merchand in Keith, Henrie Buchan in Lessendum, Francis Fordyce in Tarnash, James Watte in Birkinburne; the bailie was Alexander Morison in Drume of Keith, and the notary was John Rhinde (*Petrie-Hay Papers*).

1656, February 22.—The Protector confirmed the charter, dated August 31, 1655, granted by James Gordon of Birkenburn, with the consent of Janet Maitland, his spouse, to Alexander Gordon, "their only lawful son," and the town and lands of Birkenburn, to be held of the grantor's superior for 8 merks feu duty (*Great Seal*, vol. x., p. 218).

1665.—Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn was admitted a burgess of Banff (*Cramond's Annals of Banff*, ii., 419).

1676, July 24.—Bond for £23 14s. by Thomas Rainie in Edindaich to Alexander Gordone of Birkinburn; Keith, July 24, 1676 (*Elgin Commissary Record*, May 22, 1696).

1678, January 27.—Letter "for the much honored Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn" dated at Edinburgh 27 Januarie, 1678, and signed "Your cusing and servant Al. Duff". It relates to an action raised in the Court of Session against Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn and gives advice regarding it. It ends: "As for news there is ane peace setled betuixt the French Spainiard and Hollander. And there is ane cessation leik to be betuixt the Imperur and the King of France. And for the Parliament of Ingland the King and they do go on verie unanimouslie. And yesterday our Convention satt doun wheris his graice the Comissioner as to the nomination of ane comittie for decydeing debaitts among comissioners anent their elections gott it wholie be the wholl Convention putt in himselfe nemine contradicente except Hamilton and som few others who pressed that the Convention [sic] might be named be the house." A postscript adds: "Present my service to your father and kynd bedfellow". This shows that the fourth laird was still alive in the year 1678 (*Petrie-Hay Papers*).

1678, October 23.—A curious story about Birkenburn's pew in the church of Keith was told at a visitation of the Kirk held on this date by the Bishop: "This day also regrated unanimouslie by all the heridores and elders, except Alexander Gordon of Birkenburne, that ther was a doore struck thorow the wall of the church on the north syd to the prejudice of the church, and that the pulpit now was removed out of its old place remortter now from the east end of the church wherein several heridores had their seats, and now they did not hear as formerlie the word preached, and that without ane Act of Session this was done; Alexander Gordon of Birkenburne alledgeing that, as hee had caused doe it for his own accommodation and the ease of the minister to enter into the pulpit, so hee had done it by authoritie and power from the minister. The Bishope desyreing to see the order hee had from the minister and calling for the Session book to see if ther were anie such Act in Session for doeing of it, which culd not be instructed as was alledged by him;

therefor the Bishope did ordaine the minister to see that door shut up againe and the pulpit to be placed wheir it did stand befor, and that within a monethes tyme, to which ordinance all consented except Birkenburne; and that upon the expence of the minister, who was willing to be at the expence because hee was accessorie to the strikeing out of the door; and Birkenburne's seat, adjacent to the pulpit, to be sett as it stood formerlie befor the removeing of the pulpit" (*Moray Synod Records*). J. F. S. Gordon, in his ramshackle *Chronicles of Keith* (p. 84), gives a traditional version of the story and mistakenly calls the laird William. He says that "access was got to 'Birkie's Loft' by a separate outside door in the church wall; the kirk session decided that this door should be closed and built up without asking his permission, and the masons were actually at work when the matter came to his knowledge. He forthwith armed himself, and mounting his horse rode to the churchyard. Finding two stones placed in the said 'door,' the workmen having taken to their heels on hearing of his approach, he pushed them out with his foot, mounted his horse, and rode home. No attempt was made afterwards to close up the door by which the laird of Birkenburn was in the habit of entering the church." The seat of Birkenburn was near the north door of the "Auld Kirk," which was the only door in "the back" between the pulpit and "Birkie's seat"; and only the minister, the precentor and the family of Birkenburn came in here. The mother of Professor James Cooper, Glasgow University, remembers this "seat" or pew in the old parish church of Keith, removed in 1817. It had a carved oak canopy, and on the panelled sides were painted the names of the members of the family. They were buried beneath it.

1679, January 14.—Renunciation was made by Bessie Symond, spouse to John Ralson (?) in Little Pitlurg and as oy and air to the deceased John Symond, her "goodsir," of Blackmuir of Birkenburn in favour of Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, superior of the said lands (*Banff Sasines*).

1684, April 28.—Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn granted to John Steinson, son to James Steinson in Poolsyde of Auchynachy, a lease of the malt kiln and barn of Birkenburn, written be James Gordon, eldest son to said Alexander, at Birkenburn, April 28, 1684, before the said James and Adam Gordon, sometime of Mardrum (*Elgin Commissary Record*, April 25, 1687).

1688, August 14.—Bond for 3 bolls of meal at 8 merks per boll by Jean Phin, relict of umq[ue]ll William Fraser, sometime in Forgieside (with Alexander Phin, elder of Achanacie, her father as surety) to Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn (elder, or William Gordoun yor. thereof); Keith, August 14, 1688 (*ibid.*, July 4, 1690).

1689, March 27-28.—Lease by which Alexander and William Gordon of Birkenburn, "principall tacksmen of the two parts of the Mains of Pitlurg," sublet to John Morison in Bray of Achynacie "that part of the Mains of Pitlurg called Ardimanach". Written be William Gordon, younger of Birkenburn, and subscribed at Birkenburn March 27, and at Keith March 28, 1689, befor witnesses Alexander Gordon, lawful sone to William Gordon in Denhead, and William Davidson, servitor to Birkenburn, etc. (*ibid.*, December 31, 1698).

1707, December 27.—He witnessed the baptism of his son William's son, Alexander (*Keith Parish Register*).

Alexander was a Commissioner of Supply for Banffshire in 1690 (*Acts of Parliament*). It must have been this Alexander who registered his arms at the Lyon Office. He is designed “Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn,” representor of the second son and first cadet of the family of Lesmoir. The record in the Register was brought down to the marriage of his son William with Jean Duff. He died June 19, 1709 (*Services of Heirs*).

He married (according to the *Lyon Register* and *Balbithan MS.*), Helen, daughter of [Robert] Bisset of Lessendrum. She was the widow of Robert Crichton of Bainshole, otherwise Drumollo, and being a papist had been the object of much attention to the Presbytery of Turriff; her mother was a daughter of George Gordon, III. of Coclachie and Bessie Duncan, daughter of the laird of Merdrum. In 1704 she is described as an “aged gentlewoman” (Cramond's *Church of Keith*). She bore:—

1. ALEXANDER, who died unmarried. He entered King's College, Aberdeen, in 1670, as “junior de Birkenburn,” and died before 1677.
2. JAMES, who died unmarried. He entered King's College in 1677 as “junior de Birkenburn,” and died before 1688.
3. WILLIAM, VI. of Birkenburn.
4. PETER, (?) in Haddoch, Cabrach. His descent is doubtful. The Haddoch Gordons are treated tentatively at the end of the Birkenburn section.
5. JANET.

WILLIAM GORDON, VI. OF BIRKENBURN.

(*Son of V.: Died 1740?*)

William Gordon was retoured heir special to his father, Alexander, in town and lands of Birkenburn, February 25, 1721 (*Retours, Special Services*). He was Commissioner of Supply for Banffshire in 1702 and 1704 (*Acts of Parliament*). The following facts relate to him:—

1695, January 27.—William Gordon was present with other heritors at a meeting, apparently of the kirk session, at Keith, on some church business; and he with William Duff, son to Alexander Duff of Braco, was a witness at the baptism of William Gordon, lawful son to Charles Gordon of Glengerack, July 2, 1699. In this connection reference may be called to a curious legend, told in Gordon's *Chronicles*

of Keith (p. 143), how "Glengerrock's Jock" killed a man who had been plundering Birkenburn's lands.

1723, November 25.—Bond by William Gordon of Birkinburn to Peter Gordon of Ardmellie for 100 merks Scots: written and signed by himself at Cromby, November 25, 1723, before these witnesses, John Stivenson, talour in Fordyce, and William Dow, prentice to Walter Robertson, talour there (*Petrie-Hay Papers*).

1735, May 30.—Assignation of said bond by Peter Gordone of Ardmealie to Mr. John Stuart, minister at Drumblade, son-in-law of William Gordon of Birkenburn: written and signed by himself at Ardmealie, May 30, 1735, before these witnesses, James Fairwather in Ardmealie and Mr. Alexander Chalmers, minister at Marnoch (*ibid.*).

1735, September 20.—Contract matrimonial between Harie Gordon in Lochend and Christian Christie, only daughter of John Christie, sometime in Coynachie; she grants him right to "any bond or obligation in any person or persons hands due to her for two hundred merks"; and he to add thereto the sum of 400 merks: signed at Birkenburn, September 20, 1735, before these witnesses, William Gordon of Birkenburn, Arthur Young in Whytley, Mr. Alex. Lesly in Backmuir, and Alexander Innes in Edindaich, writer hereof. On January 12, 1740, there was a discharge by Harry Gordon in Lochend and Christian Christie, his spouse (in terms of this contract) to William Gordon of Birkenburn for £100 Scots contained in his bond to Christian Christie dated December 19, 1714, signed at Edindaich January 12, 1740, before Alexander Gordon, servant to the said William Gordon of Birkenburn, and Alexander Innes, writer in Edinburgh (*ibid.*).

1735, December 13.—Lease of Gatesyde and Pitscurry, for seven years, to Robert Bremner in Achanasy by William Gordon of Birkenburn: signed at Birkenburn, December 13, 1735. This shows that at that time William Gordon of Birkenburn was principal tacksman of the mill of Davidston in Cairnie parish (*ibid.*).

1738, January 27.—Bill by William Gordon of Birkenburn to Adam Longmoor for £210; assigned on December 11, 1739, to Mr. John Stuart, minister of Drumbleet (*ibid.*).

1738, December 9.—Bill by William Gordon of Birkenburn to John Skinner, Keith, for £105: assigned November 23, 1739, to Mr. John Stuart, minister at Drumblade (*ibid.*).

1751, Sept. 4.—Receipt by Margaret Stuart, relict of Mr. George Chalmers, late minister at Botriphny, to Magdalen Gordon of Birkenburn, relict of Mr. John Stuart, late minister at Drumblade, for 40 merks, being a year's interest of 800 merks due to her by bond by William Gordon, late of Birkenburn, now deceased: signed at Pittivaich, September 4, 1751, before Mr. Alexander Chalmers, minister at Glass [and her son] and John Maver in Pitglassie, kirk officer at Mortlich (*ibid.*).

William, who is said to have been a spendthrift, seems to have died during 1740; for on April 5, 1740, the "submission and decree arbitral anent marches between Grant of Auchony and Gordon of Birken-

burn " appears in the *Banff Sasine Register*, while on August 15, 1740, Mr. John Stewart, minister at Drumblade, and his spouse, got sasine in Birkenburn.

William married, Thursday, June 6, 1700, Jean, daughter of William Duff, Provost of Inverness (who was the second son of the famous Adam Duff in Clunybeg). On May 27, 1700, there was signed at Birkenburn an obligation by William Gordon, younger of Birkenburn, by which, in respect that in his contract matrimonial with Jean Duff, daughter of William Duff, provost of Inverness, his father, Alexander Gordon, elder of Birkenburn, and his mother, Helen Bisset, disponed to him the lands of Birkenburn, with the reservation to themselves of one chalder of victual and one hundred merks Scots during their lifetime, he confirms the said allowance to his mother should she survive his father; and also assigns to his father a croft of land of three bolls of oats sowing and one boll of beir sowing, he to labour the said croft for his father, £20 annually being deducted from the 100 merks as the value of the croft; and "the said Alex. and his spouse to have keale and petts out of the yarde and from the pettstake of Birkenburne yeerlie dureing all the days of their lyffe"; signed at Birkenburn May 27, 1700, before witnesses John Ogilvie of Old Cranache, wreiter heirof, and Johne Wilstone, servitor to the said William Gordone, and Johne McAndrew in Birkenburn (*Petrie-Hay Papers*). Professor James Cooper, Glasgow University, has her snuff-box and will. She and her husband had sasine in Birkenburn, June 4, 1700. They had fourteen children as detailed by the laird himself in a note-book now in possession of the Petrie-Hay family:—

1. ALEXANDER "was born Fryday the 26 of December 1707 about on acloack of the morning, Drumur and my father being Godfathers". He was baptised at Keith, December 27, 1707: Witnesses: Alexander Duff of Drummuir, and Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn (*Keith Parish Register*).
2. WILLIAM "was born the 13 day of Jany 1709 betuixt 12 acloack and on of the morning, provest Duff and Dipple being Godfathers." He was baptised at Keith, January 15, 1709. Witnesses: William Duff, Provost of Inverness, William Duff of Dipple, and William Duff of Braco (*ibid.*).
3. ROBERT "was born at Davidstoun on Wednesday the 13 of January 1714 betuixt the houre of 5 and 6 in the afternoon and was baptised by Mr. George Chalmer, minister at Botriphny, Lessindrum elder and young Drumur godfathers; old Drumur, John Robertson and Mr. James Chalmer witnesses".

4. JAMES "was born Thursday Julij ijth 1717 betuixt 6 and 7 acloack afternoon, the day before full moon, Young Lessindrum and James Lesly in Kinminity namfathers, young Drumur, old and young Ladys of Drumur, La: Lessmore, Mistress of Wester, Ka : Lesly witnesses, Mr. Georg Chall[mer], minister".
5. JOHN "was born the nynth of Jun., being Fryday, 1721 betuixt 7 and 8 oclock forenoon, the last quarter of the moon, John Duff, Drumurs son, and John Gordon of Achynache godfathers; Mrs. Chalmers and her daughter Mrs. Maij (?) etc. witnesses. Mr. Chalmers baptized him".
6. HELEN. "My wife was brought to bed of her first chayld the 2d of Apryle 1701, called Helen after my mother and Provest Sutherlands Lady. She lived about four moneths." She was baptised at Keith, April 30, 1701; witnesses, Charles Gordon of Glengerach and John Ogilvie of Kempcairn (*Keith Parish Register*).
7. MAGDALEN, VII. of Birkenburn.
8. "KATHEREN was born Fryday 4th of Agust 1704 about 12 acloack att night, the Ladys Drumur and Tenenich being godmothers."
9. HELEN "was born on Thursday 7 Febrrij 1706 about 12 acloack att night, my mother and the Lady Lesmurdie being Godmothers". She was baptised at Keith, February 9, 1706—witnesses: Charles Gordon of Glengerack, Charles Gordon in Auchinhoof, and Charles Stewart in Achoynany (*ibid.*). She is said to have had a very handsome tocher. She married (1) George Fraser in Cuperhill, December 27, 1733 (*ibid.*); and (2) September 4, 1740, Rev. William Milne, minister of Inverkeithney (1721-66). She died May 4, 1778, having had with other issue:—
Rev. JOHN MILNE, minister of Inverkeithney, 1766-1809. He married a daughter of Rev. James Innes, minister of Marnoch, and had two daughters and a son.
Rev. JAMES MILNE, minister of Inverkeithney, 1808-58. The parish was in the ministerial keeping of the Milnes for 137 years (1721-1858). Rev. James Milne married his cousin, Isabella, daughter of Rev. Alexander Milne, minister of Boyndie, but died without issue.
10. ANN "was born on Munday the 6th of March 1711 about 2 acloack of the morning, the third day of the moons deccress and after the eclipse of moon and sun, the Ladys of McIntosh and Ardmellie being godmothers".
11. ISSOBELL "was born Munday the tenth of March 1712 betuixt 7 and 8 forenoon, my sister in law and Mr. Archibald Ogilvies Lady being god-mothers".
12. KATHEREN "was born the last day of Agust 1715 betuixt seven and eight of night and was baptised by Mr. Allex^r Ross, minister at Bottary, the Lady Drumur, Katheren Lesly godmothers; Achoynaie, John Lesly and Clark Chalmers witnesses". Gordon (*Chronicles of Keith*, p. 202) says

she was known as "Lady Catharine Gordon," and died unmarried at Keith.

13. JANET "was born the 18 of December 1718 being Thursday, Janet Duff, Crom[bies] daughter and Janet Monro, Tenenichs daughter being godmothers; Drumur and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Chalmer witnesses; and Mr. George Chalmer baptised her".
14. MARGARET "was born Fryday the 12th of July 1723 betuixt elleven and tuelfe forenoon in the decess of the moon Mrs. Chalmers and Crombys daughter Margaret godmothers; Towie more, Mrs. Robertson Towie mors wife witnesses; Mr. Chalmers, minister".

MAGDALEN GORDON (MRS. STUART), VII. OF BIRKENBURN.

(*Daughter of VI.: Died 1783.*)

William's eldest daughter, Magdalen was born "Saturday the 13th of Jun. 1702 about halfe 12 att night. She was called Magdalen after her Ant". She succeeded her father as VII. of Birkenburn, having with her husband had sasine therein in 1740. The author of the *Chronicles of Keith* states that she and her two sisters were co-heiresses. This is improbable. Perhaps Magdalen and her husband bought up her sister Helen's share. Magdalen married on August 10, 1732 (*Keith Parish Register*), the Rev. John Stuart or Stewart (the name seems to have been spelt both ways by the family in his time), who became minister of Lhanbryde, March 23, 1727. Among the Petrie-Hay papers there is an abstract "of the account of charge and discharge betwixt Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir and Mr. John Stuart, minister at Drumblade for the said Mr. John Stuart's intromissions with the rents of any part of Lesmoir's estate for cropt 1740 and cropt 1741 . . . Therefore I, with the consent of Sir William Gordon of Park, Arthur Gordon of Carnousy, and Alex. Duff of Hatton, three of my interdictors, hereby discharge the said Mr. John Stuart of the haill articles of charge and of all intromissions had by him with any part of my rents as stated preceding this date . . . at Newmilne 21st December, 1742, before witnesses John Gordon of Kinnellar, Alex. Gordon, his son, and Mr. Alex. Allan at Hatton, writer of this docquet." Stuart was called to be minister of Elgin but declined, receiving, however, the freedom of the burgh. He was translated to Drumblade February 20, 1734, and died there in January, 1743. She died May 2, 1783. She had:—

I. JOHN STUART, VIII. of Birkenburn, twin of Jean; "born at Birkenburn, May 25, 1733, 'twixt 11 and 12 forenoon, and baptised the said day at 7 at night by our minister" (*Keith Parish Register*). He was "a man of mean capacity who muddled his property away". Fearing he would go into the army, his mother did not rest till she got him married, though young, and thereupon made over the estate of Birkenburn to him, retiring to a cottage she had built upon it for herself. There she resided for some years till it was burned down, and thereupon removed to Keith, where she died in 1783 (Information from Professor Cooper). Unfortunately many family papers perished in that fire. John Stuart got sasine in Birkenburn, October 15, 1763 (*Banff Sasines*). He married twice: (1) October, 1762, Helen, daughter of Robert Anderson of Mudhouse, in the parish of Aberlour; and (2) Ann, eldest daughter of Patrick Stuart of Oxhill, which she inherited. Dr. Cooper possesses portraits of John and his wife Ann, and some spoons made out of the silver hilt of the broadsword of her father who was out in the '45 with Prince Charlie. John, who sold Oxhill and who died in 1822, had:—

- (1) JOHN STUART, IX. of Birkenburn (by the first wife), born December 14, 1764; sold the estate. He wrote a letter, dated Birkenburn, February 19, 1824, to Hugh Gordon of Manar, intimating to him that he had received an offer for the property of £7,000, and that he expected it would be increased to guineas: a sum which he was not at liberty to refuse. William Leslie of Warthill in a letter to Hugh Gordon, Elgin, March 17, 1845, says that Stuart offered to sell the estate of Birkenburn to Hugh Gordon of Manar who was willing to give £1,000 above any other offer. Leslie accompanied Manar, by appointment, to Birkenburn when the estate was advertised, only to find that John Stuart had sold it to Lord Seafield for £10,000. Leslie never saw Manar "so chagrined" for he was "prepared to give £12,000, at least, before allowing what he considered his paternal acres to go into other hands". Lord Seafield bought Birkenburn in 1824. John Stuart died at Fife Keith in 1837, unmarried.
- (2) WILLIAM STUART (by the first wife), born September 1, 1767: died unmarried in the West Indies.
- (3) ROBERT STUART (by the first wife), born October 8, 1768, was also in the West Indies. He visited Scotland in 1814, and died unmarried in England, 1815.
- (4) HELEN STUART.
- (5) JANE STUART.
- (6) ANN STUART.
- (7) CATHARINE STUART.
- (8) MAGDALEN STUART.

- (9) ELIZABETH STUART. These six sisters, all by the second marriage, died unmarried.
- (10) MARY STUART (1787-1872), married James Stephen (1765-1828), wood merchant, Jamaica, and latterly of Old Keith. He was a Justice of the Peace. They had five sons and six daughters whose births and deaths are given in Gordon's *Chronicles of Old Keith* (p. 209). Among those who had issue were :—
- vii. ANN STEPHEN, born 1812, married 1845, John Alexander Cooper, merchant in Elgin, and afterwards farmer at Spynie, who died 1881. He had among other issue :—
Rev. JAMES COOPER, born February 13, 1846; ordained 1873; Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow 1898.
 - x. JANE STEPHEN (died 1856), married James Simpson, writer in Keith, afterwards editor in Melbourne and Hobart Town. They had three sons and two daughters.
 - xi. MAGDALEN STEPHEN (died 1879), married Alexander Kynoch of Greentown, merchant in Keith (Gordon's *Chronicles of Keith*, p. 203). They had :—
MARY STUART KYNOCH, married Thomas Abercrombie Petrie-Hay (1841-1905), Provost of Keith.
 - 2. JEAN STUART, twin of John.
 - 3. MARY STUART, died unmarried.
 - 4. MAGDALEN STUART, married [Alexander?] Adamson, farmer and miller in Grange, and had :—
MAGDALEN ADAMSON, married William Riddel, wine merchant, Keith, whose issue is extinct (Information from Rev. Professor Cooper).

THE GORDONS IN HADDOCH: POSSIBLE CADETS OF BIRKENBURN.

A numerous and vigorous group of Gordons, including those of The Knoll (Elgin), Manar, Culdrain and Coynachie trace themselves clearly to a Peter Gordon in Haddoch, in the Cabrach; but, despite many tempting inducements, including succession to the baronetcy of Lesmoir, all attempts to connect this Peter with the Birkenburn family have so far failed, even after sixty years of research. There is in the failure a curious irony, for, while the traceable main line of Birkenburn has perished, the Haddoch group, groping in search of an ancestor, still flourishes and has distinguished itself in several directions. The investigations, moreover, undertaken for very practical purposes, form an interesting commentary on Gordon research, as touched upon in the preface to the first volume of the *House of Gordon*.

The desire to establish a connection between Peter Gordon in Haddoch and the house of Birkenburn would seem to have been set in motion by the attempt made in 1841 and renewed in 1887 of the family of Lieut.-Col. Herbert Spencer Compton Gordon to claim the baronetcy of Lesmoir, which had become extinct or dormant exactly two years previously. It may be remembered that these Gordons advertised in *The Times* of November 9, 1841, for a missing pedigree. In the same year the Rev. George Gordon, minister of Glenrinnes (died 1863), who was connected in a very roundabout way with the Haddoch Gordons, began on his own account (for he was immensely interested in the genealogy of his house) to make investigations into the origin of the Haddoch family. He applied in particular with some success to William Ronald, schoolmaster in the Cabrach ("an extraordinary fellow"), and he interviewed several collateral branches of the family.

The undoubted descendants of Peter also began to take an interest in the question, for some of them had got on in the world. In particular, Gordon of Manar had begun to make investigations as early as 1810, and had expressed a strong desire to purchase the estate of Birkenburn, for he considered it his "paternal acres". John Stuart of Birkenburn had as early as 1824 written to Manar on the subject, considering Manar was a "distant relative of his own". So he "thought it proper to send him the plan and valuation by the mail," requesting "their early return by the same vehicle". The Gordons of Coynachie who had made their mark in the army, had also gone the length of borrowing family papers from the Stuarts, who took no interest in pedigree hunting. Again, Dr. John Stuart, secretary of the Spalding Club, who was descended from Peter's son, John Gordon in Drumfergue, made several inquiries, with the view (we learn incidentally) of writing a history of the Gordons—a task not to be undertaken until sixty years later by the Club's successor. Among others who joined the hunt was William Leslie of Warthill, who was considered "as good as an old almanack among the antiquarians"; while James Simpson, Keith, lent valuable aid. Last of all, the various investigations were co-ordinated in 1845 by Hugh William Gordon of The Knoll, Elgin, who had an eye on the baronetcy of Lesmoir, which was actually assumed by his son Hugh (by advertisement in *The Times*) in 1870. He did not prove his case, but fortunately many of the letters on the subject were preserved and are

now in the possession of his son, Mr. Hugh Gordon of Purulia, Chota Nagpur, Lower Bengal.

The point to be proved was the tradition that Peter in Haddoch was the younger brother of William Gordon, the last male Gordon laird of Birkenburn; but all that has been proved by these investigations—undertaken a hundred years after Peter's death—is that Peter had five sons: (1) Alexander, in Haddoch, whose male issue seems to be extinct; (2) James, in Old Merdrum, the ancestor of the Gordons of The Knoll, Elgin, and of the Gordons of Manar; (3) George, in Auchmair and Balnacraig, whose male issue is extinct; (4) John, in Drumfergue, represented by the Gordons of Coynachie and Culdrain; (5) Peter, unmarried. But the origin of Peter, the father of these five sons, has not yet been established by documentary evidence. The tradition gains some validity from the fact that it has been handed down through several generations, and it was on foot before the Lesmoir baronetcy vanished. The difficulty of proof lies in the fact that the group had no landed estates (round which records usually centre), and the early Cabrach registers are missing.

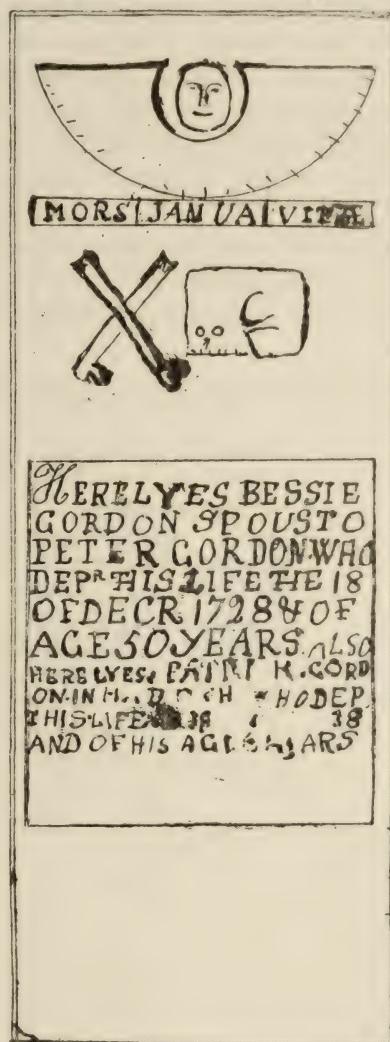
PETER GORDON IN HADDOCH.

Peter Gordon is claimed as the youngest son of Alexander Gordon, V. of Birkenburn (died 1709), and brother of the last male laird of Birkenburn, namely, William, who was succeeded by his daughter Magdalen, the wife of Rev. John Stuart. The lands of Birkenburn are in the parish of Keith, Banffshire. Haddoch is in the Cabrach, Aberdeenshire, almost twenty miles due south. How did a son of the laird of Birkenburn come to migrate to such a back-of-beyond? A very specious reason was given to the Rev. George Gordon of Glenrinnes in 1845, when he interviewed James Malcolm, the nonagenarian blacksmith at Haughs of Glass, who had married a grand-daughter of Peter. Malcolm declared that the sixth and last male Gordon of Birkenburn had a younger brother who lived with him. They were "nae weel doin'," and at last, as if anticipating complete disaster, the one said to the other: "We maun sinner" (separate). So Peter packed up his traps and set out for the Cabrach, where he became a merchant, and founded the big family dealt with in this section. The *Poll Book* mentions a Peter Gordon, merchant in Kirkton of Cabrach, which is less than a mile from Haddoch.

On July 15, 1810, the Rev. John Gordon, Cabrach, sent a copy of the inscription on a flat tombstone in memory of a Peter Gordon and his wife Bessie to Hugh Gordon of Manar, the grandson of Peter; but it was even then partly illegible. The minister declared that Hugh Gordon's father, James in Old Merdrum, was buried beneath the stone, "though it does not bear his name". Ronald tried his hand at deciphering the stone thirty-five years later, covering it with turf to get a clear reading. He made a certified copy of it on April 3, 1845 (now in the possession of Mr. Hugh Gordon) as follows:—

Here lyes Bessie Gordon, spous to Peter Gordon, who depr. this life the 18 of Decr., 1728, and of age 50 years. Also here lyes Patrik Gordon in Haddoch who dep. this life 38 and of his age 6L years.

Ronald says that the stone was a freestone slab 5 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 feet, "lying flat on the ground immediately south of the tombstones on John Gordon, sometime in Drumfergue, and his son, Lieut.-Col. John Gordon, late of the 92nd Regiment, which are placed the one over the other. The former part of the inscription ["Here lyes Bessie Gordon, spous to Peter Gordon, who depr. this life the 18 of Decr., 1728, and of age 50 years"] is in tolerably good preservation; but the latter [part, recording the death of Peter Gordon



PETER GORDON'S GRAVE.

(As deciphered by William Ronald in 1845.
Now in possession of Mr. Hugh Gordon,
Purulia, Chota Nagpur.)

himself], which has been engraven in a smaller character and not so deeply cut, has been nearly obliterated, in a great measure by the feet of those passing over it or sitting on the other tombstone, which is a favourite lounging place before church time on Sundays. The first six lines occupy 12 inches, and the last four lines only 6 inches." The date of Peter's death fits in very well with the tradition that he was the youngest son of Alexander, V. of Birkenburn, whose eldest son Alexander entered King's College in 1670, probably at the age of 12. The stone is no longer to be found.

Peter Gordon had five sons and possibly two daughters, who are arranged, with an eye to clearness, as follows :—

ALEXANDER GORDON IN HADDOCH, ELDEST SON OF PETER IN HADDOCH.

i. ALEXANDER in Haddoch. An Alexander Gordon in Haddoch appears in a statement drawn up by Rev. Theodore Gordon, in 1739, as owing £4 to the Session, and reappears in December, 1746, in a list of debts due to the Session. During a discussion at the meeting of the Session the elders represented that Alexander Gordon was very poor, and, though they could not obtain payment, they considered that if they had entered into a process they would have failed to get payment and lost expenses. An Alexander Gordon in Haddoch had :—

- (1) PATRICK, July 22, 1739 : witnesses, Patrick Gordon, student in Rhynie, and James Gordon, in Bank (*Cabrach Parish Register.*) The mother's name is not mentioned.
- (2) ALEXANDER, April 12, 1749. The mother was Margaret Gordon : witnesses, George Gordon and Alexander Horn, both in Ballhillock (*ibid.*).
- (3) JOHN, August 4, 1752. The mother's name is given as Margaret Gordon (*ibid.*).
- (4) JAMES. Lieutenant Taylor, son of Margaret Gordon, the undoubtedly daughter of Alexander Gordon in Haddoch speaks of William Gordon, son of James, stonemason, Aberdeen, as his "cousin," by Ann Steward. This James, however, is not in the *Cabrach Register*. James Gordon, the stonemason, had :—
 - i. WILLIAM, who was served heir to his father on August 8, 1829. He was a bookseller at 20 Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen. Mr. George Walker, author of *Aberdeen Awa'*, thinks he became a teacher of mathematics in Correction Wynd, Aberdeen.
 - ii. MARGARET, married James Mitchell, Aberdeen, son of

Mrs. Copland, who married her land steward, James Mitchell. They had a large family, including :—

- (i) Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, minister of Laurencekirk, father of

Rev. Dr. JAMES MITCHELL, South Leith, ex-moderator of the General Assembly.

- (ii) WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Drumduan. He was originally a bookseller at 60 Broad Street, and afterwards in Union Street, Aberdeen.

- (iii) Rev. GORDON MITCHELL, Doune. He married Jane Chrystal Sommers ("whose pedigree goes back to the time of James IV."). He has a large family, including :—

Rev. A. GORDON MITCHELL, minister of Killearn, who has translated *Jephthes and Baptistes*, by George Buchanan, who was born in Killearn. The editor is indebted to him for some particulars about his family.

- (iv) Rev. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Dunfermline: died June 3, 1902, aged 92. He married Maria, daughter of Rev. Peter Chalmers, D.D., of Dunfermline Abbey, and had :—

PETER CHALMERS MITCHELL: born 1864. Educated Aberdeen and Oxford Universities (M.A.). Secretary of the Zoological Society, London (*Who's Who*, 1904).

Rev. A. M. MITCHELL.

- (v) Rev. JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL, a distinguished Free Church Missionary.

- (5) HELEN, given as the daughter of Alexander in Haddoch: baptised March 8, 1741 (*Cabragh Parish Register*).

- (6) ISOBEL: married William Yeats, in Reidford, Cabragh (*Ronald's Notes*). An Isobel Gordon in Reidford witnessed a baptism April 26, 1782. They had :—

WILLIAM YEATS, who succeeded his father.

DAUGHTER: married Alexander Horn in Auchnarrow, Glenlivet (*Ronald's Notes*).

- (7) MARGARET: baptised May 20, 1750. Ronald says she married — Taylor, schoolmaster, Cabragh and had :—

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, who had a shop at Ballhillock where he died.

JAMES TAYLOR, Lieutenant in the Aberdeen Militia. He lived at Dalriach.

JAMES GORDON IN OLD MERDRUM, SON OF PETER IN HADDOCH.

2. JAMES in Old Merdrum, which is in Rhynie, close to Lesmoir, was another son of Peter in Haddoch. James (according to information from Miss Anne Gordon, Manar) was twice married (1) to Helen, daughter of—Grant, Speyside; (2) January 27, 1751, to Jean, daughter to William Gordon of Newseat (a cadet of Gordon of Cults, Kennethmont). Charlotte Hay (widow of Adam Gordon in The Pyke, Cabrach) told Ronald in 1845 that she remembered the body of James being taken to the Cabrach in a fierce snowstorm. He had:—

(1) JAMES (by first marriage): baptised May 17, 1742 (*Rhynie Parish Register*). He lived in Glasgow. There is some doubt as to whether he was married.

(2) PETER (by first marriage), lived in Aberdeen: died unmarried. According to William Leslie of Warthill (in a letter to Hugh Gordon, Elgin, dated March 7, 1845), this Peter, or Patrick as he calls him (and he knew him personally), was a saddler in Aberdeen and died unmarried. The *Aberdeen Journal* of May 5, 1760, advertises the fact that Patrick Gordon, saddler "from London," had a shop "in the middle of the Broadgate," Aberdeen. Patrick, the saddler, was boxmaster of the Hammermen Trade, Aberdeen, in 1764, and master of the Trades Hospital in 1765-71.

(3) ROBERT (by second marriage). Mrs. Wilson (Denham House, Goldhawk Road, London), who possesses a number of his letters, says he was apprenticed to a relative in Aberdeen of the name of Gordon, probably a "Mr. James Gordon," to whom he refers as his old master. This relative is said to have treated him so badly that he ran away and went out to India and started as a jeweller there. He was joined there by his younger brother Hugh. He returned to England before 1806, for on August 3, writing from Margate he acknowledges a letter from his nephew Robert, which a Mr. Mair had left at the India House. He informs his niece, Helen Gordon, to whom he is writing, that he holds £60 forwarded by his brother, which she can draw upon him for, at "Mr. Gordon's, Leigh Street, Read Lion Squar". He writes to his niece, Helen, from Aberdeen, November 9, 1809. He was in Brighton for holiday, September-October, 1812. He died in London, May 3, 1813. The *Gentleman's Magazine* apparently refers to him in recording the death of Robert Gordon "of Francis Street, Bedford Square," at this date. Miss Gordon of Manar says he married Ann Margaret Gordon, daughter of Colonel William Gordon, Bombay army (died 1841) by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Forbes, Kensington,

whom he married in 1836. (Col. Gordon was the father of another Col. William Gordon and of Col. Robert Thew Gordon.) Robert Gordon and his wife Ann Margaret Gordon had two children who went to live in Aberdeen :—

- i. AMELIA : married John Geddes, M.D., died Dec. 1, 1880, aged 79. She died March 6, 1886, aged 82 (Nellfield Cemetery, Aberdeen).
- ii. HUGH WILLIAM, of The Knoll, Elgin. He was a lawyer, but did not practice. He was greatly interested in the history of his family, and at one time contemplated putting forward a claim to the Lesmoir baronetcy. His papers are now in the possession of his elder son Hugh. He died December 30, 1855, aged 49, and was buried in Elgin Cathedral, where a stone commemorates him. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Lovell, a Torquay man, who was a jeweller in Madras, in partnership with Hugh Gordon, the uncle of Hugh William and founder of the Manar Gordons. He had :—
 - (i) HUGH, born at Elgin, May 2, 1846. He went to sea in 1860, and was wrecked in Bass Strait on the *George Marshall*, working his way home before the mast. He was a tea planter in Assam from 1864 till 1898, when he became superintendent of the District Labour Supply Association, with headquarters at Purulia, Chota Nagpur, Bengal. He sold The Knoll in 1866. An advertisement was put in *The Times* of September 28, 1870 (by his brother-in-law), claiming for him the baronetcy of Lesmoir. This brought Herbert Spencer Compton Gordon (see "Lesmoir") into the field, and Mr. Gordon did not proceed with the claim. He married, in February, 1878, at Sylhet, Bengal, Therese, daughter of Dr. Joseph Corbett, and has :—
 - a. MURIEL, born September, 1884.
 - b. DOROTHY, born November, 1888.
 - (ii) ROBERT AMELIUS : died in infancy.
 - (iii) ANN ROBINA : dead.
 - (iv) GEORGIANA ELIZA : dead.
 - (v) MARGARET : married Richard Henry Stringer Clinch, civil engineer, London : both dead.
 - (vi) AMELIA LOVELL : married Joseph Henry Mawe merchant, Liverpool : both dead.
 - (vii) ELIZABETH.

(viii) MARY ANN.

(ix) FRANCES: dead.

(x) ALICE: died in infancy, April 25, 1845 (memorial stone in Elgin Cathedral).

(5) ISOREL (by first marriage): married James, son of James Wilson, Auchaber (Temple's *Fermartyn*, 205). He died in early manhood, before his brother, who owned Cairnbanno and Auchmunziell. His wife died May 27, 1828, aged 71. They had:—

JAMES WILSON, who succeeded to Auchaber (Cairnbanno and Auchmunziell going to his cousin, James Reid, who took the name of Wilson, and who was the son of his father's sister, Ann Jane Wilson, who married and had two sons who died unmarried).

(6) JANET (by the second marriage). She married as his second wife, February 9, 1773, George Gordon in Bogencloch, Rhynie, afterwards in Duncroft, Gartly (buried July 7, 1799, aged sixty-three), whose first wife was a daughter of "the wid laird of Cults, Patrick (?) Gordon, son of William Gordon of Newseat" (*see* Newton deduction). Janet died March 11, 1806. George Gordon in Bogencloch is stated by Mrs. Wilson to have been the son of John Gordon in Drumfergue. At any rate, George in Bogencloch and John Strachan in Fingask were found by the J.P. Court of Aberdeen, August, 19, 1763, to have brought in adulterated meal to sell. The J.P. Court confiscated the meal and advertised the fact, ordaining that the sentence was to be "publicly read before the Latrons of both churches on Sunday next" (*Aberdeen Journal*, August 22, 1763). George in Bogencloch had:—

i. JAMES (by second marriage). He seems at one time to have been resident in England, but he returned to Huntly where he died. He was married and had two children:—

(i) JAMES, who was apprenticed to Jamieson, jeweller, Broadgate, Aberdeen.

(ii) JEAN.

ii. PATRICK (by second marriage): baptised February 13, 1775 (*Rhynie Parish Register*). He died unmarried, in Duncroft, June 28, 1801.

iii. ROBERT (by second marriage); baptised February 19, 1777, witnessed by Robert Gordon, Newseat, who was the brother of Patrick Gordon of Cults. He went to Madras and joined his uncle Hugh in business. He died in India, February 27, 1818 (Information from Mrs. Wilson). He married and had:—

- (i) **GEORGE**, who was brought up by Hugh Gordon of Manar, and went to Madras.
- (ii) **HUGH**, born 1817. He died in Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, January, 1839 (*Gentleman's Magazine*).
- iv. **GEORGE**. Mrs. Wilson says he was by the first wife; went to Madras and died there unmarried, aged forty, on June 12, 1804. Mr. John Cran, F.S.A., Edinburgh, says he was by the second marriage.
- v. **JANET** (by first marriage): married James Wilson (died 1854, aged 73), Netherton, Clatt (second son of James Wilson, Bankhead, and Isobel, daughter of George Gordon by Isobel McInnes). Janet died October 3, 1839, aged 72. She had two sons who died unmarried.
- vi. **JEAN**. Mrs. Wilson says she was of the second marriage, but Mr. Cran, her descendant, says she was of the first; and that she married as his first wife, John Cran, in Temp-land (1758-1838). She died June 2, 1792. She had:—
 - (i) **JAMES CRAN**, born November 6, 1787, died young.
 - (ii) **JOHN CRAN**, born February 18, 1790. He married his cousin, Christian Cran, Mains of Lesmoir, and died at Mains of Rhynie, 1849. He had two sons and two daughters, including John, who in turn had John, F.S.A. Scot., shipbuilder and engineer, Leith.
- vii. **ISOBEL** (by second marriage): baptised December 4, 1773. Witnesses: James Gordon in Bogencloch, and James Gordon in Old Merdrum (*Rhynie Parish Register*).
- viii. **HELEN** (by second marriage): baptised, April 11, 1779. Witnesses: Robert Gordon in Newseat, and George Gordon in Ord (*ibid.*). She married her first cousin, George Wilson, Dunscroft, Gartly (died 1857, aged 78), the son of James Wilson and Isobel Gordon. She died March 18, 1847. She had:—
 - (i) **JAMES WILSON**, Milton of Noth: married his first cousin, Jean, daughter of John Gordon, Mains of Rhynie, and died without issue.
 - (ii) **GEORGE WILSON**, Milton of Noth (died 1890, aged 75): married Margaret Wilson, Whiteside, Alford (died 1903, aged 75): and had:—
 - a. **GEORGE WILSON**, Aberdeen, unmarried.
 - b. **WILLIAM WILSON**, Coynachie, unmarried.
 - c. **JAMES WILSON**: M.A. Aberd., 1878: MB.,

C.M. Aberd., with honourable distinction, 1882; M.D., 1887. In practice at Denham House, Goldhawk Road, London. He married, August 21, 1890, Aurora Kate, eldest daughter of the late James Blackett, Doteloya, Ceylon. Mrs. Wilson has made an elaborate study of her husband's ancestors and has given much help in the present deduction. She has four daughters and two sons, including :—

- (a) ERIC BLACKETT WILSON, born March 28, 1898.
- (b) DUNCAN GORDON WILSON, born June 19, 1903.
- d. HUGH WILSON, Milton of Noth : died 1902. He married, 1894, Florence Eva, fourth daughter of James Blackett, Doteloya, Ceylon, and is the sister of Mrs. James Wilson just noted. She has a son and two daughters.
- e. DOROTHY WILSON.
- f. MARGARET WILSON.
- g. HELEN WILSON : married George Bruce, Tochieneal, brother of Dr. Mitchell Bruce, and has a son and two daughters living.
- h. MAY WILSON.
- (iii) HUGH WILSON, died unmarried 1840, aged 20, having passed all his examinations for his medical degree.
- (iv) JOHN WILSON, M.A. King's Coll., Aberdeen, 1842, studied for the church : became schoolmaster at Gartly, 1843 : died unmarried 1846, aged 23.
- ix. MARGARET (by second marriage) : born December 19, 1783. She married December 11, 1807 (*ibid.*), John Gordon in Mains of Rhynie (1773-1807), who was the son of George Gordon, farmer, Mains of Rhynie (by Jane, only daughter of George and Isabella Gordon, formerly in Mains of Rhynie). Full details of the Mains of Rhynie Gordons appeared in the *Huntly Express* of June 9, August 8, 1905, and January 5, 1906. Margaret Gordon is said

to have been the heroine of the curious song “ Lintin Lowrin ” (*Songs of the North*, i., 136) :—

I sheared my first hairst in Bogend
Doun by the fit o’ Benachie ;
And sair I wrought, and sair I fought,
But I wan out my penny fee.

Lintin Lowrin, lowrin lintin,
Lintin Lowrin, lintin lee ;
I’ll gang the gate I cam’ again,
An’ a better bairnie I will be.

Rhynie’s wark is ill to work
And Rhynie’s wages are bit sma’ ;
And Rhynie’s laws are double straught
And that does grieve me maist of a’.

O ! Rhynie is a Hieland place
It doesna suit a Lawland loon
And Rhynie is a cauld clay hole,
It isna like my faither’s toun.

She died March 8, 1841, aged 58, and was buried in Auchindoir churchyard.

(i) GEORGE, baptised December 7, 1808. He was at Marischal College (M.A.) 1824-28; was a divinity student 1833-36, and minister of Glenrinnes July 12, 1844, till his death on May 5, 1863. He took a great interest in the history of his family, and it was he who opened up with William Ronald the inquiries into the Haddoch Gordons. In 1845 he wrote a series of letters to Hugh William Gordon, The Knoll, Elgin, on the matter.

(ii) ROBERT : baptised June 11, 1810: witness, Hugh Gordon of Manar. He married (1)—Fraser : (2)—Allardyce, and had issue.

(iii) HUGH : baptised June 11, 1816 : witnesses, Hugh Gordon of Manar and George Gordon, farmer in Ord. He was at Marischal College (M.A.) 1829-33. He went to Sydney, and had issue.

(iv) JEAN : baptised January 6, 1812 : witnesses, George Gordon, in Ord, and Mr. George Gordon at Manse of Drumblade. All these are

recorded in the *Rhynie Parish Register*. She died June 18, 1833 (stone in Auchindoir churchyard).

(v) JESSIE : married her first cousin, James Wilson, Milton of Noth, and died without issue.

(7) ANNE (by the second marriage of James Gordon in Old Merdrum) : married — Caie, Aberdeen.

HUGH GORDON OF MANAR: GRANDSON OF PETER IN HADDOCH.

(4) HUGH GORDON, I. of Manar. He was the son of James in Old Merdrum by his second wife, Jean Gordon of the Newseat family. He was born in 1766 (*Family of Dingwall Fordyce*). He was trained as a watchmaker, being apprenticed to Patrick Gill, Aberdeen, the grandfather of the Astronomer Royal at the Cape (private information). Jervise (*Epitaphs*) says that he was sometime in the service of the East India Company and joined his brother Robert, who was a watchmaker in Madras. Several Gordons bearing the name of Hugh have been watchmakers in various parts of the country (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, October, 1903). Hugh Gordon, watchmaker, appears in a list of the inhabitants residing in the Black Town and environs of Fort St. George (the former name of Madras) in 1799 (*New Oriental Register* for 1800). Hugh came here in 1803, making over his business to his nephews. In 1808 he bought the estate of Woodhill, near Inverurie. It had previously been called Badifurrow. He renamed it Manar after the straits of that name, which lie between Ceylon and the south-east of India (Davidson's *Garioch*, 410). There may have been some connection between the famous pearl fisheries of the straits and the jeweller's business in Madras. He attended the fashionable "assemblies" in Aberdeen. He contributed to the horse races in Aberdeen, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821, and he was assessor to Earl Fife, Rector of Marischal College in 1823. He married, on April 2, 1807, at Aberdeen (*Scots Mag.*), Elizabeth (died 1869), fifth daughter of William Forbes of Echt, by Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Arbuthnot (who was the son of the second Lord Arbuthnot, by Catherine Gordon of the Pitlurg family). Hugh died at Manar July 11, 1834, aged 68. He had five sons and five daughters, for information concerning whom the best thanks are due to Miss Anne Gordon, Manar.

i. HUGH: born in Aberdeen, May 8, 1808: died January 26, 1809.

ii. JAMES, II. of Manar: born at Manar, September 20,

1812. He attended Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1827, but did not take a degree (Anderson's *Fasti*, ii., 477). He began life in a writer's office in Edinburgh, where he doubtless acquired the accurate and systematic business habits which distinguished him as a landlord in later years (*Aberdeen Free Press*, June 18, 1874). For many years after succeeding to the estate he was in a weak state of health, and during 1842-4 he resided in Madeira. After that he lived chiefly among his tenants and took a keen interest in agriculture, farming a considerable extent of land with "very creditable success". He was a Conservative in politics and a member of the Established Church of Scotland. He died at Manar, June 17, 1874, and was buried, June 21, in Polnair burial ground, Inverurie. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Cruger, elder daughter of Henry Lumsden of Auchindoir (by Elizabeth, daughter of John Tower of Santa Cruz, and granddaughter of John Tower, convener of the Aberdeen Incorporated Trades). They had :—

- (i) HUGH. He became an ensign in the 90th Light Infantry, March 25, 1856. At the siege of Lucknow, 1857, the men of the 90th captured the guns, "up to which Ensigns H[ugh] Gordon and Chute carried the colours" (A. M. Delavoye's *90th Regiment*, p. 140). He died unmarried at Lucknow, May 26, 1858, aged 19.
- (ii) JAMES: died young.
- (iii) HENRY, III. of Manar: born 1848. He joined the Gordon Highlanders as ensign Oct. 12, 1867, and in 1871 transferred to the Rifle Brigade, retiring in the same year. He was made D.L. for Aberdeenshire, June 7, 1876. He married in 1874, Ellen, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Hall (1814-83), of Farnham Chase, Bucks, and Vice-Chancellor of the High Court of Justice. He has an only daughter.

ELIZABETH CRUGER: born 1875: married at St. Philip's Church, Earl's Court, London, August 9, 1900, John Shuckburgh Risley, M.A., B.C.L., barrister, son of Shuckburgh Norris Risley of Elmore, Newbury, Bucks. Mr. Risley was edu-

cated at Marlborough and Magdalen College, Oxford (classical exhibitioner); took a 2nd class classical mods., 1888; 2nd class jurisprudence, 1890; open studentship, Inns of Court, 1892; and was called to the bar, 1893. He is the author of *The Law of War*, 1897. He became legal assistant at the Colonial Office, March, 1901. He has :—

ELIZABETH GORDON SHUCKBURGH RISLEY, born May 20, 1901.

- (iv) WILLIAM: died young.
- (v) CATHERINE: died young.
- (vi) ELIZABETH: died young.
- (vii) ANNE: who has supplied me with most of the facts about her family.
- (viii) MARY: born at Manar 1852: married March 19, 1878, Arthur Matthew Fraser, barrister. She issued (through James Taylor, Edinburgh, 1875) a volume of verse, entitled *Restful Rhythms*, and has contributed to "several magazines and collections of sacred poetry, both at home and abroad". She is dealt with in Edwards' *Modern Scottish Poets* (ix., 330), where several of her poems are quoted. The critic says that she is "a keen observer of Nature". Her views of life and duty, as expressed in her verses, "are elevating, and show the earnest breathings of a deeply religious devotion and noble Christian thought. . . . The depth of her feeling with human suffering is such as is calculated to cheer and comfort the saddened heart or draw pity from the callous soul." She has two sons and six daughters.

ARTHUR ION FRASER, 9th Bengal Lancers.

JAMES GORDON FRASER, lieutenant R.N.

(ix) ALICE ELIZABETH.

iii. WILLIAM: born at Manar, July 5, 1815: died August 10, 1815.

iv. HUGH: born at Manar, September 22, 1816. He was at Marischal College in 1831-3 (Anderson's *Fasti*, ii., 464). He settled at Manar in New South Wales. He

married Mary, daughter of Hannibal MacArthur, and had the following issue, all grandchildren of Hugh, I. of Manar :—

- (i) HUGH HANNIBALD: married Jane Taylor.
- (ii) WILLIAM FORBES: married Beatrice Deuchar Allen, and died 1904. He had :—
 - a. HUGH FORBES: dead.
 - b. WILLIAM DEUCHAR: married.
 - c. JAMES HENRY FORBES.
 - d. FLORENCE EMMELINE: married, in 1897, Arthur Devitt, and has :—
 - MARY GORDON DEVITT: born October 15, 1898.
 - e. MARY ELIZABETH: died 1900.
 - f. FRANCES BEATRICE.
 - g. VIOLET MARGARET.
 - h. RUBY ANNETTE.
 - i. BESSIE INDIANIA: died 1899.
 - j. CHERIE PEARL: died 1890.
- (iii) JAMES: solicitor in Young, N.S.W.: married Ellen Graham. He has :—
 - a. ARTHUR.
 - b. EDWARD.
 - c. DOUGLAS.
 - d. ETHEL MAY.
 - e. DAISY: died young.
 - f. IRIS.
 - g. DAUGHTER.
- (iv) HERBERT TREVELYAN: married Ada Gordon, Strathbogie, Australia. He has :—
 - a. A SON.
 - b. EMMELINE.
 - c. EVA.
- (v) FREDERICK PARSKILL: married Miss Howell. He has :—
 - a. HAROLD.
 - b. HENRY.
 - c. HUGH.
 - d. CLARE.
 - e. A DAUGHTER.
- (vi) LAMBERT SKENE: married Annette, daughter of Rev. Mr. Hungerford, Sydney, formerly of Ireland. He has :—

- a.* HUGH.
- b.* DOUGLAS.
- c.* KENNETH.
- d.* KATHLEEN.
- e.* A DAUGHTER.

(vii) ELIZABETH : married Alfred Lamb, merchant, Sydney : issue, three sons and four daughters.

(viii) EMMELINE : married John Westley, Orridge : issue, two sons and two daughters.

(ix) CATHERINE INDIANIA JANE : married (1) Henry Powell : (2) John Duncan.

v. WILLIAM : born at Manar, August 24, 1818 : died at Elgin Academy of scarlet fever, April 27, 1834.

vi. ELIZABETH : born in Aberdeen, January 18, 1810 : died at Leamington, 1868. She married William A. Skene of Lethenty, late captain in the Indian Army, and had :—

JOHN SKENE of Lethenty : colonel 77th Regiment.

vii. JANE : born at Manar, April 20, 1811 : married August 24, 1843, James Hunter, captain 42nd Highlanders, son of the laird of Glencarse, Perthshire. She had an only son :—

CHARLES HUNTER of Plas Côch, Brynndû, and Cemaes, Anglesey, who was once in the Aberdeenshire Militia. He was born July, 1844. He married, 1876, Sarah Elizabeth, heiress of William Bulkeley Hughes of Plas Côch, and is dealt with in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1886.

viii. ROBINA : born at Manar, October 10, 1813 : died at Housedale, Echt, October 6, 1818.

ix. ANNE : born at Manar, June 20, 1821 : died 1850 : married at Manar House, October 12, 1841, Harry Lumsden of Clova, eldest son of Henry Lumsden of Tilquhilly, Aberdeenshire, who died in 1850. They had :—

HUGH GORDON LUMSDEN of Clova and Auchindoir: born 1850 : married 1870, Maria Magdalena, daughter of Carlos Pedros of Gordon Wardhouse, and has issue.

x. ROBINA : born at Manar, October 6, 1822 : died in Elgin, 1851 : married 1842, Major Richard Thomas William Lambert Brickenden, 71st H.L.I., son of the Rev.

Richard Brickenden, by Lady Elizabeth Jane Lambart, daughter of the sixth Earl of Cavan. They had :—

Colonel RICHARD HUGH LAMBART BRICKENDEN,
late 42nd Highlanders : born 1845.

GEORGE GORDON IN AUCHMAIR AND THEN IN BALNACRAIG, SON OF
PETER IN HADDOCH.

3. GEORGE GORDON was sometime in Auchmair and afterwards in Balnacraig, Glass. On January 17, 1742, there was given in an account of George Gordon in Auchmair "for the privilege of being allowed to obey discipline, standing in his own seat, £1 16s.". This Gordon was not the ancestor of the present Gordons in Auchmair, who have long tenanted the land. He married Isobel, daughter of James McInnes, Mid-third, Botriphnie, by Elspet Troup, and had (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, second series, vol. iv., p. 157) :—

- (1) JOHN, a doctor in Kingston, Jamaica : died unmarried. A doctor of that name (M.D. Aberdeen) died at Kingston, "where he had resided more than 40 years," in December, 1825, aged 70.
- (2) "A SON" is mentioned in *Ronald's Notes*. Mr. Harry J. Wilson says that Theodore Gordon, military inspector of Hospitals at Jamaica, was a son of George in Balnacraig.
- (3) ? A NATURAL SON, unnamed, of George Gordon in Auchmair, was baptised April 22, 1741 (*Cabrach Parish Register*).
- (4) DAUGHTER : married — Gauld in Bowmakelloch, Botriphnie. She was alive in 1845, though "rather dottled".
- (5) DAUGHTER : married Harry Forbes in Nether Wheedlemon (ibid.), whose grandson was occupying the farm in 1884.
- (6) ISOBEL (died 1828 aged 71) : married her first cousin, James Wilson, Netherton and Bankhead, Clatt, whose mother, Elspet McInnes, was a sister of Isobel's mother. Wilson (who died in 1839 aged 87) was factor for the laird of Knockespock and tacksman for several other properties. He had thirteen children including :—
 - i. GEORGE WILSON (died 1857 aged 78) : married Helen Gordon, daughter of George Gordon of Bogencloch and Janet, daughter of James Gordon in Old Merdrum. Her issue has already been given.
 - ii. JAMES WILSON, Netherton (died 1854 aged 73) : married Janet, daughter of George Gordon, Bogencloch, the half sister of his brother George's wife.
 - iii. WILLIAM WILSON, Auchendellon : no issue.

- iv. Rev. JOHN WILSON, Premnay, died January 10, 1878, had four sons and two daughters.
- v. HARRY WILSON, Bankhead of Clatt, later in Cairnton, Boyndie. He had a son James, father of Harry, Inspector of Factories in the East of Scotland.
- (7) DAUGHTER: married — Peterkin (*ibid.*).
- (8) DAUGHTER: married — Slorach, in Glass, and had a son who lost his eyesight in Egypt (*Ronald's Notes*).
- (9) DAUGHTER: married James Archibald, mason, near Clova (*ibid.*).
- (10) DAUGHTER: married George Gordon in Elrick (*ibid.*).

JOHN GORDON IN DRUMFERGUE, SON OF PETER IN HADDOCH.

The Gordons in Coynachie and Culdrain.

- 4. JOHN, sometime in Auchmair, and later in Drumfergue, which adjoins Coynachie. Family tradition says he was out in the '45; but he does not appear in Lord Rosebery's *List of the Rebels*. The *Gartly Parish Register* calls his wife in 1741 Jean Gordon, and in 1744 Elizabeth Gordon. She is said to have been a daughter of the minister of Cabrach. Robert Gordon in Brae of Scurdargue witnessed the birth of a John son of "John Gordon in Drumfergue and Elizabeth Pirie," November 3, 1751— which seems to show that he was twice married. According to his great-grandson, he died July 21, 1759, aged 51, and was buried in the Cabrach where his gravestone records the death of his wife "Elizabeth Gordon". He had :—

- (1) ROBERT, baptised June, 1741; Robert Gordon in Brae of Scurdargue being the witness (*ibid.*). He had :—

- i. JOHN. He entered the Loyal Inverness Fencibles as ensign, October 27, 1792 (*London Gazette*, 1105): then entered the 1st Royal Scots (2nd battalion) as an ensign, January 15, 1794; and rose thus: lieutenant, February 17, 1795; adjutant, September 5, 1797 (*London Gazette*, 847); captain, December 25, 1800; major, August 13, 1807; lieut.-col., June 4, 1813. He was wounded September 10, 1799, near Shagen in an attack by the French and Dutch forces on Sir Ralph Abercromby's position (*History of the Royal Regiment of Foot*, p. 164). He commanded the 3rd battalion of the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot in the Walcheren expedition, embarking at Portsmouth, July, 1809. He was engaged in the siege of Flushing (*ibid.*, p. 179). On October 1, 1813, he got the Peninsular medal (*London Gazette*, ii., 1985). On June 24, 1812, the first battalion sailed from Barbadoes

in seven transports, under the command of Major John Gordon, and arrived at Quebec on August 6. On June 17, 1813, two companies embarked from Kingston under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gordon to attack a strong post occupied by the Americans at Sodiers. The detachment made good its landing on June 20, captured a great quantity of stores, and burned the public buildings. Re-embarking on the same day it sailed to Four Mile Creek, having lost three privates killed, together with one sergeant and three privates wounded (Wetherall's *Account of the Royal Regiment of Foot*, p. 188). He is mentioned in terms of approbation in Riall's despatch to General Drummond (dated Niagara frontier, January 1, 1814), in connection with an attack on Black Rock and Buffalo. On December 17, 1813, Gordon, in command of a party of the 19th Light Dragoons, a detachment of the Royal Scots and the 89th Light Company, marched from Burlington towards Niagara and dislodged the enemy from the heights of Lewiston. Five companies crossed Niagara on December 29, and were employed in storming the enemy's batteries at Black Rock and Buffalo (*ibid.*, pp. 77-79). He commanded five companies in the advance on Chippawa to reinforce the garrison there, July 3, 1814, and was wounded slightly on July 5; Riall reporting that Gordon merited the warmest praise for the good example shown to the regiment. In an action on July 25, Gordon "excited the admiration" of Lieut.-Gen. J. Gordon Drummond for his conduct on "some very trying occasions" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 84, part 2, pp. 371, 377, 387). On September 17 he was severely wounded at Fort Erie, where in command of the Royal Scots, supported by the 89th Regiment, he checked the enemy's advance. He succumbed to his wounds on September 24. The officers of the 1st battalion Royal Scots erected in 1815 a monument at Montreal "to commemorate their high esteem for him as a man, and their respect for his character as a soldier" (Wetherall's *Account of the Royal Regiment of Foot*, p. 220).

ii. MARY, married — Waddel: no issue.

(2) JAMES, baptised September 9, 1749, Mr. James Gordon, minister, Cabrach, and James Gordon, Mains of Craig, being witnesses. He died unmarried.

- (4) COSMO, baptised March 21, 1755. He was at Marischal College 1772; divinity student 1775-80; died unmarried.
- (5) JEAN, baptised January 4, 1744, Robert Gordon in Brae of Rhynie, James Gordon, Mains of Craig, and Jean Gordon in Arrord being witnesses. She married (1) Captain Harry Gordon of the Marines (see Terpersie); (2) (Rev. ?) William Duncan. (Contract May 7, 1787.)
- (6) ANN, baptised October 27, 1746. She married (Temple's *Fermarytn*, which mistakenly calls her sister of General Gordon), William Stuart, farmer, Kirk of Forgie. She died September 8, 1819, aged 73. He died May 7, 1802. They had:—

ROBERT STUART of Auchairnie, who had, with other issue:—

JOHN STUART, LL.D., the well-known antiquary, author of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, and one of the founders of the original Spalding Club. He was born in 1813 and died in 1877. He was twice married, but left no male issue. One daughter by the second wife:—

JANE GORDON STUART, married in 1867, Rev. John Woodward, LL.D., Montrose, the distinguished heraldist.

- (7) MARGARET: died unmarried.
- (8) ELIZABETH: married James Malcolm, smith, Haughs of Edinglassie.
- (3) JOHN in Coynachie (not to be confounded with Coynach), which is three miles from Gartly station. He seems to be the John, son of "John Gordon in Drumfergue and Elizabeth Pirie," who was baptised November 3, 1751; the witnesses including Robert Gordon in Brae of Essie; George Gordon, yr.; Alexander Gordon, yr.; James Gordon in Merdrum and James Gordon in Mains of Craig (*Gartly Parish Register*). He entered the 81st Regiment—ensign December 23, 1777; lieut., June 29, 1780; placed on half pay, 1783; lieut., September 23, 1794 (*London Gazette*, 963); captain-lieut., 100th Regiment (Gordon Highlanders), September 23, 1794, becoming captain of a company (by purchase), June 20, 1797 (*London Gazette*, 578), and major (by purchase), January 19, 1799. He recruited upwards of 40 men in the neighbourhood of Coynachie in the spring of 1798 (Greenhill Gardyne's *Life of a Regiment*, i., 46). He served with Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt in 1801, and retired as major with the rank of brevet lieut.-col. in the army, January 1, 1805. He died at Coynachie, March 27, 1827, aged 75. He married Elizabeth Souter, September 16, 1784, and had:—

i. WILLIAM, baptised February 1786. He was at Marischal

College (Arts) as a Bajan, Semi and Tertian (1799-1802) (*Anderson's Fasti Marisc.*, ii., 385). Col. Cosmo Gordon, says he was also M.D.; became an hospital mate in the 60th, Royal American Regiment, June 8, 1805 (*London Gazette*, 747); surgeon of the 31st Regiment, June 6, 1809 (*London Gazette*, 809); surgeon to the forces, July 8, 1809. He went on half pay in 1817. Afterwards settled at Montego Bay, Jamaica, where he became a judge in the Supreme Court and a Member of Council. He died at Elgin, January 28, 1838, aged 52. He married (1) in Jamaica, March 31, 1807, Mary Guise, Montrose; and (2) in Jamaica, October 6, 1820, Anna Farquharson. He had:—

(i) WILLIAM GEORGE CAMPBELL, born January 2, 1808.

He was at Marischal College, 1822-25. He is said to have been in the Indian army. He certainly became a surgeon in Jamaica, and as such was served heir general to his grandmother, Elizabeth Souter, October 20, 1843. He died (unmarried) about 1852 at Perth on the way from Culdrain to London.

(ii) JOHN, born January 28, 1811. At Marischal College, 1824. He entered the navy and died young.

(iii) GEORGE, born February 23, 1813. At Marischal College in 1826. He died young and unmarried.

(iv) CHARLES (by second marriage): died in infancy.

(v) JOHN SALMON was born on March 5, 1824: served heir to his father, June 28, 1853. He was at Marischal College in 1838-41. He entered a West Indian regiment and afterwards exchanged into the 96th Regiment as ensign, July 30, 1844, and became a lieutenant, March 20, 1846. He entered the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders as captain, August 31, 1855, and he was afterwards in the 3rd Buffs. He retired by the sale of his commission in 1867. He married, January 22, 1849, at Hackney, Frances Charlotte, third daughter of the late Rev. John McIntyre, Rector of St. James's, Jamaica (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 31, N.S., p. 534). He died s.p., 1880. She died at Streatham, July 27, 1906.

(vi) MARY E. GUISE, born March 3, 1809. She married

(1) Dr. Spence, Jamaica, by whom she had one son, who died unmarried, and four daughters; and (2) A. G. Dunlop, of the Consular service. She died 1893.

(vii) ELIZABETH, born June 1, 1815. She married in 1835, Robert William (1800-85), son of Robert Gordon, colonel 26th Dragoons, who was the son of Robert Gordon of Auchendolly (*Burke's Landed Gentry* for 1902). She died at Aberdeen, July 21, 1845, aged 44. Her husband remarried. She had:—

a. ROBERT WILLIAM, born 1837, who is now (1905) a merchant in New York, and is living in St. Saul's Avenue, Staten Island, New York. He has a son Philip Hamilton, and a daughter (information from his half-sister, Miss Charlotte Gordon, Bournemouth).

b. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, held a Government appointment in U.S.A. He died at Washington, 1891, leaving a son, George (*ibid.*).

(viii) ANNA (by second marriage): She is said to have died in infancy: but an Anna Maria Louisa Levison Dora Gordon, eldest daughter of the late William Gordon, M.D., married at Jamaica, January 7, 1847, the Rev. James Gegg (*Gent.'s Mag.*, vol. 27, N.S., p. 541).

(ix) ISABELLA (by second marriage). She married J. Bleeck, M.D., Melbourne, died s.p., 1899.

ii. JOHN in Culdrain, major-general Royal Artillery. He was born January 1, 1789, as recorded on his grave-stone at Drumblade. He entered Woolwich May 4, 1803, on the nomination of the fifth Duke of Gordon: became 2nd lieut. R.A., May 10, 1805; lieutenant, June 1, 1806. He was at the capture of the Danish Islands, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz in 1809; capture of Martinique and siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Les Saintes 1809; and the capture of Guadalupe in 1810 for which he had the medal with two clasps. He then returned to Jamaica and after some time to England, where he was appointed first lieutenant in a troop of the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich,

going with it to Ireland. But on promotion he returned to the Foot Artillery, and in 1815 joined the Duke of Wellington's army on its march to Paris after Waterloo, and was encamped with the Artillery on the Champs Elysees. He became 2nd captain, August 5, 1816. On the reduction of the forces he returned home on half pay (April 1, 1817), and spent his time at Coynachie. He rejoined February 24, 1823, and went to the Ionian Isles and then to Woolwich. As captain (Sept. 3, 1831) and brevet-major he recruited for some years at Huntly and raised a number of men for the Royal Artillery, many of whom went with him to Ceylon. He became major, January 10, 1837, and lieut.-col., April 6, 1843. He commanded the troops at Ceylon, 1839-43, and retired on half pay April 15, 1844. He became colonel, June 20, 1854, and major-general, August 9, 1858. He spent thirty-three years of full pay in the army and nearly six years on half pay. He spent the last years of his life farming at Culdrain, where he died June 4, 1861. He married (1) at Old Aberdeen, Sept. 4, 1822, Jean, youngest daughter of Rev. Skene Ogilvie, D.D., Old Aberdeen, and had a son who died in infancy; (2) Jane, daughter of Andrew Macpherson in Gibston (by Margaret, daughter of Rev. Robert Gordon, Drumblade, who was the eldest brother of John Gordon, Mains of Rhynie). She was born November 21, 1810, and died February 20, 1886. Her sister married Admiral Charles Gordon. Major-General Gordon had:—

- (i) WILLIAM ANDREW MCPHERSON, cadet, Royal Artillery, July 25, 1854, lieut., December 23, 1857; resigned, August 8, 1862; died unmarried, 1875 (*List of Officers in the R.A.*, p. 73).
- (ii) COSMO GEORGE: born July 5, 1848. He spent a year at Aberdeen University. He entered the Royal Marine Light Infantry as second lieut., June 22, 1867; lieut., August 3, 1867; captain, July 1, 1881; brevet-major, June 22, 1888; major, February 8, 1889; brevet-lieut.-col., June 22, 1895; lieut.-col., November 20, 1895; half-pay, November 20, 1901; brevet-col., November 20, 1899; col., second commandant, December 12, 1901; col., com-

mandant, April 11, 1903. He was in the Soudan Expedition, 1884-5, taking part in the defence of Suakim, the actions of Haskeen and Tofrek, the attack on the convoy, March 24, and the burning of Tamai (*Army List*, 1904). He got the medal with two clasps and bronze star. He occupied Port Hamilton in the China seas in command of a detachment, 1885-6. He retired from active service on April 10, 1906, with the rank of major-general, and has taken up his residence at Culdrain where he farms some 500 acres. A portrait of him appeared in the *Tatler*, May 13, 1903, pointing out his likeness to King Edward VII. He married, in 1887, Agnes, daughter of Robert Simpson of Cobairdy (*Temple's Fermanagh*, 226), and has:—

- a.* JOHN FARQUHAR : born 1893.
- b.* COSMO GEORGE : born 1894.
- c.* MAY JEAN.
- d.* MARGARET AGNES.

(iii) SOPHIA MARGARET : married Rev. John Watt of Invernettie, minister of Strathdon, and died 1899.

(iv) JANE : born 1836 : died October 23, 1846 (tombstone in Drumblade churchyard).

iii. ELIZABETH : daughter of Colonel John Gordon, Coynachie, and Elizabeth Souter ; baptised June 26, 1794 (*Gartly Parish Register*).

iv. MARGARET : died unmarried.

5. PETER (wright?) in Burncruinach, fifth son of Peter in Haddoch. His existence was remembered by Charlotte Hay, the widow of Adam Gordon, The Pyke, Cabrach, who was interviewed in 1845 on behalf of Hugh William Gordon, of The Knoll. He was buried November 4, 1789 (*Cabrach Parish Register*). He is said to have been the father of James Gordon, Mains of Lesmoir, "who was out in the '45". This James was the father of Robert Gordon, Howton of Rhynie (who died in 1790 aged 63), whose great grand-daughter Mrs. Helen Jean Gordon Strachan, Aberdeen House, Allahabad, says he took that farm because on it were the ruins of Lesmoir Castle. But this supposed descent is too vague to find admission here.
6. MARGARET ?
7. BESSIE. George Gordon in Dunscroft, writing to Hugh William Gordon, February 25, 1845, gives Bessie as the only daughter, and says she was married "first to one of the name of Smart : second to a John Brown".

CADETS OF LESMOIR

TERPERSIE

AND ITS CADETS

BADENSCOTH, BARNES, KNOCKESPOCK, LAW AND AUCHLYNE

BY

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY

ASSISTED BY

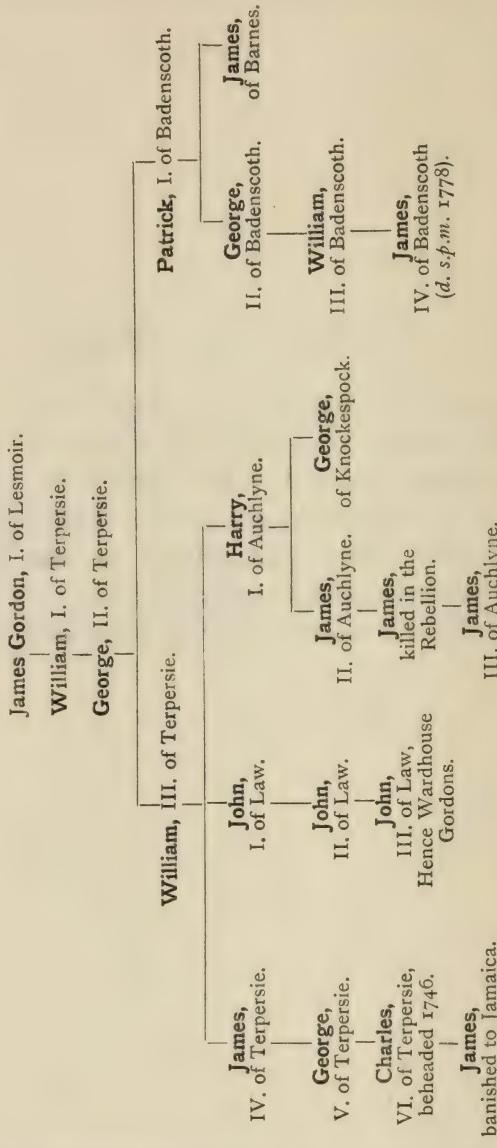
JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH.

PREFATORY NOTE.

CAPTAIN WIMBERLEY has already dealt with this branch in *Notes on the Family of Gordon of Terpersie*, with a table of descent: Inverness, printed at the *Northern Chronicle* Office, 1900, 4to, pp. 18. With the aid of Mr. William Leiper, R.S.A., Helensburgh, and other descendants of the family, Captain Wimberley's reconstructed notes have been extended: but much remains to be done to make a complete list of the descendants of the family.

J. M. B.

THE LAIRS OF TERPERSIE AND THEIR CADETS.



TERPERSIE.

Terpersie, otherwise Dalpersie or Dulpersie, lies in a declivity on the south-east side of the Coreen Hills in the parish of Tullynessle. The name has been derived from *Tir preasach* which means "bushy land". Terpersie originally belonged to the Bishops of Aberdeen and to a branch of the family of Forbes. Indeed it lay in the Forbes country, being nearly surrounded by the lands of Lord Forbes and others of his name. It and Knockespock became a sort of outpost of the Gordons, in proximity to Druminor, formerly Castle Forbes.

The house of Terpersie has been allowed to fall into utter ruin, a farm steading having been built right across the approach and in front of the building. A view of the house and a ground plan (the only one in the whole work) appear in Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, 1845-52* (vol. ii.). Billings says:—

The house as originally built, formed a parallelogram externally 28 feet by 18, defended by two circular towers attached to two opposite angles, so that the whole accommodation was one room on each of three floors, unless we dignify the interior of the towers lighted only by the small port-holes, by calling them apartments. We are quite at a loss to understand how a building of such contracted extent could have supplied the domestic wants of the family of a landed proprietor, and that it was evidently insufficient, is proved by another house being attached to it about the year 1600. But even with this addition, the edifice must have formed an indifferent residence and one which gives a strange notion of what in old times constituted a comfortable home for a laird. . . . The original block of building, with its circular towers and their low, conically-capped roofs stands precisely as it was built, and wants but the moat, with which it was formerly surrounded, to bring before us an old house completely arranged for defence by small arms; for cannon are out of the question, the circular ports being not quite four inches in diameter, and the rooms within the tower only nine feet across. Indeed, the object of these fortified houses was not defence against artillery, but protection from flying marauders and rival clansmen, whose movements, for their own safety, generally required too much celerity to admit of their carrying anything beyond the offensive means which personal weapons supplied.

Immediately behind the entrance door was a ponderous interlaced or cross-barred iron gate, secured by a huge bolt which passed into a space in the wall. The

room within the main building has on the ground floor a semicircular stone vault, and the towers which are internally octagonal are stone-vaulted in the form of a pointed arch. The loop windows on the basement floor are but three inches in width, but above the openings are of more ample dimensions. Even the latter were strongly barred with iron gratings, so that ingress or egress, otherwise than by the one entrance door, was out of the question. The particular feature of this plan is, however, in the arrangement of the ports; these completely command the sides of the parallelogram rendering hostile approach no very safe matter. From the passage to the south-western tower we enter the staircase built within the wall and leading to the first floor, above which the communication is by a small circular stair partially supported on a series of corbels, which appear in accompanying plate.

Touching the ancient history of Dalpersie, nothing is known but the little which is borne upon its own walls by way of decoration, and if this information is to be taken as its origin, it is a tale soon told. Upon the lower corbel stone of the circular staircase the first letter of Gordon is sculptured, and upon a window-sill adjoining, we have a panel, imitative of a plate screwed to the wall bearing the date 1561. The head of this window is ornamented by the laird's crest, a boar's head, so beautifully cut, as to make one wish that the building had more ornament by the same hand. The Gordon who was its owner in 1745 is said to have been the last person executed for participating in the Jacobite rising, and a recess in the upper part of the house, against the roof, is shown as the spot where he was captured.

A pen and ink view of the castle drawn by Mr. William Leiper, R.S.A., appears in *Notes on the Family of Gordon of Terpersie* (Inverness, 1900).

The arms of the Terpersie Gordons are given in *Nisbet* (p. 317) as: "Azure, a lion passant guardant, argent, between three boars heads erased or; crest, a hart standing at gaze ppr.: motto, *Non fraude, non laude.*"

The Gordons of Terpersie came to grief over the Jacobite rising in 1745 when the sixth and last laird was executed; and his son was banished to Jamaica. The male line is apparently quite extinct.

WILLIAM GORDON, I. OF TERPERSIE.

(*Fourth son of James Gordon, I. of Lesmoir: Alive 1580-9.*)

William Gordon, I. of Terpersie, who founded the second line of cadets of Lesmoir, was the fourth son of James Gordon, I. of Lesmoir, by his first wife Margaret Stewart, and was born about 1520. The *Balbithan MS.* statement of the seniority of the sons of the first laird of Lesmoir—Terpersie, Oxhill, Leichestoun—seems to be borne out by the

fact that they are similarly denominated in a list of jury, July 20, 1575 (*Aberdeen Sheriff Court Records*, i., 227).

The first laird of Lesmoir acquired the lands of Braichlie and others in the lordship of Aboyne from George, Earl of Huntly, in 1550. On May 6, 1552, he granted a letter of reversion in payment of 1000 merks in gold. On the following day the Earl sold these lands to William Gordon of Terpersie (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 78). Afterwards the Earl issued a precept of *clare constat* in favour of George Gordon of Terpersie of these lands and those of Ballater. Both charter and precept were confirmed by the King, December 12, 1596 (*ibid.*).

The lands from which William Gordon and his descendants took their designation were those of Terpersie. He got a charter, dated July 12, 1556, from William (Gordon), Bishop of Aberdeen, of the lands of Terpersie and others, namely, Warakstoun and Bogyshallach in the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, to be held in feu ferme by the said William and Margaret Ogilvy, his spouse, and the longer liver of them in conjunct fee, and the heirs male of their bodies whom failing the heirs male and assigns whomsoever of the said William, of the said Bishop: reddendo £13 6s. 8d., with precept of sasine directed to Mr. Thomas Gordon, dated Aberdeen, July 12, 1556; confirmed at Stirling, August 18, 1585 (*Great Seal*, v., 877).

The history of the first laird of Terpersie is not easily ascertained, but the following items refer to him :—

1557.—“ Maister ” William Gordon “ of Tarperce ” figures twice in this year in a dispute with the tenants of Abirgardyne; once on his own behalf and once in connection with his father, as already noticed.

1562, October 28.—The *Balbithan MS.* says he was present at the battle of Corrichie. His name, however, is not in the remission granted February 26, 1567; though the *Balbithan MS.* says he was “ forfaulted with his chief,” he may have been included under “the Earl of Huntly’s friends and their tenants, domestics and servitors”.

1568.—He signed the Bond for the Queen’s service.

1571, October 17.—The *Balbithan MS.* says he was present at the battle o Tillyangus, fought by the Gordons led by Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun against the Forbeses who lost 120 men, and were defeated.

1571, November 21.—The *Balbithan MS.* is sole authority for stating that he was present at the battle of the Craibstone, where the Gordons again triumphed.

1572, July 5.—The *Balbithan MS.* makes him associated with Sir Adam Gordon

of Auchindoun at the battle of Brechin where Lords Lindsay, Crawford and Buchan were defeated, losing 200 men as prisoners.

1580, April 23.—He was one of those Gordons who agreed to submit differences in the clan feud with the Forbeses to certain members of the Privy Council (*Privy Council Register*).

1580-1, January 11.—“Mr. William Gordon of Dalpersie,” along with John Gordon of Blelack, James Gordon of Craigmyne and his son James, George Gordon of Kandmoir, Thomas Gordon of Dawcene and Robert Gordon of Hallhead were “dilaitit” for taking James Mortimer, apparent of Craigievar, and “detening of him within the wod of Kilblane be the space of ten dayes or thairby” (*Pitcairn’s Criminal Trials*, i., 94). On January 21 he had to find caution in the case (*Privy Council Register*).

1589, April 10 and 30.—“Mr. William Gordoun of Dalpersie” is mentioned as one of those alleged to be against the King, and “Mr. William Gordoun of Dalpersie” gave a bond of caution in same year (*Privy Council Register*).

According to the *Balbithan MS.*, the first laird built the house of Terpersie and “cast a ditch about it, hard on the marches twixt my Lord Forbes and him”. The same authority says that he died in the house “of Ranes in the Enzie and was honourably interred in Rannes Isle within the Church of Raphven”.

William Gordon was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Ogilvy. The *Balbithan MS.* says she was “the laird of Banff’s daughter,” and widow of Alexander Gordon of Strathawen, a descendant of the third Earl of Huntly and one of the founders of the Gordons of Cluny. By her first husband, who was succeeded by his brother John, she had a daughter Janet, who married her second husband’s nephew, James Gordon, II. of Birkenburn. The 1600 *Gordon MS.* agrees when it makes Margaret Ogilvy a daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugas. William Gordon of Terpersie married, as his second wife, Elspet, daughter of George Gordon of Auchmenzie, by Helenor, daughter of Adam, Lord of Aboyne, and Earl of Sutherland. Elspet was relict of John Forbes of Brux, and she married thirdly William Innes of Calrossie in Ross (1600 *Gordon MS.*, *Records of Aboyne*, pp. 201, 213-14, and Lumsden’s *Genealogy of Forbes*). Her sister married Terpersie’s nephew, James Gordon, son of John, I. of Leichestoun.

The first laird of Terpersie had issue by the first wife only :—

GEORGE, II. of Terpersie.

GEORGE GORDON, II. OF TERPERSIE.

(Son of I. : Died 1634.)

This laird, according to the *Balbithan MS.*, was “commonly called Ho! ho!” The same authority describes him as a “great purchaser of lands”. Here are some of his acquisitions during a quarter of a century in five parishes and two counties :—

Auchterless.—Bruckles, acquired in “1600 or thereabouts, from William Meldrum of Badenscoth”; Badenscoth in 1603; Darley from the Meldrums of Iden in 1614 (*Temple's Fermartyn*, p. 104). He got sasine in Inverthernie (Inneverne) in 1624.

Leslie.—He and his son George got a charter of Old Leslie from his cousin, Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, August 31, 1602 (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 195, 201).

Kennethmont.—He got sasine in Ardlair in 1618 and granted a reversion of the east half of Kirktown of Clatt to James Gordon of Knockespock, 1629.

Premnay.—He bought the lands of Premnay, 1622 (*Great Seal*, vii., 399).

Inverboyndie.—He bought Meikle and Little Raitie, under charter signed at Law, January 17, 1623. Among the witnesses were his son William, and the latter’s son Alexander (*Great Seal*, vii., 480). He got a grant of Blairshinnock, Cubarnies, and other lands in this parish, which is in Banffshire, on the resignation of Ogilvie of Deskford, 1627.

Cabragh.—Besides these lands, he is mentioned in the Huntly rental of 1600 as tenant of the farm of Rochefindzeauche, in the Cabragh. The name cannot now be identified. It may be “Rathadtanach,” the hill road leading from the Cabragh to the upper part of Glenbucket, near Rochford (*cf. Place Names of West Aberdeenshire*, p. 285). It may be what is called in the *Poll Book* (1696) under Cabragh, “Rastinach” for “Rath-pinnach”.

The following items deal with George Gordon, chronologically :—

1594, October 3.—He fought in the battle of Glenlivet for his name occurs (as “of Dalpersie”) in the remission of 1603 (*Spalding Club Misc.*, iv., 160).

1594, December 20.—George Gordon “of Dilpersie” was a defendant in a decree of spuilezie at the instance of John Richie at the kirk of Auchterless anent the price of cattle (*Aberdeen Sheriff Court Records*, i., 343).

1596, February 5.—He was defendant in an action (for loosing of arrestment) brought by James Mernis of Tempilland (*ibid.*, i., 349).

1597.—He was made a burgess of Aberdeen; and he was one of the two sureties for the Earl of Huntly, figuring as George Gordon of “Telpersee”.

1605, November 13.—Registration of reversion by George Gordon of Terpersie to his well-beloved friends James Gordon of Knockespock and his heirs, who have sold to him the Kirkton of Clatt with the Newton of Knockespock and others, that he will renounce them upon receiving £2000; dated at Aberdeen, November 13,

1605, among the witnesses being William Gordon younger of Terpersie, eldest son of the said George (*Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen*, iv., f. 262). On January 1, 1606, there was registration of sasine dated November 22, 1605, of George Gordon of Terpersie on these lands (*ibid.*, iv., f. 331).

1611, February 17.—George Gordon of Terpersie and others brought an action (loosings of arrestments) against George Scherar in Lerge (*Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 177).

1619.—George Gordon of Terpersie granted a reversion of the east half of Kirkton of Clatt to James Gordon of Knockespock (*Aberdeen Sasines*, i., 11).

1620, March 31.—Decreet of improbation was served against George Gordon of Terpersie and others by the Earl of Rothes and the King's advocate (*Family of Leslie*, ii., 94).

1627, December 19.—Caution by John Gordon of Fola in 500 merks that George Gordon of Dilpersie will apprehend and deliver to Captains James Blair and Thomas Beaton three "masterles" men. On February 14, 1628, Gordon declared that the men had fled, one of them to West Flanders and two to the "Hielands;" so the Lords suspended the horning which had been pronounced against him for not bringing the men to justice (*Privy Council Register*).

1628, July 21.—George Gordon of Dalpersie was one of those who were commissioned against a rebel James Grant who had slaughtered Patrick Gordon in Lettache (*ibid.*).

1628.—George Gordon and his son William are mentioned as consulting parties to the resignation of some lands by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys and Sir Alexander Cumming of Culter; George being designed "of Terpersie" and William as "apparent of the same his son". The King confirmed the grant of these lands to George Johnston, junior, at Holyrood House, July 30, 1628 (*Great Seal*).

1633.—His extensive land purchases seem to have landed him in debt. At any rate he figures conspicuously in the Book of Annual Rentaris (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, iii., 73, 77, 82, 92, 99, 102, 109, 113, 128, 132). His financial position may be tabulated thus:—

<i>His creditors.</i>	<i>He owed.</i>	<i>He had paid.</i>
William Orem in Dullab	1,200 merks	—
Robert Meldrum, Mill of Rothie	700 merks	—
James Ross, in Quohobbis	—	200 merks.
John Bissat in Staniefield	1,000 merks	—
John Meldrum, notar public, Old Aberdeen	—	1,000 merks.
Thomas Gordon, of Broadland	1,000 merks	—
George Gardyne, persone of Clatt	—	500 merks.
Duncan Calder in Cowll	500 merks	300 merks.
William Watsoun, at the Mill of Tollie on the wadset of Darley	4,000 merks	—
Along with his son William, he owed 1,600 merks to William Meldrum at the Mill of Rothie.		

1633, June 15.—Arthur Ross of Stering renounces Milton of Tullich in favour of William Gordon of Knockespock and George Gordon of Terpersie and their heirs and assignees: dated at Aberdeen, June 15, 1633, one of the witnesses being William Gordon apparent of Terpersie (*Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen*, viii., f. 219).

George Gordon, II. of Terpersie, who is said to have died "in peace," 1634 (*Balbithan MS.*), married according to the same authority the "Laird of Inverquharities daughter Ogilvy". Terpersie and his wife, "Margaret Ogilvy," were among the 130 defendants against whom John Earl of Mar successfully raised an action in the Court of Session in 1628 for the reduction of the charters of certain lands held by them. This probably refers to the superiority of Leith Hall and Leslie, which his son William and the latter's sons obtained, presumably by purchase, from the Earl of Mar in 1630 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 201).

George Gordon had:—

1. WILLIAM, III. of Terpersie.
2. GEORGE. Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir granted a charter of Old Leslie "to his cousin George Gordon of Terpersie and George, his second son," Aug. 31, 1602 (*Records of Aboyne*; p. 195).
3. JOHN, "in Breistwallis" (*Abd. Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 356, which calls him second son in 1630). "He married the Baron of Braichley's daughter, with whom he begat sons and daughters." "Johne Gordoun, son to the said George Gordoun" of Terpersie, witnessed a reversion of certain lands at Aberdeen, June 1, 1610 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 204).
4. PATRICK, I. of Badenscoth (*q.v.*).
5. DAUGHTER: married Cumming of Culter (*Balbithan MS.*).

WILLIAM GORDON, III. OF TERPERSIE.

(Son of II.: alive in 1668.)

This laird, like his father, had a passion for acquiring land, for he added Law and other places to the family estates. His lands were:—

Auchterless.—About 1633 he wadsettled Bogs of Darley to Helen Paterson, spouse to Robert Lamb in Bogs of Darley (of which she had the life rent) for 1,400 merks (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, iii., 138). In 1657 he got sasine in Badenscoth, and in 1668 he and his son James granted a reversion to Henry Gordon of Auchlyn, who got sasine in Clatt, 1664.

Kennethmont.—In a rental of the parish in 1635 the lands of Law, Earlsfield, Ardlair, Mure, parts and pendicles are mentioned as belonging heritably to William Gordon of Terpersie, and valued at five chalders victual, etc. The town and lands

of Glanderstoun, Old and New, Slak, Weittis, Lauchmure and Daes, heritably belonging to Sir John Leslie of Wardes, "possessed in wedsett be Williame Gordon of Terpersie," are rentalled at eight chalders victual, etc. Wardes had been wadsett by John Leslie of Wardes in 1633 to James Farquharson of Inverey for 1,000 merks and to the laird of Terpersie in 1635. The town and lands of Rochmuriell (on which Terpersie got sasine in 1649), Wantoun Wallis and Priestwallis, were rentalld at four chalders victual, etc. (*Antiq. Aberdeen and Banff*, iv., pp. 513-14). He had sasine in Earlsfield and Seggyden, December 24, 1636. On August 29, 1650, there was registered the sasine of George Gordon of Knockespock in the lands of Seggyden upon a charter thereof made to him by William Gordon of Terpersie and James, his son, dated at Clatt, August 27, 1650 (*Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen*, vol. xiv.).

Clatt.—The lands of Clatt were apprised in 1648 from William Gordon of Terpersie in favour of George Anderson, Milton of Noth (*Great Seal*, ix., No. 2,014). William Gordon got sasine in Kirktown of Clatt, December 16, 1637.

Tullich.—He got sasine in Tullich, November 28, 1635.

Inverboydie.—He was served heir to his father (August 29, 1635) in his Banffshire estates of Culbarnies, Culbaithlyes, Donhead, Quhithuties, Mains of Buithraigie, and also in the parish of

Keith.—Auchyndachie, Eistertoun, Westertoun, Hilhead, with the mill of Auchendachie (*Service of Heirs*).

His land transactions are placed together to show their extent and also because after this laird these possessions gradually began to dwindle, largely on account of the family's religious and political views, first as anti-Covenanters, which ended in the house of Terpersie being burned, and then as Jacobites, which resulted in the fifth laird's execution.

Here are the events of the third laird's life arranged chronologically:—

1610, June 1.—William, "fiar of Terpersie" witnessed a document at Aberdeen along with his father George and his brother John (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 204).

1623, January 17.—He witnessed a document signed at Law (*Great Seal*).

1634, November 25.—William Gordon of Terpersie was appointed a justice of the peace for Aberdeen (*Privy Council Register*).

1635, March 19.—William Gordon of Terpersie was ordered to arrest certain broken men, including 28 Gordons (*ibid.*).

1635, August 7.—William Gordon, — Gordon, his son, and Patrick Gordon of Badenscot, were charged to give caution (by September 22) for their good behaviour in connection with the Gordon attacks on Crichton of Frendraught (*ibid.*).

1636, October 15.—William Gordon of Terpersie was charged to appear as a witness against certain Farquharsons who had attacked Sir John Leslie of Wardes (*ibid.*).

1639, February.—William Gordon of Terpersie was on the roll of vassals called by the Earl of Mar (*Mar and Kellie Papers, Hist. MSS. Com.*, p. 10).

1645, May.—The Covenanting warrior Baillie “brynt the houss of Terpersie” during this month. He began a big burning expedition in the “fertill countrie” of Atholl on May 3. He then marched on through Kirriemuir and Fettercairn to Birse, and on Sunday, May 11, he went to Cromar and camped “betuix the kirkis of Coull and Tarlan” (Spalding’s *Trubles*, ii., 472). In the same year a commission was appointed for uplifting the rents of Terpersie and other malignants (*Acts of Parliament*, vol. vi.).

1647.—William Gordon and his sons John and James were pardoned pending caution (*Acts of Parliament*, vi., i., 671).

1667, September 18.—William’s name is given as a professed Papist (*Records of Exercise of Alford*, p. 102).

William Gordon, who was interred in the church of Tullynessle, married (according to the *Balbithan MS.*, pp. 47, 49) his kinswoman, the “blind Lady Litcheston’s daughter (Gordon), whose mother was a daughter of the Earl of Findlater (Ogilvy),” and the relict of the laird of Birkenbog (Abercrombie). In a somewhat obscure birthbrieve, dated February, 1703, relative to the descent of the two sons of Patrick Gordon of Harlaw, son of an Alexander Gordon of Kinraigie, the latter is said to have married Marjorie Gordon, daughter of William Gordon of Terpersie by his “wife” Margaret Gordon of Auchannachy. If for “Auchannachy” we read Auchanacie, the reference is clear enough, for the Leichestoun Gordons were connected with Auchynachie. The *Balbithan MS.* says that the issue of William Gordon were:—

1. ALEXANDER, “his eldest son,” who died unmarried (*Balbithan MS.*). He witnessed a charter signed at Law, January 17, 1623 (*Great Seal*, vii., 480).
2. JAMES, IV. of Terpersie.
3. JOHN, I. of Law (*q.v.*).
4. WILLIAM: “dyed unmarried” (*Balbithan MS.*). He may have been the “one, Gordon, sone to Terpersie,” who is said to have “schot deid most cruelle,” at the laird of Haddo’s command, Mr. James Stalker at the Trot of Turriff, May 14, 1639, after Stalker’s giving up his arms. Before he died he “maid be the hand of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, persone of Turreff, a testament quhairon he declairet how and whome be he wes slayne,” which testament was produced before the justices at Aberdeen, March 17, 1642 (Spalding’s *Trubles*, ii., 123).
5. HARRY, the youngest, I. of Auchlyne (*q.v.*).
6. A DAUGHTER: married “young Kinraigie Gordon” (*Balbithan MS.*), Marjorie.

7. A DAUGHTER: "married Robert Stuart of Newton" (*ibid.*). In 1641 Margaret Gordon was the wife of Robert Stuart of Newton in Boharm. Perhaps it is she who is referred to by the *Balbithan MS.*

JAMES GORDON, IV. OF TERPERSIE.

(*Son of III.: Alive in 1677.*)

James Gordon, IV. of Terpersie, is designed "of Terpersie" and got a sasine, January 7, 1669, and granted a renunciation, June 20, 1671.

James Gordon, "grandson of George of Terpersie," witnessed the registration of a sasine at Clatt on January 13, 1634 (*Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen*, viii., f. 412). He is mentioned during his father's life as early as 1637, when he and his spouse got sasine in Auchlyne. In 1647 he is mentioned as having got pardon for his share in the rebellion (*Acts of Parliament*). They got sasine in Newbigging, in 1643. He got a reversion from John Gordon (apparently of Law) in December, 1668. He and his father granted a reversion to Harry of Auchlyne in the same month and year. He either got or granted a renunciation June 20, 1671. He got a sasine in Terpersie in October, 1675, and another in February, 1676. On June 4, 1677, James of Terpersie appeared at Keig as one of the heritors to arrange about "roomes" in the Kirk. He was allotted "for his owne desk from against the chamfret on the east side of the window, which joins the pulpit, eight feet eastward" (*Records of the Exercise of Alford*, pp. 224-26).

James Gordon died at Terpersie and was interred in the church of Tullynessle (*Balbithan MS.*).

He married Anne, daughter of John Gordon of Craig (by Jean, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, 1st bart., and relict of George Gordon, friar of Coclarachie). She was educated in France (*Balbithan MS.*, 47). Her name was given in on July 2, 1663, as "Ladie Terpersie, excommunicate for poperie," and also (with that of her father-in-law, William Gordon) on September 18, 1667 (*Exercise of Alford*, pp. 7, 102). She died December 18, 1672, and is commemorated by a stone in Tullynessle churchyard, inscribed with these lines (which have been deciphered by Mr. J. A. Henderson, the historian of Banchory):—

Hier lyes Anna Gordon, somtym spous to Iames Gordon, laird of Derpersie vho deceipted this lyf the 18 of December 1672.

Hier lyes inclosed within this litle shrine
 The precios body of a sovl divine.
 The sovls retovrned to God who did it give
 To sing His prais and shal forever live.
 The body, which with beavtie vas adorned,
 Most nov to dvst from vhenc it vas retrvned
 Bvt yet in remembrence of hir vertve shal
 Indvre from eag to eag perpetval.
 As Palas she hir wisdom still did shov ;
 As Pytho she in eloqunce did flor :
 And Ivno, who in riches did excel,
 Vas not mor free nor yet mor hospital.
 The poor she fed, the naked clad also :
 Non hvngry naked from hir hovs did go.
 Of beavtie, meaners, and hvmility
 A perfect paterin she . . .
 . . . and these hir lyf did grace,
 And shoved hir discent of a worthy race.
 Lo hier the Pheynix of hir tyme doth ly,
 Who lived vnspectedly and blest did dy 1672.

Mr. Henderson notes that the inscription is a curiosity, there being no attempt to present the verse in lines. “The comparison of the lady to Pytho—the Greek for Pythoness—the priestess of Apollo, who gave oracular answers; to Pallas, the goddess of wisdom among the Greeks; and to Juno, who was guardian of the national finances of Italy, is flattery of no ordinary character.”

The fourth laird of Terpersie had:—

1. **GEORGE, V. of Terpersie.**
2. **JEAN**: married George Leith of Threefield. The marriage contract is dated March 6, 1660 (Douglas' *Baronage*, ii., 230). She had a son Peter Leith of Threefield.
3. **JANET**: “lawful daughter to James Gordone in Terpersie,” had sasine of the Mains of Auchyannan, Meikle and Little Dunduffs, Easter, Wester and Mid Heracks, Surrauill and Ardimanoche, July 8, 1655 (*Banffshire Sasines*). On February 10, 1688, as “spouse to Mr. David Gordon of Auchyannanie,” she had sasine of the lands of Little Cantlie, Ardrone and others (*ibid.*). David Gordon was a son of Sir John Gordon of Park. She had a son:—
JAMES, I. of Balbithan.
4. **ISOBEL (?)**: married William Forbes of Skellater (who died in 1700).
5. **HARRIET**: died unmarried.
6. **HELEN**: died unmarried.

GEORGE GORDON, V. OF TERPERSIE.

(Son of IV.: alive in 1700.)

George Gordon, V. of Terpersie, is apparently the George Gordon "from Terpersie" who was at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1668. He is mentioned in a sasine as younger of Terpersie in 1677 and was present at a heritors' meeting at Keig on October 23 of the same year. On February 5, 1696, he was served heir (1) to his grandfather, William, III. of Terpersie, and to his great-grandfather, George, II. of Terpersie (*Supplement to Retours of General Service*, Nos. 8,764 and 8,765). Very little has been discovered about this laird except the details in the *Poll Book* of 1696, where his estates are detailed. His valuation "within the whole shire [was] £981 Scots; his poll, £12 6s.; his lady, 4 daughters, 2 sons [their names are not given], poll, £4 10s.; 2 men servants at £24 and £6; one woman at £9 6s. 8s.; 1 at £6 6s. 8d.; and one at no fee". The details are:—

Tullynessle.—Valuation, £200. Farms: the Maines, Hillock of Terpersie Warrackstone, Kirktonue of Terpersie, Cullyblein, Boggieshalloch.

Keig.—Valuation, £370. Farms: Siwldy, Old Keig and Meikle Haugh.

Auchindoir.—John Lumsden of the Cushnie family, who also bought Corrachree, seems at the time of this valuation to have been a heritor in the parish "within Terpersie's interest," and is called "Terpersie alias John Lumsden". His valuation is £180. John Lumsden of Corrachree married Agnes, daughter of John Gordon of Auchlyne, and had a daughter who married John Cattanach of Bellastraid, whose brother married the granddaughter of George Gordon of Terpersie (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, second series, iv., 110).

Fyvie.—Valuation, £411. Farms: Rodgerseat, Over Rothie, Kinbroynd, Milne of Rothie, and Langlauwalls. These lands seem to have been part of the old Barony of Rothienorman and to have previously belonged to the Earls of Rothes.

It is evident that by the early part of the eighteenth century the extent of the family property was diminished. Earlsfield and Seggieden were part of Leithhall by 1696. The Rev. William Leslie of Little Folla seems to have acquired Rodgerseat and Kenbruin in wadset—apparently from the laird of Terpersie in 1715, and his nephew, George Leslie of Little Folla, apparently succeeded to the reversion of them in 1723, and also purchased Upper or Over Rothie that is, Rothienorman and Longmans Walls (Temple's *Fermartyn*, pp. 93-96).

On October 23, 1676, George Gordon, younger of Terpersie, renounced to James Farquhar of Little Cattie, any claims to the "roome" beginning at the "west most cheik of the door of the kirk of Keig" (*Records of the Exercise of Alford*, p. 290). In 1685 the "laird of Terpersie was made a Commissioner of Supply for Aberdeenshire" (*Acts of Parliament*).

George Gordon "dyed and was buried among his ancestors in their burial place within the Church of Tullynessle" (*Balbithan MS.*).

He married Anna Burnett, second daughter of Alexander Burnett of Craigmyle (who is dealt with in Col. Allardyce's *Burnetts of Leys*, pp. 114-15). She had :—

1. CHARLES, VI. and last of Terpersie.
2. THOMAS: died unmarried.
3. DAUGHTER [CHRISTIAN ?]: married Patrick Leith, "who should have been the heir of Threelfield and Whitehaugh" (*Balbithan MS.*). He was apparently her first cousin, son of her aunt, Jean Gordon, who married George Leith of Threelfield. George Leslie, merchant in Aberdeen, writing in 1759, says that "Peter Leith of Threelfield's wife was my aunt by the mother's side," but he does not give her Christian name.
4. ANNE: married, December 19, 1699, Rev. William Leslie, minister of Kemnay, 1699-1707, Chapel of Garioch, 1707-18, and St. Fergus, who died January 28, 1729, aged 55. They had four sons and two daughters (*Scott's Fasti*, iii., p. 640), who all died unmarried except
GEORGE LESLIE, merchant in Aberdeen, who married Katharine Irvine and had one son and four daughters, of whom Mary married John Gordon of Craigmyle (*Family of Dingwall Fordyce*).
5. JEAN: married — Leslie of Buchanstoun.
6. ELIZA: married William Kennedy in Holland. According to a MS. pedigree in the possession of Mr. Robert Stuart, Aberdeen, Lord Brougham is said to have been a great-great-grandson of the fifth laird of Terpersie. But his lordship's great-grandmother, Elizabeth Gordon, was daughter of Rev. James Gordon of Chapelton (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, second series, vol. iv., p. 159, and *Scott's Fasti*, iii., 570).

CHARLES GORDON, VI. OF TERPERSIE.

(*Son of V.: Executed 1746.*)

With this laird the Gordon ownership of Terpersie came to an end under melancholy circumstances. He was an enthusiastic Jacobite, and along with his eldest son joined Prince Charlie's army—perhaps in

Gordon of Avochie's regiment. On April 26, 1700, his father George had duly signed a bond at Scotsmill to concert measures for the peace of the country (*Historical Papers Relating to the Jacobite Period*, p. 20). But the son joined the Jacobites, though on August 29, 1746, the Magistrates of Aberdeen assured the Lord Justice Clerk that they could find "no person in this place that ever saw" Terpersie in arms. His son was taken at Carlisle and in due course the laird himself was captured. Tradition says that his arrest was effected at his own house when, after lurking among the hills (after Culloden), he ventured to pass the night there. His captors, not sure of his identity, carried him off to the parish minister, but, as they did not get satisfaction, they brought him to the farm-house where his wife and children resided. On his approach, his children ran out and greeted him with cries of "Daddy! Daddy!" and so unwittingly sealed his fate. Wherever he was captured, he was tried at Carlisle.

The trials, which took place before Chief Baron Parker, Sir Thomas Burnet, Sir Thomas Dennison and Baron Clark, began on August 12, 1746, and lasted several days. There were 382 prisoners to be tried. It was arranged that, with some exceptions, the prisoners should have the option of drawing lots for selection of one of every twenty to stand trial, the remaining nineteen to submit to transportation. Charles Gordon of Dalpersey was one of those tried, and he was sentenced to death, September 24. Out of ninety-six so condemned, thirty-one were executed and two died in prison. The rest were transported. Gordon was hanged with ten others on November 15 (*Scots Mag.*) on the Gallows Hill, at Harraby, Carlisle. G. G. Mounsey (*Occupation of Carlisle in 1745*, pp. 247-68) gives the date as November 16. The victims were afterwards "drawn and quartered". In the *List of Rebels* (Scot. Hist. Soc.) he is wrongly entered (p. 28) as Charles Gordon, "yr." of Terpersie, while his son James is given as "senr" of Terpersie (p. 30). While lying in Carlisle prison, Terpersie was seen every day by a gentlewoman in the neighbourhood "who forwarded to the Rev. Patrick Gordon, Rhynie, a letter written by Terpersie to his wife, Margaret Gordon". The minister in turn forwarded the letter (which is quoted in the *Lyon in Mourning*) on January 26, 1747, to the laird's widow.

Dear Heart,—I now tell you that I suffer death to-morrow for my duty to God, my king and country. I bless God I die in charity to all men. I think my butchered body will be taken care of and buried as a Christian by order of Francis Farquharson, who has acted a father to me, and laid out a good deal of money to and for me, whereof you may expect a particular account, which I leave you on my blessing to repay him. I die with the greatest regret that I've been a bad husband to you, and I beg you'll pardon me in your heart, and that you'll express your goodness (as you'll answer to God and me in the everlasting world) by your care of and motherly looking to your children's salvation and right putting them to business in this world. I know not how many are alive; only set the boys to some right employment while young, and strive to admonish the daughters in the fear of God. I herewith send you a note of what I would have done with the trifles I have a concern in, for you know the lump of my business. My dearest—if I should write till my life ends I would still have something to say. But to stop that I end with my dying blessing to you, and my poor mother, if alive. Your last from your unfortunate husband,

CHA. GORDON.

Carlisle, Nov. 14, 1746.

In forwarding this letter, the parson of Rhynie wrote, on the authority of the aforesaid "gentlewoman," that Terpersie "died as became a truly penitent Christian, to the conviction of all the clergy and others that conversed with him":—

One Wright [probably the writer in Edinburgh, who was a friend of Sir Archibald Primrose, Lord Rosebery's kinsman], by orders of Mr. Farquharson, provided a coffin for the body, and she gave some grave cloaths as are usual, put them on, and saw him buried in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard. So you and your relations are very much obliged to this gentlewoman. She desires me further to acquaint you that he never received any letter from you nor any remittance; and the letter I wrote giving him an account of you and the children did not reach Carlisle till after his death; she has his stock buckle, buttons, and a book, left to his son Charles.

One of his fellow-victims was Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart. of Dunipace, son of Sir John Fowlis of Rowelstone, who had married Margaret Primrose, daughter of Archibald, 1st Earl of Rosebery. Archibald took the name of Primrose on succeeding to the estate of Dunipace in Stirling. Lord Rosebery possesses a letter from James Wright, writer in Edinburgh (*Scotsman*, September 13, 1899), which was sent to Sir Archibald's sister from Carlisle at "4 o'clock afternoon" of the day of the execution (November 15):—

"Madam,—Your brother, who is no more, delivered me this [a letter to her] immediately before he suffered. His behaviour was becoming a humble Christian.

I waited on him to the last, and, with some other friends, witnessed his interment in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard. He lies on the north side of the church, within four yards of the second window from the steeple. Mr. Gordon, of Terperse, and Patrick Murray, goldsmith, lie just by him. . . . I am just now going to wait upon poor Lady Mary.—I am, Madam, Your, &c., J. W.

Inquiries were recently set on foot by the Mayor of Carlisle, but owing to the alterations which have taken place in the church and graveyard since then the spot could not be fixed.

The will of Charles Gordon—"of Terpersie, late tenant at Miln of Gartlie"—given up by his widow Margaret Gordon, was confirmed at Elgin, July 9, 1747, James Chalmers, chamberlain to the Duke of Gordon, being cautioner. The inventory amounts to £320 13s. Scots. The widow claims £105 14s. Scots as the value of the share of Terpersie's utensils and domicile, under her marriage contract. The defunct's servants were also creditors, namely George Meldrum, Robert Pirie, Alexander Hutson, Alexander Gordon, Barbara Gordon, Jean Christie, Jean Kelman, and Augness McRob. There was "ought" to the Duchess Dowager of Gordon £159 1s. as the rent of the Mill of Gartly and land, life rented by her Grace and possessed by the said defunct for the year 1745 (*Commissariat of Moray*, vol. iii.).

The estate of Terpersie was forfeited, and was purchased by the "Company of Undertakers for raising the Thames Water in York Buildings House, Winchester Street, London". The company had departed from its original purpose, and in 1719 a new company was formed to raise joint stock to the amount of £1,200,000 for purchasing forfeited estates throughout the country, to form a fund for granting annuities for life and for assuring lives. The company bought up estates in Scotland yielding a total yearly rental of £10,538 10s. Among the other estates purchased were those of the Earls Marischal, Southesk, Winton, Panmure, Linlithgow and others. Among other schemes which it proposed was one to buy up the trees on Scots estates and cut them down. The management of the company gave rise to much discussion among the shareholders, as will be found in several contemporary pamphlets, about the year 1732. Terpersie about the year 1760 was in the hands of the last laird's second cousin, James Gordon, then of Knockespock, who having gone as a young man to the West Indies had acquired a large fortune, and purchased Grenada and other estates

abroad, and Moor Place in Herts. There is a family tradition that he "paid nothing" for Terpersie, which he got "through the influence of the Duke of Argyll". James (who will be dealt with in the Knockespock section) was the eldest son of George Gordon of Knockespock, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. Moir of Scotstown. George was the second son of Harry of Auchlyne, who again was the fifth son of William Gordon, III. of Terpersie by his wife, a daughter of Gordon of Leicheston, son of James, I. of Lesmoir. George Gordon had purchased in 1705 from his kinsman, John Gordon of Glenbucket, the well-known Jacobite general, the property of Knockespock. This John was connected with the Terpersie family, his mother being a daughter of Patrick Gordon of Badenscoth; while his grandfather was George Gordon of Noth, who acquired Knockespock, probably by wadset, in 1640 from Captain James Gordon of Knockespock (the last laird of the old Buckie line).

Charles Gordon married Margaret, the daughter of Adam Gordon "at the mill of Artloch" (*Balbithan MS.*), who may have been a descendant of the Gordons of Cairnburrow. She was admitted a creditor on the forfeited Terpersie estate. She was resident at Collithie in 1761.

The sixth laird of Terpersie had :—

- I. JAMES. He was about fifteen years of age in 1745. From the Egerton MSS. (British Museum, Eg. 2000, f. 73), it appears that James Gordon, a lieutenant in the Jacobite artillery, was captured at Carlisle, tried at Southwark, October 24, 1746, found guilty and reprieved. There can be little doubt that the following petition signed by "James Gordon, a prisoner in the New Gaol, Southwark, attainted of high treason" (Record Office, S.P.D. Geo. II., B. 85, M. 149), refers to young Terpersie. It is addressed to the "King's most excellent majesty" and runs :—

That your Petitioner, in September, 1745, being then at school, and about the age of 15, was seized and forcibly carried into the rebellion by a party of Highlanders, under the command of David Gordon, son of Gordon of Glenbucket, as was fully proved upon your petitioner's Tryal. That your petitioner, being afterwards carried to Edinburgh, he there found his father, Charles Gordon, unfortunately engaged in the service of the rebels. That your petitioner engaged with the rebels rather for the sake of taking care of his father, who was aged and infirm, rather than from principle or inclination. That your petitioner's said father was convicted of High treason at Carlisle, and has in consequence of such conviction suffered death. That your petitioner's age and his unwillingness to engage in the rebellion was so clearly proved upon your petitioner's tryal that the jury were pleased in open court to declare that they would have intreated my Lords the judges to have represented your Petitioner to your Majesty as an object

of mercy if they had not imagined it was improper for them to trouble the Court too often with recommendations of that nature. That in further testimony of your petitioner's unwillingness to engage in the service of the rebels your petitioner most humbly begs leave to refer to the annexed certificate of Mr. Walter Syme, minister of the Gospel [at Tullynessle], a person of undoubted loyalty to your Majesty, and who has known your petitioner from his infancy. That your petitioner's only hope is in your Majesty's unbounded clemency, and altho' your petitioner's age or his father's punishment is not any excuse or attonement for his crime, yet he most humbly implores your Majesty to take the above circumstances under your royal consideration, and to spare his life, the remainder of which he promises faithfully to devote to the service of your Majesty and your illustrious house.

Lord Adam Gordon (*Genealogist*, xiv., 16) met a "James Gordon, late Terpercy," as a "mahoggony cutter" in Jamaica July 18, 1764. Opposite his name, Lord Adam (who died in 1801) had placed the letter "d" for dead. A James in Jamaica had a brother Henry and made his will in 1766 (*Archer's Jamaica Monuments*). In his sister's marriage contract 1761 James is called the "eldest" son of Terpersie: but he did not witness the document.

2. HENRY "in the Marines". He entered the 39th Regiment as 2nd Lieut., February 21, 1757, and became 1st Lieut., November 10, 1761. From half-pay he was appointed 1st Lieut., 41st Marines. He died November 22, 1779. He married Jean Gordon, sister of Colonel John Gordon in Coynachie. His widow married William Duncan (said to have been a Navy Chaplain and native of Gartly) "residing at Culdrain" (marriage contract dated May 7, 1787). Her will (*Moray Testaments*) is dated April 5, 1796. She left £151 13s. sterling and "interest thereon, from May 28, 1795 and till paid," being part of the third share of £500 in which among other provisions, she was provided by her marriage contract with Duncan. Mr. James Bruce, Collithie, stated (in 1902) that she was burned to death in a farm fire at Collithie, but the victim may really have been her mother, Margaret.
3. CHARLES. He is mentioned in the minister of Rhynie's letter of January, 1747 announcing the father's execution. Lord Rosebery's *List of Rebels* mixes up the father and son speaking of the former as James "senr." and the latter as Charles "yr." of Terpersie.
4. MARY: married Patrick Wemyss of the Craighall family. Her marriage contract (recorded in a boyish ill-spelt hand at Elgin, November 8, 1786) was signed at Collithie, December 1, 1761, before these witnesses Thomas Hutcheon, weaver in Collithie, Alex. Ingram, wheelwright there, "and the said George Cattanach". "It is . . . matrimonially agreed betwixt Patrick Weyms in Kirkney, third lawful son of the deceast William Weyms of Craighall on the one part, and Mrs. Mary Gordon, eldest lawful daughter of the deceast Charles Gordon of Torpery, with the special

concurrence, advice, assent and consent of Mrs. Margaret Gordon of Torperry, her mother, and they both with uniform assent and consent of each other on the other part in manner following":—[Patrick and Mary to marry with all speed convenient] "in contemplation of which marriage the said Mrs. Margaret Gordon of Torperry binds and obliges her . . . to . . . deliver . . . the following sums of money, and that at the solemnization of the said marriage, *viz.*, the sum of 1000 merks . . . contained in a bond granted by the deceast Hary Lumsden of Cushney to her, the said Mrs. Margaret Gordon of Terperry in liferent, and to Mary and Ann Gordons, her daughters, in fee, and now assigned by the said Mrs. Margaret Gordon of Terpersie, and her daughter Ann Gordon . . . in favours of the said Mary Gordon . . . as also sundry other sums that pertained to the said Mrs. Margaret Gordon of Torperry upon the estate of Terperry amounting to £851 . . . and finally it is agreed that all execution necessary upon this present contract shall pass at the instance of William Wemyss of Craighall, brother german of the said Patrick Wemyss, and James Gordon, eldest brother german of the said Mary Gordon, and George Cattanach in Drumnahive, brother-in-law to the said Mary Gordon, as friends for the children to be procreate." There is a note at the end that "the original was returned to John Umphray, merchant in Fochabers". They had:—

MARGARET WEMYSS. She got £60 from her aunt Mrs. Mary Lindsay. She married John Umphray, merchant in Fochabers. She had:—

ALEXANDER UMPHRAY: got £10 under his grand-aunt Mrs. Mary Lindsay's will (1806).

MARY UMPHRAY: also got £10 under the will and her aunt's "metal watch". Mary Umphray (who died in 1830) possessed a small outhouse, where the "Episcopals" met prior to the erection of a chapel by Elizabeth, last Duchess of Gordon. She married Provost George Alexander of Banff, who died 1840, aged 76 (Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, ii., 310). They had at least two sons and a daughter—

Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER (1810-96). He was called to the Scots Bar in 1836, and admitted to deacon's orders in the Scots Episcopal Church, 1842. By his wife, a daughter of Major Murray, 91st Regiment, he had a daughter married to William Boyd, Peterhead. He also had two sons.

Hon. GEORGE ALEXANDER, Member of the Senate, Canada.

— ALEXANDER: married Harry George Gordon, manager of the Oriental Bank, London, a mem-

ber of the Farskane family, who was the father of
 HARRY PANMURE GORDON, the somewhat
 eccentric London stockbroker (born
 1837: died September 1, 1902).

5. MARGARET. Her name appears as one of the creditors on her father's forfeited estate. She married John Lindsay of Madras, and had a daughter Margaret, baptised August 18, 1765, "Mrs. Mary Gordon of Terpersie" being one of the witnesses (*Gartly Parish Register*). On January 20, 1806, Andrew Jopp, advocate, Aberdeen, gave in her will. She is described as Margaret Gordon, "residing in Aberdeen, relict of the deceased John Lindsay, late of Madras". She appointed as her executors her brothers-in-law, Peter Weymss, residing at Gibston, and George Cattanach, at Bridge of Mossat. Besides the legacies already mentioned she left sums to Mrs. Catherine Gordon, relict of the deceased Mr. John Leslie, merchant in Aberdeen; Roger, Elizabeth Anne and Isabella Catherine Aitken, children of the Rev. Roger Aitken, residing in Bradford, near Aberdeen; to the said Rev. Roger Aitken "my gold ring" and legacy to Miss Jean Wilson, daughter of the deceased James Wilson of Finzeach. The will was written by the Rev. Roger Aitken, and subscribed at Aberdeen, June 29, 1805 before Thomas Spark, bookseller there, and James Forsyth, apprentice to Angus & Son, booksellers in Aberdeen.
6. HELEN (1740-1814) was allowed as a creditor on her father's forfeited estate. George Stuart, schoolmaster of Oathlaw, her grandson in an unfinished pedigree (communicated by Mr. Robert Stuart, 27 Burns Road, Aberdeen), says: "My old grandmother, Helen Gordon, with her sister, Mrs. Lindsay, were boarded then with poor folk, for the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers would have killed them as rebels' brats (my mother said so to me)". Two of Terpersie's daughters would seem to have kept a boarding school at Cromarty (information from the late Rev. Harry Stuart, Oathlaw), which received every encouragement from the Highland chiefs who had also suffered in the rebellion. Mr. Stuart's mother, Charlotte Boyd Cattanach, and aunts had the advantage of being trained at this school, coming home fraught with the spirit and tales that prevailed in it. It seems to have been really a training as well as a teaching school for the art of domestic life. "Whatever it was," writes Mr. Stuart, "it gave me a mother to whose advice and early teaching I owe more for real useful living than to all the schools I have ever been at, and all the books I have ever read of a secular nature. Helen Gordon was reckoned the beauty of the district, which the romance of her father's life and her family no doubt enhanced. At all events my maternal grandfather, the recognised chief of a large branch of the Clan Chattan and the most spirited youth of those rough and romantic times, hearing of her beauty and the sufferings of her family in the wreck of the civil war, made

suit and won her. It is my longest remembrance to have seen her still a beauty. A venerable clergyman after told me it did his heart good to see her walk. My own loved and gentle-spirited mother, her daughter, did her all justice as to looks. . . . She had been trained at the boarding school where the best old Jacobite blood was collected." Helen Gordon married George Cattanach (1733-1821) in Drumnahive and then in Mossat, Kildrummy, son of John Cattanach, tenant in Bellastraid, Logie Mar, whose other son John married the daughter of "Lumsden of Corrachree," probably the John Lumsden who married Agnes, daughter of John Gordon of Auchlyne (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, second series, vol. iv., p. 110). George Cattanach is dealt with in Harry Stuart's *Agricultural Labourers, as they were, are, and should be* (second edition). Helen Gordon and her husband had :—

- (1) ROBERT CATTANACH: baptised March 1, 1763. The father and mother are described as "in Drumnahive of Kildrummy". The sponsors were John Gordon in Mill of Smithstown, and Helen Dawson in Colithyie (*Catholic Register of Baptisms at Huntly*).
- (2) HARRY CATTANACH. He went to St. Vincent. Mr. Robert Stuart has several letters written by him from there dating from 1796 to 1801.
- (3) MARGARET CATTANACH: married Rev. George Gibb, Episcopal minister, Turriff (who died before 1806). She got £20 under her aunt Mrs. Lindsay's will and that lady's mulberry striped gown.
- (4) CHARLOTTE BOYD CATTANACH: died 1848 at the age of 72. She married, 1792, John Stuart in Newmill, Birse (son of Peter Stuart, also in Newmill). He died 1816, aged 44. They had :—
 - i. ROBERT STUART in Newmill, later in Ruthrieston; died 1864, aged 66. He married Mary Ross, and had :—
 - (i) HARRY STUART: merchant and agent of the Town and County Bank at Lumphanan. He married Anne Siveright, and had :—

ROBERT STUART, Aberdeen, who supplied nearly all the details given here about Helen Gordon.
 - (ii) ROBERT STUART.
 - (iii) JESSIE STUART: unmarried.
 - ii. PETER STUART: died 1846.
 - iii. HARRY STUART: minister of Oathlaw, Forfarshire, died March 18, 1880.
 - iv. GEORGE STUART: schoolmaster, Oathlaw, died June 12, 1880.

- v. JOHN STUART : died 1846.
- vi. MARY STUART : died 1819.
- vii. HELEN GORDON STUART : married James Brown, and had issue, including :—
 ANNE URQUHART BROWN : married Henry D. McCombie, son of the founder of the *Aberdeen Free Press*.
- (5) ANNE CATTANACH.
- (6) ELIZABETH CATTANACH : she got £34 under her aunt Mrs. Mary Lindsay's will.
- (7) ISOBEL CATTANACH : married William Mellis, manufacturer, Huntly. She got £10 under her aunt Mrs. Mary Lindsay's will. They had :—
 - i. ANNE MELLIS.
 - ii. HELEN MELLIS.
 - iii. ISOBEL MELLIS.
- iv. JANE MELLIS : died June 19, 1879 ; married William Leiper (died August 17, 1867), and had :—
 - (i) WILLIAM LEIPER, R.S.A. (born May 21, 1839), the well-known architect. He has called his house at Helensburgh "Terpersey". He possesses various relics of the Terpersie Gordons. He is unmarried.
 - (ii) ISOBEL CATTANACH LEIPER.
 - (iii) JANE LEIPER.
- 7. ANN : mentioned in her sister Mary's marriage contract.

BADENSCOTH.¹

PATRICK GORDON, I. OF BADENSCOTH.

(*Son of George, II. of Terpersie : dead by 1679*).

Patrick Gordon, I. of Badenscot, in the parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, was the son of George Gordon, II. of Terpersie. On November 17, 1613, Elspet Stewart, wife of William Meldrum of Badenscot, ratified a wadset of her husband's lands to a George Gordon (of Terpersie?) (*Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 201).

The following items refer to him :—

1634.—He owed 300 merks to Robert Meldrum at the Mill of Rothie (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 77).

1635, August 7.—Patrick Gordon, of "Barnscot" his sonnes and brother were ordered to give caution for their good behaviour in connection with the Frendraught affair (*Privy Council Register*).

1648.—He was one of the Committee of War for Banffshire (*Acts of Parliament*).

1653, December 20.—The Keepers of the Great Seal confirmed to Patrick Gordon of Badenscot, his heirs, etc., that sunny third part of Logiealtoun which Robert Dempster of Barbuggie, son and heir of Mr. John Dempster, advocate, had dispossed to George Gordon of Terpersie, December 17, 1627, which disposition William Gordon of Terpersie (the son of George) with the consent of his son James, apparent thereof, assigned March 15, 1643, and the lands were assigned in favour of Patrick (*Great Seal*, x., p. 108).

1666, May 15.—He wadset to John Gordon of Knockespock (his son-in-law ?) for 300 merks part of Logy Aultoun, Auchterless, which he repaid in March, 1669 (*Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen*, vi., fol. 238).

1668, December 30.—He had sasine of half the lands of Culbeuchlie, Denhead and Whytoutie (*Banffshire Sasines*).

1669.—He satisfied the bond of 2,000 merks on the Bogs of Darley wadset to his daughter Agnes, wife of John Gordon, tutor of Glenbucket (*Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen*, vi., fol. 275).

1669, May 15.—A renunciation was registered by John Gordon of Knockespock of a wadset made to him by Patrick Gordon of Badenscot on June 16, 1666, whereby for 3,000 merks Patrick Gordon wadset to him part of the barony of Auchterless

¹ This account of the Badenscot family is the work of J. M. Bulloch.

which he had repaid. Dated at Badenscoth March 26, 1669: witnessed by John Gordon, tutor of Glenbucket, and others (*Aberdeen Sasines*).

1670, March 31.—Registration of sasine, dated March 1, of John Gordon, tutor of Glenbucket, and Agnes Gordon, his spouse, on a disposition of the lands of Logy Auldtoun, dated at Badenscoth, December 16, 1669 (*ibid.*, vi., fol. 465).

1673, June 12.—Renunciation and grant of redemption of the lands of Culbeuchlie, Denhead and Whytouties, granted by John Gordon, tutor of Glenbucket, Agnes Gordon, his spouse, and Patrick Gordon of Badenscoth, in favour of James, Earl of Findlater (*Banffshire Sasines*).

1678.—The “laird of Badenscoth” was a Commissioner of Supply for Banffshire (*Acts of Parliament*).

Patrick Gordon married (1) the “laird of Blakfoord’s daughter,” Garden; and (2) the laird of Banff’s daughter, Ogilvy (*Balbithan MS.*), and had, by his second wife:—

1. GEORGE, II. of Badenscoth.

2. JAMES, of Barnes (or Netherhall) in Premnay. James Gordon, “brother of Badenscoth,” was at King’s College in 1679. He is entered under Old Machar in the *Poll Book* of 1696 as “brother to the Laird of Badenscoth,” with a poll of £3 6s. He and Patrick Ogilvie of Cairnbulg and Alexander Cumming of Culter visited the town of Montrose, February 26, 1696 (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, April, 1899). He was trustee for Sir Alexander Cumming of Culter, who died bankrupt. Under date February 22, 1705-1706 Mar writes to Lord Leven that “the Queen has made Gordon of Barnes, livtenant in the regiment I yet command, livtenant to the Highland Company, in place of him that’s dead: and Abercrombie of Glassaugh livtenant in Gordon’s place” (*Fraser’s Melvilles*, ii., 196). Gordon married Margaret, probably daughter of James Moir of Barnes, and had:—

- (1) WILLIAM: baptised August 8, 1708, at St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen.
- (2) MARY: born 1690. She was alive in 1696, being the only child mentioned in the *Poll Book*. She was served heir port. gen. to her father, October 6, 1739. She died at Peterhead, Nov. 3, 1773 (*Aberdeen Journal*).
- (3) ANN: born 1691 (*Mitchell Gill’s Moir Byres Family*, 96).
- (4) HELEN: baptised February 19, 1693, at St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. Served heir port. gen. to her father, October 6, 1739.
- (5) JOAN: baptised February 1, 1694, at St. Nicholas Church.
- (6) MARGARET: baptised October 12, 1701, at St. Nicholas Church, William Gordon of Old Govell, Adam Gordon, advocate, of Inverearie, and Patrick Gordon, merchant, being witnesses (*Moir Byres Family*, 96).

- (7) **ISOBEL**: baptised October 23, 1702, at St. Nicholas.
 (8) **CHRISTIAN**: baptised April 28, 1704. Served heir port. gen. to her father, October 6, 1739.
 (9) **MARGARET**: baptised October 7, 1705.
 (10) **ELIZABETH**: baptised December 23, 1709, at St. Nicholas.
 (11) **ELIZABETH**: baptised March 5, 1713, at St. Nicholas. Served heir port. gen. to her father, Oct. 6, 1739. She married James Arbuthnot, and was the mother of Thomas Arbuthnot of Invereddie. Her descendants are given in the *Aberdeen Weekly Journal* of December 20, 1905.
3. **JOHN**: burgess in Aberdeen (*Balbithan MS.*).
 4. **AGNES**: married John Gordon, tutor of Glenbucket (*Balbithan MS.*). The tutor's descent is difficult. He is given as a grandson (father unnamed) of Sir Adam Gordon of Glenbucket and a nephew of Patrick Gordon of Glenbucket. He left three sons and three daughters. He will be dealt with at greater length in the section devoted to the Glenbucket family.
 5. **MARY**: married John Gordon of Knockespock (son of George Gordon of Noth), who purchased the estate of Glenbucket from Captain Adam Gordon, representing the Gordons of Cairnburrow, and who was the father of JOHN of Glenbucket, the famous Jacobite general. In view of the Jacobite attitude of his kinsmen of Terpersie and Auchlyne he probably inherited his Stuartism more from his mother than his father. He will be dealt with in a separate section on Glenbucket.
 6. **ELIZABETH**: married Alexander Leslie of Little Wartle. On August 14, 1679, she with consent of her husband renounced a disposition by her father dated June 1, 1659, in her favour of the lands of Woodhead under redemption, and now seeing that George Gordon of Badenscot, eldest lawful son of the said Patrick, has paid to her £1,000 Scots, she renounces the same: dated at Barreldykes, August 6, 1679. There is another resignation by her in which she calls herself the lawful sister of George Gordon of Badenscot, to whom she resigns an annual rent (*Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen*, x., f. 281, 293). This daughter is not mentioned in the *Balbithan MS.* Macfarlane, (*Genealogical Collections*), who mistakenly makes her the daughter instead of the sister of the next laird, says she was married August 8, 1679.

GEORGE GORDON, II. OF BADENSCOTH.

(Son of I.: died in 1713.)

George Gordon, "y^r of Badenscot" was at King's College in 1670. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Banffshire in 1685, 1689 and 1704; and one of the two Poll Commissioners (1696) for the parish of

Auchterless, to the valuation of which he contributed £700 out of a total of £3,158 6s. 8d. In 1707 John Joass of Colleonardye had a son George, named thus, "with respect to the Christian names of His Grace the very noble the Duke of Gordon, the noble George Lord Bamff, the Honourable George Master of Bamff, and George Gordon of Badenscoth" (Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, ii., 288). His wife Helen Keith is mentioned in the *Poll Book*, 1696. She was the only daughter of Patrick Keith of Kirkton Hill, Forfarshire (Temple's *Fermartyr*, p. 104). They had :—

1. ALEXANDER. He predeceased his father. He married Anne Gordon, daughter of Adam Gordon of Inverebleie, for the will of his brother, William, III. of Badenscoth, mentions 2,000 merks as still (1733) "resting" of the 8,000 merks which Adam Gordon of Inverebleie agreed to pay to the deceased Alexander by way of tocher with his daughter Anne "at the first term after the death of Adam and his wife Helen Hamilton conform to the marriage contract of Alexander and Anne, dated December 14, 1708; to which sum the deceased George Gordon, II. of Badenscoth, had right as being on May 12, 1711, decerned and confirmed executor dative to Alexander, his son, and as having given up and confirmed upon the foresaid remaining sum of 2,000 merks in Alexander's confirmed testament, to which sum William acquired right as executor of George, their father, on June 29, 1714 (*Aberdeen Commissariat Testaments*). His widow Anne married May 12, 1712, Dr. John Bannerman, Inverness, son of Robert Bannerman (*Marriage Register of St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen*). It was probably through this marriage that Badenscoth's second son, William, got from a Mr. Black the life rent annuity of 5,000 merks which Lady Aboyne (afterwards Lady Kinnaird) got under her marriage contract, for Gordon of Inverebleie was the factor on the Aboyne estates. The annuity was the subject of a decision in the Court of Session on Feb. 9, 1715.
2. WILLIAM, III. of Badenscoth.
3. GEORGE : mentioned in the *Poll Book*, 1696.
4. JOHN : merchant in Banff. He may be the John Gordon whose wife, Bathia Duff, died November 15, 1753, aged 35. She is buried in Banff churchyard (Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, ii., 323). John was his brother William's executor, 1733.
5. JEAN : baptised January 9, 1685, witnesses John Gordon of Knokaspeck and John Gordon of Achinhove (*Auchterless Baptismal Register*); mentioned in the *Poll Book*. She died April 3, 1743, and is buried as "the eldest daughter of George Gordon of Badenscoth" (Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, ii., 323).

6. MARY. She married John Abernethie of Corskie (died June 22, 1775) and died June 5, 1750, aged 48. She is buried at Banff (*Cramond's Annals of Banff*, ii., 322). They had issue (*ibid.*).

WILLIAM GORDON, III. OF BADENSCOTH.

(*Son of II. : died 1733.*)

He is mentioned in the *Poll Book* of 1696. He was served heir to his father, November 17, 1713. He died August, 1733 (*Services of Heirs*). He married in 1724, Mary, daughter of William Baird of Auchmedden (by Mary, daughter of Robert Gordon of Straloch). She married (2) in 1738, Badenscoth's kinsman, John Gordon, III. of Law and of Wardhouse; and (3) in 1741 Jonathan Forbes of Brux (*Baird Family*).

The executors of William Gordon were his widow, Mary Baird, and his brother John. The inventory contains 4000 merks contained in a bond by William Baird of Auchmedden to the defunct, October 19, 1725; £492 18s. 9d. Scots as the price of meal delivered by Badenscoth to John Cruickshank, merchant in Banff; £63 8s. 4d. contained in an accepted bill by James Gordon of Barnes, dated July 4, 1730; £266 4s. 6d. Scots contained in a bill dated May 2, 1727, drawn on the defunct by George Miln, merchant in Turriff. By his later will, William Gordon desired his body to be decently interred in the church of Auchterless. He adds: "I have already conveyed my estate in favours of my heirs male, and granted a bond of provision in favour of Katherine Gordon, my eldest daughter, and also a bond of provision of this date in favour of Jean Gordon, my youngest daughter". His will was subscribed at Badenscoth, August 13, 1733, the witnesses being Dr. John Gordon of Hilton, Alexander Duff of Hatton, and Mr. John Black, schoolmaster at Auchterless. The executors are cautioners for one another by a bond dated December 29, 1733; confirmed January 10, 1734 (*Aberdeen Commissariat Testaments*).

William Gordon and Mary Baird had:—

1. JAMES, IV. of Badenscoth.
2. CATHERINE: married April 16, 1754, Alexander Forbes of Blackford (*Temple's Fermartyn*, p. 100). She and her sister Jean were served heirs to their brother James, July, 1778, at which time Catherine was a widow.

Jean's husband, James Leslie, bought Catharine's half of Badenscoth, but the estate came back to her line. Catherine had :—

(1) ALEXANDER FORBES of Blackford, born January 22, 1755; died 1784 (*ibid.*).

(2) JOHN FORBES of Blackford (1758-1840). He had, with other issue :—

i. ALEXANDER FORBES of Blackford (1786-1851), who had :—

MARGARET FORBES, who married Rear-Admiral John Leith of Leithhall, and was the father of :—

ALEXANDER JOHN FORBES-LEITH (born 1847), the present laird of Fyvie : created Baron Leith of Fyvie, 1905.

MARGARET MARY FORBES-LEITH: married, Sept., 1876, Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie and has issue.

ELIZABETH FORBES-LEITH: married Major Duncan Gordon, the chief of the County Constabulary of Aberdeenshire, and brother of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton.

ii. JONATHAN FORBES, Colonel 78th Highlanders (1798-1877).

He inherited Rothienorman from his kinsman Robert Leslie and took the name of Forbes-Leslie. He had two daughters, the elder being :—

(i) ISABELLA FORBES-LESLIE (1827-1904). She married in 1845 Lt.-Col. James Henry Graham Crawford, R.E., who took the additional name of Leslie, and had with other issue :—

MARGARET ELIZABETH CRAWFORD FORBES-LESLIE: married, 1870, Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton.

ISABELLA: married, in 1886, Richard Goodall Gordon (1844-92), assistant master of the King's School, Canterbury. He was the son of Robert Cumming Hamilton Gordon, Scots Guards, who was a grandson of Robert Gordon of Hallhead, and a first cousin of Adam Lindsay Gordon's father.

(ii) ANNA MARGARETTA FORBES-LESLIE: married in 1848 Alexander Forbes Irvine of Drum (1818-92), convener of the county of Aberdeen and sheriff of Argyllshire, and had issue.

3. JEAN: married in 1760, James Leslie of Rothienorman, who purchased his sister-in-law, Mrs. Forbes's, half of Badenscoth. James's sister, Margaret, married Hugh Gordon of Muggiemoss, a cadet of Newton. He died in 1794. He had, with other issue:—

JAMES LESLIE of Rothienorman, who entailed the lands of Badenscoth and Rothienorman on his brothers George and Robert, and they on their kinsman, Col. Jonathan Forbes (as above), passing over another brother Jonathan Leslie, a merchant in Dublin, who died at Badenscoth without issue (*Temple's Fermartyn*, p. 97).

ROBERT LESLIE of Rothienorman died without issue, when the estate went to his kinsman, Col. Jonathan Forbes.

JAMES GORDON, IV. AND LAST OF BADENSCOTH.

(*Son of III.: died 1778.*)

James Gordon was served heir (August 9, 1737) to his father (who died August, 1733) in Badenscoth, two parts of Brookhills, Blackhills and Redhills, a third of Logiealton, with Bogs of Darley and other lands. On September 24, 1771, he had sasine from the Duke of Gordon on Anchorage in Glenlivat and others (*Banff Sasines*). He owned a house in Banff (on the west side of the street leading to the harbour), formerly the property of the late John Gordon, merchant, Banff. It was advertised for sale, April 23, 1767 (*Aberdeen Journal*).

He married Grace, daughter of Adam Hay of Mountblairy. He died without issue at Aberdeen, January 3, 1778 (*Aberdeen Journal*), and his widow died at Forglen House, February 14, 1802 (*ibid.*). The inventory of his goods included £5 and an annual rent due thereon, contained in a bill of June 26, 1725. The will was confirmed December 21, 1778, John Gordon of Craig being cautioner. Badenscoth was offered for sale, June, 1780, at a rent of £850 Scots.

His estates, as already noted, were shared by his two sisters and were bought up by James Leslie of Rothie, the husband of one of them.

The arms of the Badenscoth Gordons were: Az. a fess chequy arg. and of the first between three boars' heads erased or, within a bordure indented of the second. The arms appear on the house of Badenscoth, which bears the initials, "P. G.," and the date 1644 (*Temple's Fermartyn*, p. 105).

LAW.

JOHN GORDON, I. OF LAW.

(*Son of William, III. of Terpersie.*)

The estate of Law is in the parish of Kennethmont, and John Gordon, I. of Law, was the third son of William Gordon, III. of Terpersie, and second senior cadet of that family. The direct line became extinct in 1762, when Catherine Gordon (wife of Capt. the Hon. George Sempill, and great-great-granddaughter of John, I. of Law) died. But the family is still represented in the female line by the Gordons of Wardhouse.

On June 16, 1643, John Gordon, "son of William Gordon of Terpersie," and Isobel Gordon, his future wife, got sasine in Ardlair. In 1650 John got sasine in Bogs of Darley. In 1656 John Gordon "of Law" got sasine in Earlsfield; in 1668 sasine in Clatt, granting a reversion to his brother James of Terpersie in the same year; and in 1674 sasine in Rothienorman.

John Gordon is mentioned along with his father, William, in 1647, when he was pardoned for his share in the rebellion on finding caution (*Acts of Parliament*). He was buried in the church of Kennethmont (*Balbithan MS.*). He married, 1643, "Issabel Gordon, daughter to Leichestoun, with whom he begat three sons" (*ibid.*) :—

1. JOHN, II. of Law.
2. JAMES, of Darley (*Balbithan MS.*).
3. HENRY, in Drumhead (*ibid.*). He is described in the *Poll Book* of 1696 as "Hendry, gentleman tenant, Droumheid, Ruthen and his wife".

JOHN GORDON, II. OF LAW.

(*Son of I. : died 1696.*)

Very little is known about this laird. According to the *Balbithan MS.* he "fell in an accident of killing a gentlewoman in Fivy as was alledged but could not be proven: the brave young gentleman, how

ever, dyed of melancholly in the flower of his age" (*ibid.*) He married "the laird of Culter's daughter, Cumming" (*ibid.*). On November 24, 1671, Ann Cumming, "spouse to John Gordon, yr. of Law," concurred in his disposition of part of Rothie to William Forbes, brother of Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon (Davidson's *Garioch*, p. 329). He had :—

JOHN, III. of Law.

JOHN GORDON, III. OF LAW AND I. OF WARDHOUSE.

(*Son of II. : died 1740.*)

This laird was served heir to his father on June 23, 1696. In the same year he was one of the Poll Commissioners for Kennethmont. He showed something of the old land-hunger of his ancestors by his acquiring the lands of Wardhouse (or at least part of them) in Kennethmont, formerly the property of the Leslie family. On June 2, 1730, John Gordon of Wardhouse got sasine in Birkenbog. He died in August, 1740 (according to the inventory of his goods). Arthur Gordon of Carnousie (a cadet of the Park Gordons), the brother-in-law of his son John, was his executor creditor.

He owed Arthur Gordon of Carnousie 5,500 merks (contained in a contract of May 28, 1740, between the deceased and Arthur Gordon, "now of Wardhouse, therin designed of Law," whereby the said John bound himself to have paid to the said Arthur the said sum; to this principal sum Carnousie had right by virtue of assignation from Arthur Gordon of Wardhouse of date December 16, 1740): and the following sums: 2,000 merks contained in bond of December 20, 1740, by the deceased to Mr. Robert Abercrombie, minister at Leslie; 1,000 merks contained in a bond of May 25, 1721, to Andrew Jopp, merchant in Insch; £420 contained in a bill of December 3, 1739, drawn by John Nicoll in Greenhall; 650 merks in a bill of July 4, 1740, drawn by John Davidson in Mains of Pitfichie; 1,600 merks in a bill by Peter Couper in Auchlyne; £96 12s. 2d. Scots in a bill of December 1, 1739, by John Lumsden of Ardhuncar; £107 14s. 2d. Scots, paid by the executor to Mr. Patrick Gordon, minister of Rhynie, as the deceased's proportion of the expense of repairing the manse; £21 4s. 6d. Scots due to James Shand and Company, merchants in Banff; £162 due by way of money stipend to various ministers. The inventory contains £1,541 5s. 5d. Scots due by the deceased's widow Mary Baird in two-thirds of the value of his household furniture (plenishing and the rest) of the deceased. She had bought all this at his death for £2,645 4s. 8d. Scots. She was charged for the price of provisions, crops, rents, arrears due by the tenants of Kildrummy, Lesmoir, Wardhouse and the life rent lands of Badenscot; also eight bolls "due by the factor of Badenscot for alimenting Badenscot and his sister in the defunct's family from Whitsunday to Martinmas, 1740". There were debts resting to the deceased by

Alexander Thomson of Faichfield ; the late John Gordon of Craig ; William Gordon, merchant in Banff ; Sir William Gordon of Park ; William Paul in Ardlair ; George Garrioch, merchant in Aberdeen ; George Leslie, merchant in Banff ; the late James Gordon of Beldornie ; Thomas Mossman, advocate in Aberdeen ; Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir ; John Chapman in Cot-town of Badenscot ; Peter Reid in Stonehead ; Alexander Ballach in Slack [sic] ; Alexander Gordon in Edniestone ; Andrew Ballach in Sliach ; George Prott, merchant, Old Meldrum ; Arthur Anderson in Ardlair ; Robert Leith, James Duncan and Robert Morgan, all in Bellhinny ; William Mortimer in Bottom ; John Gibbon in Drumalachy ; Charles Hay at Bridge of Mosset ; William White in Huntly ; Alexander Robertson in Glannerston ; James Robertson, servitor to the laird of Law ; Alexander Charles in Morriall ; James Christie in Ardlair ; Alexander Duncan in Temple ; John Ogg in Baddiefash ; Arthur Forbes in Auchmullan ; William Cruickshank in Millmyres ; William Mackie in Berriehillock ; John Meldrum in Kirkhill ; Anthony Leith in Boggs of Leithhall ; James Gordon in Tollofuin ; Lawrence Leith in Flinder ; Charles Lumsden in — ; James Merrie in — ; Mary Gordon, Lady Beldornie. The will was confirmed December 29, 1740, Ensign William Gordon, of the Royal Regiment of Foot, being cautioner. An additional inventory was given up thirteen years later by William Gordon of Shillagreen, executor dative *qua* creditor *ad omissa et non executa* decreed to him in satisfaction to him of 1,000 merks contained in a bond by the defunct in favour of Mary Farquharson, widow of Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, minister at Rhynie. Mary Farquharson assigned this to George Cruickshank, merchant, Aberdeen, June 19, 1747, and Cruickshank assigned it to Shillagreen. The inventory also contains £668 4s. 9d. Scots due to the deceased as his proportion falling to the balance of the debts due by the late Alexander Forbes of Ballogie of the sum of £17,634 11s. 9d. Scots, being the balance of £20,000 retained by Captain Alexander Grant of Grantfield of the price of the estate of Ballogie (now called Grantfield) to answer a life rent annuity of £1,000 Scots, payable yearly, to Elizabeth Clerk, widow of Ballogie, upon which £20,000 there were encroachments made by an additional annuity due to Elizabeth Clerk and otherwise. This inventory was confirmed January 22, 1753.

The *Balbithan MS.* says John Gordon of Law was married three times ; but he seems to have had four wives, for he began marrying before 1696. His first wife was Ann Irvine. She appears in the *Poll Book* of 1696. The *Balbithan MS.* says she was the daughter of Mr. Robert Irvine, minister of Towie. The same authority says he married, secondly, "Lady Mary Gordon, daughter to Achlyne," his distant kinsman. He was married, thirdly, on January 3, 1706, to Elizabeth Hay, relict of Alexander Cumming of Crimond (*Marriage Register*, St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen). The *Donean Tourist* (p. 227), says she was a daughter of the Earl of Erroll, "as appears on a stone found among the rubbish". John Gordon married, fourthly, on August 10, 1738

(*Auchterless Marriage Register*), Mary Baird, who is mentioned in his will. The Baird history says she was the daughter of William Baird of Auchmedden by Mary, daughter of Robert Gordon of Straloch, and that she was three times married: (1) in 1724 to William Gordon of Badenscoth; (2) in 1738 to John Gordon of Law; (3) in 1741 to Jonathan Forbes of Brux. John Gordon had:—

1. ARTHUR, IV. of Law, and of Wardhouse (by Ann Irvine).
2. JOHN. He was apparently the son by the second wife, for in his will his mother is described as the "deceased Mary Gordon". John was a merchant in Aberdeen and died in 1723. His executors were William Jamieson, Mr. Anthony Murray and William Hutton, senr., all merchants in Edinburgh, in virtue of certain bills. There was owing to the deceased £120 due by his father, and constituting the summa of the inventory. The inventory was confirmed August 25, 1724. In 1726 the executors added "certain merchandise, thread, knives and xvij chopin bottles, with spoiled wine, etc., exposed for sale at Leith and purchased by Robert Anderson, merchant there, for £4 10s. 8d. sterling. In 1733 there was given by Patrick Hay, wig maker in Old Meldrum, only executor dative *ad omissa qua* creditor to the deceased, for payment to him of £452 14s. Scots in bill of August 17, 1719, drawn by John Gray, merchant in Old Aberdeen, upon the deceased, and assigned by Gray to Hay April 19, 1733. The summa of the inventory is there given as £60, "due to the deceased by his father, being part of a greater sum due by contract of marriage past betwixt him and the now deceased Mary Gordon, mother to the said defunct, dated — day of — jm vijc and — years" (*Edinburgh Commissariat Testaments*).
3. WILLIAM. He was the son of Mary Baird. He was at Marischal College in 1753, and died at Aberdeen February 20, 1755, in his 17th year, so that he was forty-four years younger than his eldest brother Arthur, who was born in 1694. William was buried on Feb. "with great pomp and solemnity in Drum's Aisle, near the remains of Robert Gordon, Founder of Gordon's Hospital" (*Aberdeen Journal*, Feb. 25, 1755). His sister Mary was appointed his executrix. There was given up in the inventory £600 Scots, being one year's annual rent of £12,000 Scots, being the first moiety of the portion provided for him by his father in a deed of settlement, 1740, whereby he disposed his estate to the eldest son Arthur. The testator's sister declares that he had no fixed residence in Aberdeen, but was only "at the Schools" for his education, and that "his only residence was at Brux where he had lived all his lifetime and had only come into Aberdeen five weeks before he died". The will was confirmed at Aberdeen, May 6, 1756, with John Gordon of Beldorney cautioner. An "eik of debts," confirmed November 29, 1757, included

£7,950 Scots, being 13 years and 3 months' annual rent of the £12,000 from 1740 to 1755, deducting the one year's annual rent already confirmed; also the sum of £11,400 Scots, being 14 years and 3 months' annual rent of £16,000 Scots, which was another moiety of his portion under his father's settlement (*Aberdeen Commissariat Testaments*).

4. MARY (1700-59) was her brother William's executrix. She married James Gordon of Beldorney, formerly of Camdell and Tilliesoule (died 1740), and had with other issue:—

JOHN, of Beldorney (1723-1760). He married in 1745, Margaret (1728-91), daughter of Patrick Smythe of Braco, and had:—

i. ALEXANDER MARIA of Beldorney and Wardhouse, born 1748. He was served heir to his cousin Catherine of Wardhouse (Mrs. Sempill), in Cookhill, in 1763. He was executed at Brest on a charge of espionage, November 24, 1769.

ii. CHARLES EDWARD of Wardhouse (1750-1832). He sold Beldorney in 1807. He was the ancestor of the present Gordons of Wardhouse, a family which have become Spanish to all intents and purposes. He had a son John David (1774-1840) of Wardhouse, who had Pedros Carlos (1806-57) of Wardhouse and Carlos Pedro (1814-97) of Wardhouse. This last laird was succeeded by his grandson Rafael, born 1873.

ARTHUR GORDON, IV. OF LAW AND WARDHOUSE.

(*Son of III.: died 1760.*)

Arthur Gordon was the son of the third laird by his wife, Ann Irvine, with whom he appears in the *Poll Book* of 1696. He entered Marischal College in 1708. On June 23, 1736, Alexander Stewart of Lesmurdie renounced the multures of the lands of Succoch to Arthur Gordon of Law (*Banff Sasines*). In the *Laing Charters* there is an instrument of November 29, 1751, narrating the resignation into the hands of the barons of exchequer by the late John Gordon of Wardhouse and Arthur, his son, of the temple lands of Essie, comprehending the mill of Lesmoir, in favour of Alexander Garioch of Kinstair. The *Aberdeen Journal* (April 4, 1758) advertised for sale the superiority of the lands of Ardlair held by Arthur Gordon.

The *Donean Tourist* (p. 472), tells a curious story that Arthur Gordon of Wardhouse and John Lumsden of Ardhuncar, "a robust daring man," commonly called "The Turk," equipped for the field of Culloden.

Jonathan Forbes (the stepfather of Arthur) and Lumsden went to the battle. Gordon did not, and several squibs were sung throughout the country. In one of these reference was made to an "altercation" during which Gordon knocked down Mr. Reid, minister of Clatt, and "made off". Two verses of the squibs, neither very delicate, are quoted in the *Donean Tourist*. The same authority states that Arthur's seat, "now [1828] Gordon Hall," was rented by Arthur Gordon.

Arthur Gordon died "on Friday last [Dec. 19 or 26?] in the 66th year of his age, universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance" (*Aberdeen Journal* of Saturday Dec. 27, 1760). His executors were his only child Katherine, and her husband, the Hon. Captain George Gordon Sempill (*Aberdeen Commissariat Testaments*).

"The inventory included £316 odds in a bond dated April 18, 1752, by Janet Mitchell, Lady Auchanasie, "to the deceased," deducting therefrom 3,566 merks received by him in part payment from John Innes of Edingight. The inventory also contained £30 Scots paid on account of Janet Mitchell to Innes for lime; £1 18. stg. paid by Gordon on account of Janet Mitchell to John Proctor, sheriff-substitute of Banff, for his trouble in her affairs; £70 stg., contained in a bill drawn by John Hamilton in Sandstoun upon and accepted by James Gordon of Cobairdy, March 19, 1744; £21 stg. contained in another bill drawn by Hamilton on John Gordon of Belldorney, April 26, 1745; £32 stg. contained in a bill drawn by the deceased on Captain John Gordon of Park, July 30, 1755; £62 stg. contained in a bill drawn by the deceased on Captain William Forbes of General Murray's regiment, and brother of Captain John Forbes of Newe, February 12, 1756; £50 stg. contained in a receipt granted to the deceased, July 9, 1753, by Alexander Brebner, for the whole of Gordon's subscription money to the Aberdeen Whale Fishing Company (one share); £21 Scots contained in a bill drawn by the deceased upon William Gordon of Sheelagreen, August 24, 1758; £316 12s. contained in a bill drawn by the deceased upon Laurence Leith in Flindar, April 4, 1757; £24 Scots on a bill drawn on Robert Reid of Newmill, June 6, 1759; 1,000 merks contained in a bond granted by Sir William Gordon of Park to John Gordon of Wardhouse, December 16, 1738; £21 12s. Scots resting by David Tulloch, Esq., in Burnthall as the price of three bolls of meal; £40 Scots as the balance of the money rent with £50 Scots as the value of the victual rent of the possession of Old Glanderston crop 1757 contained in a decree obtained by Gordon against Alexander Gray, tenant in Old Glanderston, "now Rothney" in 1758; £17 Scots resting by Alexander Hall in Rothney; 40 merks in two accepted bills of John and Arthur Gibbon in Wester Clova; £12 Scots in a bill accepted by James Tough in Nether Kildrummy; £20 Scots by bill drawn on John Ross in Hillachead; £6 Scots by bill drawn on James Tower in Muirend; £6 8s. 4d. Scots by bill drawn on Nathaniel Forbes in Rhynie; 350 merks by bill drawn on William Hay in Finglennie; £29 Scots by bill drawn on Robert Cattach in Howatts; £100

Scots by bill drawn on Patrick Reid, Mains of Kildrummy; £6 6s. by bill drawn on James Tap in Upper Drumalachie; £6 6s. stg. drawn on William Reid in the Chappell. (From the will of Alexander and Patrick Gordon of Coldwells, it appears that John Gordon of Law and his son Arthur had borrowed from Alexander in 1737 4,000 merks Scots.) The inventory was confirmed, September 24, 1761, James Petrie, advocate in Aberdeen, being cautioner. There was offered for sale in the house of John Bean, malster at Aberdeen on May 5, 1761, by William Johnstone of Badyfurrow, 1249 bolls of meal and 47 bolls of bear from Arthur Gordon's estates: while his household furniture and cattle were roused at Gordonhall on June 10. In 1763 Isobel and Elizabeth Gordon, daughters of Alexander Gordon of Coldwells, proved that there was owing to their father 4000 merks Scots of principal and 800 merks of liquidat expenses contained in a bond dated Dec. 8, 1737, granted by John Gordon of Wardhouse and his son Arthur to Alexander Gordon (*Edintore Wills*).

Arthur Gordon married at Forglen, October 5, 1717, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Gordon of Carnousie (Park family), sister of Arthur Gordon and probably sister of Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir's wife. She died in June, 1762. The inventory of her goods was confirmed, July 31, 1764 (*Aberdeen Commissariat Testaments*): William Murray, merchant in Aberdeen; William Fraser at Kirkton of Philorth, factor for Lord Saltoun; John and Alexander Mellis, merchants in Huntly; Jean Shirras, late servant to the defunct; Mary Hairygairy, also late servant to the defunct, now servant to Charles Copeland, merchant, Aberdeen; James Robertson, merchant in Portsoy; Mrs. Mary Irving at Longley; Dr. Thomas Livingston, physician, Aberdeen; Dr. James Fairbairn; John Ord Smith in Laighmuir; Robert Barclay in Newbigging for himself and as factor to the defunct's son-in-law, the Hon. Captain George Gordon Sempill. The inventory contained £34 odds stg. due to the deceased by the tenants of the lands life-rented by her for the half of the money and victual rent payable by them to her, 1762; which sum Peter Gordon younger of Avochie, factor for Alexander Gordon of Wardhouse, and his curators uplifted after the defunct's decease. William Murray, merchant in Aberdeen, Thomas Mosman, David Morice and John Durno, advocates in Aberdeen, were the cautioners.

Arthur Gordon and his wife had:—

1. CATHERINE: baptised November 15, 1732: witnesses, Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, Sir William Gordon of Park, and Arthur Gordon of Carnousie (*Ordiquhill Parish Register*). The *Donean Tourist* (p. 228) says she had an illegitimate son to the Earl of Fife "and she retired to the Castle of

Beldorney where she married" Captain the Hon. George Gordon Sempill, 53rd Foot, second son of Hugh, 12th Lord Sempill, by his wife Sarah Gaskell, the aunt of Lord Clive. The *Donean Tourist* also says that Captain Sempill became possessed of Wardhouse with her; "but having no issue they disposed of the wood and in 1750 sold the lands to Charles Gordon," representative of the Beldorney family. This is a mistake, for it was Charles's brother Alexander Maria Gordon who inherited Wardhouse as heir of taillie and provision special, 1763 (*Services of Heirs*). Catherine herself was service heir to her father in Wardhouse as heir of taillie and provision special Feb. 14, 1761. She was served heir general to her father Sept. 28, 1761: and died February 5, 1762 (*Services of Heirs*). Captain Sempill married (2) 1766, his cousin, Miss Clive of Styche; (3) in 1775, Mrs. Joddrell of Yeardsley (*Burke's Peerage*).

2. MARY: born April 2, 1739 (*Kennethmont Parish Register*).

AUCHLYNE.

HARRY GORDON, I. OF AUCHLYNE.

(*Youngest Son of William, III. of Terpersie : died 1707.*)

Harry Gordon, I. of Auchlyne, in the parish of Clatt, Aberdeenshire, was the youngest son of William Gordon, III. of Terpersie. Very little is known about him. "Harie Gordoune of Auchlyne" was one of the heritors who met at Aberdeen on December 2, 1659, and elected Charles Lord Aboyne to act as Commissioner to confer with General Monck at Berwick (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 323). "Auchlyne elder" appears in the *Poll Book*, 1696, with £180 as the valuation of Auchlyn. His "lady" and daughter are also mentioned.

According to the *Balbithan MS.* Harry Gordon "dyed and was buried in the Church of Clatt". He died May, 1707 (*Services of Heirs*). He married Marjory, "Innes of Tillbourie's daughter, with whom he begat three sons and a daughter" (*Balbithan MS.*) :—

1. JAMES, II. of Auchlyne and Newbigging.
2. GEORGE is given in the *Balbithan MS.* as "of Knockespock". He is apparently the George Gordon who had sasine in the lands of Kirktown of Dyce, Clatt, on a disposition made by John Gordon of Glenbucket, on March 23, 1705. He also bought Knockespock in 1705 from this John, who was the son of his aunt Mary, daughter of Patrick Gordon, I. of Badenscoth. John was the famous Jacobite general. George married (1) Marjory, daughter of Dr. William Moir, II. of Scotstoun, and (2) Jean, daughter of — Leith of Harthill. They had :—
 - (1) JAMES of Knockespock, who bought Terpersie from the York Buildings Company. He also owned Auchlyne. He died in 1768.
 - (2) GEORGE, who was excluded from the entail.
 - (3) HARRY of Knockespock. He died 1787.
 - (4) PATRICK : killed in duel in Grenada in 1769.
 - (5) MARGARET : married James Brebner in Towie. She was the ancestress of the present laird of Knockespock.
 - (6) BARBARA : married William Grant.

(7) JEANNIE ? She seems to have been the heroine of Burns's verses on "Highland Harry," who was Harry Lumsden of Cushnie. The extremely complicated succession to Knockespock will be dealt with in a future volume.

3. JOHN : burgess in Aberdeen (*Balbithan MS.*).

4. MARY : married as his second wife her kinsman John Gordon, III. of Law.

JAMES GORDON, II. OF AUCHLYNE.

(*Son of I. : died 1729.*)

James Gordon was served heir special to his father, Henry "Gordon of Auchlyne," who died May, 1707, in Auchlyne, Clatt, Newbigging and Rendriggs, December 18, 1713 (*Services of Heirs*). He and William Forbes of Telongous were Poll Commissioners in 1696 for the parish of Clatt, which was valued at £1,275. The "principal heritor, Auchlyne younger," was valued at £460 for Clatt, Newbigging and Auchmenzie. On April 26, 1700, "J. Gordone of Newbigging" was one of the heritors who signed a bond to concert measures for the peace of the county, and on the same date "a (H. ?) Gordone of Auchlyne" signed the same bond, the two names occurring consecutively, Auchlyne's coming first (Allardyce's *Historical Papers*, i., 21).

James Gordon, "younger of Auchlyne, his lady, two sons and two daughters," are mentioned in the *Poll Book* of 1696. The *Balbithan MS.*, which calls him "of Newbigging," says he married Rachel Burnett, "Craigmyle's sister". No such marriage is given in the *Family of Burnett of Leys*, for although Rachel was a name used among the Burnetts, no laird of Craigmyle had a sister of the name. According to the *Aberdeen Commissariat Testaments* the widow of James Gordon was Anne Reid. She may have been a second wife, for according to his will, of which she was executrix, their marriage contract was dated April 16, 1728, and Gordon died November 13, 1729. His "haill moveables" amounted to £293 18s. 4d. Scots after deduction of the moveable "harship": his crops on the lands of Auchlyne, Clatt, Newbigging, Auchmenzie and Newtonunes of Knockespock, amounting to 2,273 merks of victual, and money rents; item by Mr. John Chalmers in Tillyangus, £200 Scots; by Arthur Gordon of Law, £80; by William Archibald in Mill of Clatt, £100; by James Mill in Edindiack, £30 Scots. There is an edict summoning Anne Reid, his spouse, and his

daughters Christian and Barbara ; and "a paper of reasons why the said Anne Reid cannot be decerned executrix dative to her said husband, with answers thereto". The will was confirmed February 3, 1730, the cautioners being William Reid of Haughton and Mr. Patrick Reid, minister at Clatt.

James Gordon of Auchlyne had two sons and two daughters :—

1. ALEXANDER is mentioned in the *Balbithan MS.* as having "dyed unmarried before his father's death". He is clearly the Alexander Gordon, younger of Auchlyne, who petitioned the King in 1715 in connection with the rebellion. The petition, which is printed *in extenso* in Col. Allardyce's *Historical Papers* (pp. 59-61), declared that the petitioner had been always "most zealus for the protestant succession". Being at Aberdeen at the beginning of the late "unnaturall" rebellion, and hearing that a party of 18 rebels were to proclaim the Pretender towards midnight, Gordon and his servant attacked them, wounded nine of them, and prevented them from carrying out their project. "Itt was the first blood that was draven, and the first advantage gained in Scotland for his Majesty's cause". He complained that he had been thrice imprisoned for his services at Huntly, Aberdeen and Perth, and was conducted from Huntly to Perth to suffer there publicly for his conduct, but he fortunately made his escape. At the beginning of the rebellion he publicly advised the Marquis of Huntly in presence of several of his rebellious adherents not to join the movement. When the Marquis marched to Perth with his army Gordon, who was in Edinburgh, again advised him to go home and "brake with Mar" and the Pretender. Again, hearing that some differences had arisen between the Marquis and Mar, Gordon by means of the "latte Deuck" of Gordon "improved them to ane ruptur". He further declared that it was he who had prevailed on the Marquis to surrender to the King, being convinced that it would end the rebellion. Gordon's house was plundered, his lands "wested, his corns, cattell, horrses and arms" carried away, in addition to which he had lost £300 by his loyalty. He further said that he passed the Forth three times from Edinburgh to Perth, *incognito*, in great danger of his life, to observe the rebels, and he had prevailed upon over 3,000 of them to desert. He had also kept an eye on Mar, and the Pretender's "centries, who by that means have been frequently been without gards, att ther dours". In order to carry out this design he advised one of his own men who was in the rebellion to feign madness, and to cry publickly "Country men, Rebellion is not your busyness, Retyre and go home". This encouraged many, and "indusset severalls" to desert. He advised Brigadier Preston by letter, that there was design to surprise the Castle of Edinburgh, by means of a man called Cumming, "ane disafected

ofisher therin". The officer was secured and gave the justice clerk a complete list of all the rebel gentry. Gordon declared that he was not secure in his own country when there, because of his "zeall". He had often written to Lord Forbes, Lieutenant, to come to the country where Gordon and other gentlemen would join him by clandestine means. He complained that he was struck out of the commissions of the peace, "because he is active in disarming the rebels". He claimed to be the only gentleman of the name of Gordon, and of all the county of Aberdeen, who by his counsel and example encouraged the people to be firm to his Majesty, and that he "exposed and lessned the order and conduck of the rebels, and extolled the strenth and success of his Majesty's arms ; that att all elections of members of Parliament he always wotted for those who were for the Protestant succession, and that his indevors and influence seldom fealled of the desyred success". He was in Edinburgh when the Malt Tax was being discussed, and he advised his friends to pay it "peacably," and made the first example of payment himself. What grieved him, however, more than anything was, that his unnaturall father had disinherited him of his whole landed estate amounting to nearly £500 sterling, which he had settled in favour of "a second younger brothers son, tho' a fool," the younger brother having been very active in the rebellion. In short he had been reduced to straits, and he threw himself at his Majesty's feet to entreat consideration for his great losses and services.

2. JAMES "of Tillyfour, in the parish of Tough" (*Balbithan MS.*). He was killed in "the late unnatural rebellion". He married Anne, daughter of James Sandilands, III. of Craibstone, and had :—

JAMES, III. of Auchlyne.

A DAUGHTER (*Morgan's Woodside*, p. 161).

3. CHRISTIAN : married Robert, second son of Robert Leslie, VI. of Kininvie (*Balbithan MS.*; *Family of Leslie*, iii., 250; also her father's will).
4. BARBARA : married, January 13, 1721, Rev. Thomas Fairbairn (*Gartly Parish Register*), who had been admitted minister of Gartly in 1719, and who died July 10, 1756 (*Scott's Fasti*). They had issue.
5. AGNES ? A "niece of Gordon of Knockespock": married John, son of Robert Lumsden, XXI. of Cushnie (*Lumsden's Lumsdens*, p. 66).

JAMES GORDON, III. OF AUCHLYNE.

(*Grandson of I. : alive in 1740.*)

He was served heir to his grandfather James, I. of Auchlyne, on August 10, 1734. In April, 1740, James Gordon "of Auchlyne, Esq., cadett in H.M. Royal Regiment of North British Fuzilliers, commanded by Coll. John Campbell, petitioned the Duke of Newcastle, the principal

Secretary of State : That he has served these seven years past in H.M. Royal Regiment of Scots Greys, commanded by Major-General Campbell, and the remainder of the time in the North British Fusiliers. That his father was killed in that late unnatural rebellion in defence of the present happy establishment, and his effects were not only carried off by the rebels but also his small estate suffered much. That his family is very antient, and he is very desirous of having the honour of a commission in any of His Majesty's Regiments when there is greatest appearance of service" (*Add. MSS.*, British Museum, 33,054, f. 133).

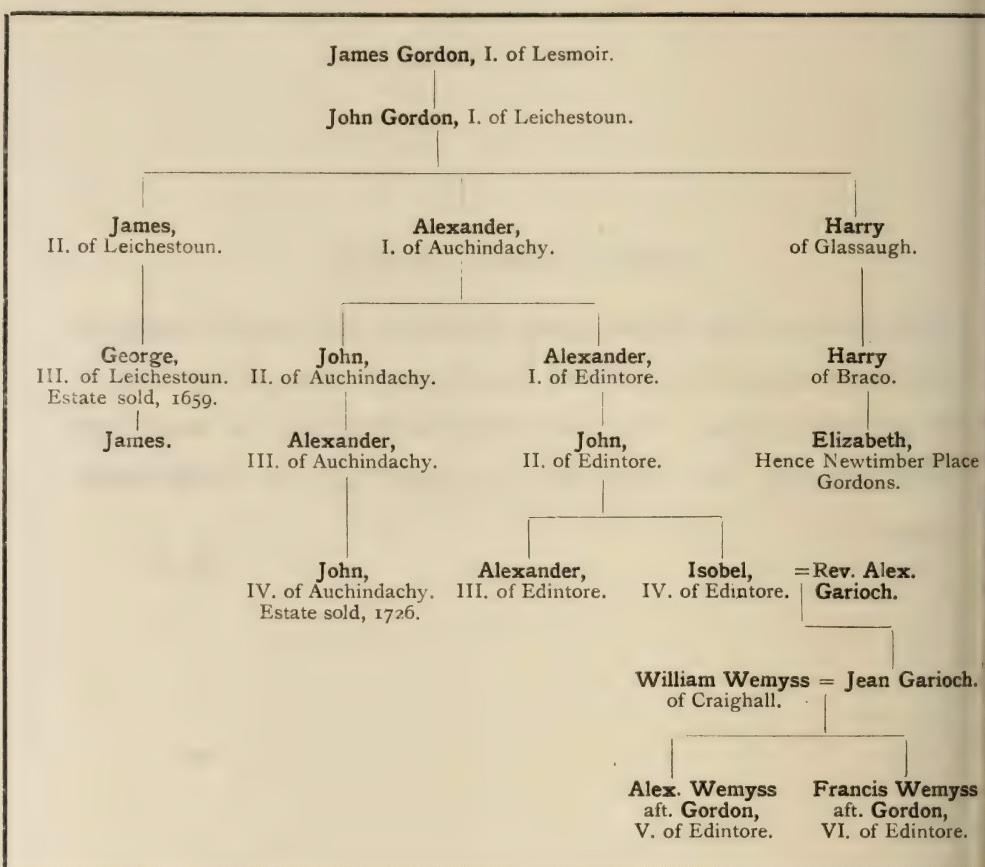
There was a George Gordon in Auchlyne at a much later date. He was dead by November 18, 1790, when all claims against him were to be lodged with George Gordon of Ord (*Aberdeen Journal*). On January 31, 1791, the farm of Little Auchlyne, lately "possessed" by him was advertised.

CADETS OF LESMOIR
LEICHESTOUN
WITH ITS BRANCHES
AUCHINDACHY, EDINTÓRE AND GLASSAUGH
BY
JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH
ASSISTED BY
CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY

PREFATORY NOTE

THE account of the Leichestoun branch of the Lesmoir family is the least satisfactory of all the branches by reason of the lack of co-ordinating data. The Rev. Stephen Ree has, as usual, lent most valuable aid, especially in connecting the Auchindachy notes.

J. M. B.



THE GORDONS OF LEICHESTOUN.

JOHN GORDON, I. OF LEICHESTOUN.

LEICHESTOUN, or Leitheston, as it is now spelt, is a small property in Rathven, Banffshire, and it remained in the hands of the Gordons of the Lesmoir family until 1659, when it passed to Dr. Thomas Gordon, Elgin, whose pedigree is not clear. During the early part of the nineteenth century it was held by Col. George Gordon of Glentromie, a natural son of the fourth Duke of Gordon.

The first of the Lesmoir Gordons to be designed "of Leichestoun" is John, who, according to the *Balbithan MS.* (p. 49), was the sixth and youngest son of James Gordon, I. of Lesmoir (by Margaret Stewart, daughter of Patrick Stewart of Laithers). The *Elphinstone-Dalrymple MS.* of 1600 (usually ascribed to 1580), says Lesmoir left to his "sixt son John Gordone certaine wodsett lands and sowmes of money when he died but no possessions, by which he made to himself a gentleman's living and dwelt in the Enzie at Leichestone". The following items refer to him:—

1574, April 17.—In a charter of this date by George, Earl of Huntly, granting certain lands in liferent to his spouse Anne Hamiltoun, mention is made of "one plough, called the Orleage," having been alienated to John Gordon of Leichestoun.

1576.—John Gordon of "Lochiston" witnessed a charter to his brother George of the sunny half of Auldmerdrum in 1576 (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 79).

1592-1610.—The most notable event in Leichestoun's career was his vendetta with the Abercrombys of Birkenbog, which reached a climax in the brutal murder of Alexander Abercromby in 1594, and lasted close upon twenty years, affecting other branches of the house of Lesmoir, notably the Gordons of Newton. It is somewhat difficult to discover the cause of the quarrel, for the genealogical points are far from clear. John Gordon of Leichestoun's wife is described as the "dochter-in-law" of Alexander Abercromby, who was murdered in 1594. But the phrase "dochter-in-law" is always vague in documents of the period. There also enters into the dispute a John Gordon of Muirake, a minor, the "oy" of Alexander Abercromby. Furthermore, at least at a later period, John Gordon's daughter, Marjorie, married Hector Abercromby, the son of the man murdered in 1594. Mr. Murray

Rose has suggested, in his *Tragic History of the Abercrombies* (p. 14), that Leichestoun may have married John Gordon of Muirake's mother, thereby creating some ill-feeling as to the division of property among Leichestoun's own sons; but there is nothing to corroborate this theory. Alexander Abercromby had succeeded his father, James, who was murdered by the Leslies, 1546. Alexander had had a great deal of trouble with the Leslies, and, as they were intermarried with the Gordons, the latter may have taken up their cause. The ostensible cause of the vendetta between Abercromby and the Leichestoun family was created by one William Gordon in Donemad, a tenant of John Gordon of Muirake. The four elder sons of John Gordon of Leichestoun, including Patrick, gave Abercromby a very bad time indeed. The history of the vendetta is as follows: On December 25, 1592, Alexander Abercromby of Pitmedden complained to the Privy Council that on August 2 Patrick, James (II. of Leichestoun), George and William Gordon, sons of John Gordon of Leichestoun, accompanied by fifty-four persons, all armed, had "movit" against him. "Be quahis instigatioun" they attacked him he declared he did not know, except "ane inveterat malice borne be thame towardis him causles, as the Lord knawis, he nevir haveing merited sic presumptuus dealing and barbarous oppreschioun at their handis, bot be the contrair usand all kynd of humanitie baith towardis the said John Gordoun of Lichestoun and his wyffe, dochter-in-law of the said complenair, and bestowand sa liberallie as he could the benefet baith of his land and geir upoun thame without ony merite". The four young Leichestouns met at Pitmedden's lands of Birkenbog, and there not only searched for him to deprive him of his life, "quhilke thay had nocht faillit to have done wer it nocht, be the permissioune of God, he was absent thairfra," but also "spuilzeit and away tuke oute" of his "pett stak" at Birkenbog 200 "leidis of turvis," and "the remanent thairof, quhilke thay left behind thame, thay cuttit with spaidis and axis". They then turned their attention to the dwelling-houses of two of Abercromby's tenants, and "socht thame for thair slauchteris". Luckily the tenants were away at the market; but the Gordon gang, in looking for them, "ourraide" their corn, and "stampit doun, eit and destroyit" most of it with their horses. The Gordons did not appear before the Privy Council, and were denounced as rebels.

1593.—On April 12, "—Gordon of Lichestoun" was one of several Gordons who failed to appear to underlie such order as "soulde haue beine prescrivit to thame tuicheing the observatioun of peax and quietnes in the countrie". He was denounced a rebel (*Privy Council Register*). On April 26 the four Leichestouns made a second attack, somewhat changing their ground. They espoused the cause of William Gordon in Donemad, a tenant of John Gordon of Muirake, who was Abercromby's oy and ward. This William may have been a relation of the Leichestouns, for his wife's brother is described as William Gordon, "the King's rebel"—possibly William Gordon of Leichestoun. The five Gordons then, accompanied with threescore armed men, went to the lands of Donemad, where Muirake's tenants and servants were ploughing. They "violentlie, maisterfullie, and perforce cheisset" these away, installing Donemad.

1593, May 18.—A third attack was made at this date. On behalf of William in Donemad, Abercromby had executed a decree for his removal obtained from the Court of Session. On May 18, William in Donemad, accompanied by his wife's brother, William Gordon, "the King's Rebel" (probably the son of Leichestoun), with four others, went to Donemad when Abercromby had in his company only William Duncan, sheriff depute of Banff, who had come to execute the decree of removal. They attempted to shoot young Muirake and his curator Abercromby, and on being baulked, "maist cruellie and unmercifullie" set upon two of Abercromby's servants and left them for dead. On May 21, the gang again raided the lands of Donemad and broke open the doors, taking away "divers guidis, geir, writtis, evidentis and soumes of money". The four sons of Leichestoun were denounced rebels (*Privy Council Register*).

1594, March 12.—The gang ultimately murdered Abercromby at the Moss of Cokston, Elginshire, on this date, and James (afterwards II. of Leichestoun) with Alexander Gordon of Oxhill (his cousin?) were tried for the murder, February 2, 1610. The story is told in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* (iii., pp. 78, 79, 80). It is stated that James and Alexander, with fifteen accomplices, went to the Moss of Cokston, where Abercromby was hawking ("bot ony company except his falconeris") in "sober and quyet maner, dreidand na evill, harme, injurie, persuite of ony persone, bot to haif levit under Godis peas and our souerane lordis". They "dilaschet" [discharged] twenty shot of hagbuts and pistolets at him "quhairby they schote dyuerse and sindrie bulletis in dyuerse pairtis of his bodye. And haiving circuit him round about that he was nocht abill to escaip, thay thairefter put violent handis on his persone, tuik frome him his awin horse and cuist him upone ane bachillane naig [a foundered jade of a horse, selected no doubt for the greater dishonour and to give greater pain to the wounded man by its unsteady and jolting motion]. Quhairvpon thay convoyit him, as ane captiue and prisoner the space of ane myle or thairby fra the said Moss towardis the Place of Liechestoun: and being the lenth of ane half myle to the said Place, ane of the personis that was of thair companie, of the speciaill knawlege of the rest, haiving ane charget hagbut in his hand, charget with three bulletis, prepairit for the purpois, at thair speciaill command and directioune, behind the said vñqle Alexanderis bak schot him with three bulletis throw the body, and thaireftir maist barbaruslie and crewallie with thair drawin swordis, cuttit him all in pieces, and as monsteris in nature, left nocht sax inche of his body, armes, legis, and heid undevydit and cut asunder; and sa was maist monstrouslie and crewallie slane and murtherit be the personis foirsaidis. And thay and ilk ane of thame ar airt and pairt of the said crewall slauchter, and aucht and sould be puneist theirfoir and for contravening of the Actis of Parliament in beiring, waring, schuitting and slaying with hagbutis and pistolettis in maner foirsaid. The said James and Alexander Gordoun tuik thame and tua seueral remissiones producet be thame for the crymes aboue writtin, the ane grantit be our souerane Lord under his Hienes Grit Seill, to George Marqueiss of Huntlie, Erle of Enzie, Lord Gordoun and Badzenoche, Sir Thomas Gordoun of Clune knyt, the said James and Alexander

Gordones and dyuerse otheris persones thair assisteris and pairt takeris for thair tressonable cuming in opin hostilitie and armis to the landis of Auldquharnaquhen and Glenlivat, aganis Archibald, Erle of Ergyle, his Maisteis Lieutennent for the tyme and aganis his Maiesteis oist and cumpaneis, under the said Erles leiding and command in the moneth of October 1594 yeeres; and for the slaunchter of quahatsumeuir person or personnes committit aganis his Maiestie or his Hienes Lieutennent foirsaid, quahais names ar haldin as for expressit, in the said remissioune; and namelie for the slaunchter of vñqle Robert Fraser, his Hienes Herauld etc., as the remission dated Holyrood, April 2, 1603, in the selfe proportis. The other of the saidis remissions grantit be Ludovick, Duik of Lennox, his Maiesteis Lieutennent and justice over the north pairtis of this realme for the tyme, remittand John Gordoun of Lichestoun, the said James apperand thairof and William his sons, Alexander Gordon in Fernauchtie, for their tressonable being in cumpanie assisting airt and pairt taking with George sumtyme Erle of Huntlie, Ffrances sumtyme Erle of Errole and certane otheris his Maiesteis declairit traitouris and rebellis, at the lait conflict aganis Archibald Erle of Ergyle, etc. The justice with advyse of his assessouris appointit be the Lords of Secretit Counsall ffindis that this matter can nocht be put to the knowlege of ane assyse, in respect of the remissions producet, and ordanis the pannell to find caution for satisfactioun of the partie perseuand accoirding to ordinance of the Lordis of Sessione. Quhairupoun the persones on pannell askrit instrumentis; and ffand my Lord Saltoune and the Laird of Lesmoir cautioneris, conjunctlie and seuerallie to satisfie the parties: and the Laird of Lesmoir become obleist to warrand my Lord Saltoune."

1610, February 2.—James Gordon of Lesmoir was cautioner for James and William Gordon, sons of John of Leichestoun, £500 each, to answer before the Council on February 8 to the complaint of the late Alexander Abercromby of Pittmedden, for coming to his place of Birkenbog, searching for him there for his slaughter and reiving 200 loads of turf out of his peatstack; also to pay the Treasurer for their escheat goods the sum of 20 merks each. On February 8, James and John complained that they had never been lawfully charged, and did not hear of this denunciation till lately when they were in Edinburgh. As they found caution each in £500 to answer this day and pay £20 to the Treasurer, their horning was suspended.

1610, December 23.—The vendetta was carried on by Abercromby's son, Hector of Westhall, for on this date James Leslie of Mylnetown of Durnoche was caution for Hector, £1000, and his brother Adam, not to harm John Gordon of Leichestoun and Alexander Gordon of Oustishall (Oxhill) (*Privy Council Register*).

1598, June 11.—Renunciation by John Gordon in Leichestoun in favour of the Earl of Huntly, of his infestment in Auchinreith, Lichistoun and Orlidge (*Document in Gordon Castle Charter Chest*).

1600, July 28.—John Gordon of Leichiston became suréty (£2,000 in all) for William Dunbar, portioner of Hempriggs and others, not to harm Mr. James Dundas, the minister of Alves and Lanbryde. The bond was signed at Elgin July 28, before William Gordon, portioner of Foirnachtie and George Gordon "my sones" (*Privy Council Register*).

1609, January 19.—John Gordon of Leichestoun is mentioned in a deed, as owner of a plot of land in Elgin (*Laing Charters*).

1612, June 16.—The King confirmed a charter of John, Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, by which in fulfilment of a contract, dated October, 1609, he made over in feu ferme to John Gordon of Leichestoun and Marjorie Ogilvy, his spouse, in conjunct fee, and Henry Gordon, their second son, his heirs and assigns, the town and lands of Fortrie in the barony of Rothiemay. Among the witnesses are James Gordon of Auchinrayth and Alexander Gordoun, his brother, sons of the said John Gordon; signed at Park of Cornecarne, October 17, 1609. At the same time another charter was granted by the same Lord Abernethy in favour of John Gordon and Marjorie in conjunct fee, whom failing to Marjorie, their daughter, of the town and lands of Corskellie; date apparently January 16, 1612 (*Great Seal*, No. 667).

1618, June 26.—Sasine on charter of alienation granted by Patrick Sinclair, alias Auchannachie, of that Ilk, to John Gordon, of Leichestoun, and Marjorie Ogilvie, his spouse, the longest liver of them, in liferent, and to Alexander Gordon, their son, and his heirs and assignees heritably, without reversion, of the lands of Auchannachie, with the corn and walkmilnes thereof lying in the barony of Rothiemay and shire of Bamff: dated at Aberdeen, May 27, 1618: James Gordon apparent of Lesmoir and Alex. Gordon of Birkinburne are witnesses. Sasine on June 2, 1618, with George Gordon of Linkwood as bailie (*Banff Register of Sasines*, vol. i., fol. 37).

1619, August 12.—Sasine on charter of alienation granted by John Forbes, of Pitsligo, in favour of John Gordon of Leichistoun and Marjorie Ogilvie, his spouse, the longest liver of them in liferent, and to Henry Gordon, their son, his heirs and assignees whomsoever heritably without reversion, of the lands of Nether Auchannassie occupied by Arthur Forbes lying in the barony of Calsardtie and shire of Banff: dated at Fordyce, July 29, 1619, and sasine given on July 31, 1619, in presence of Patrick and George Ogilvie, sons of George Ogilvie in Clashis Auchannachie, bailie, and Alexander Gordon of Achannachie (*ibid.*, vol. i., fol. 135).

1621, May 1.—Renunciation made by John Gordon of Leichistoun, and Marjorie Ogilvy his spouse, and Henry Gordon their lawful son, in favour of William Gordon of Rothiemay, of the town and lands of Tortorie, lying in the barony of Rothiemay and shire of Bamff, wadset to them by John Lord Abernethy of Saltoun conform to contract under reversion of 6000 merks, of date at Contikairne (Cornecairn?), October, 1609; which lands are now by the said William Gordon, by payment of the foresaid sum lawfully redeemed: dated at Leichestoun and Auchinreith, March 31 and April 25, 1621, before these witnesses, "Alexander Gordon of Auchuanachie our lawful son," Patrick Coutis, servitor to the said William Gordon, and others (*ibid.*, vol. i., fol. 230).

1621, May 21.—Renunciation by John Gordon of Leichistoun and Marjorie Ogilvie, his spouse, and Marjorie Gordon, their lawful daughter, with consent of Hector Abercromby of [Westhall], her spouse, in favour of William Gordon of Rothiemay, of the town and lands of Corskellie, held in reversion of 4,000 merks, conform to contract of wadset between them and the late John Lord Abernethy,

dated Cornekairne October 17, 1609. The aforesaid Alexander Gordon, lawful son of the said John Gordon and Marjorie Ogilvy, his spouse, is a witness (*ibid.*, vol. i., fol. 231).

1621, May 1.—Assignment by John Gordon of Leichestoun and Marjorie Ogilvie, his spouse, and Marjorie Gordon, their lawful daughter, in favour of William Gordon of Rothiemay, 4000 merks, secured over the lands of Corskellie, lying in the barony of Rothiemay, set and disposed to them by the late John Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, on the — day of —, 1609: narrating that James Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, having right flowing from the late Lord Saltoun, has disposed the whole lands and barony of Rothiemay, with consent of John Gordon of Leichestoun, whereof the said lands of Corskellie are a part, to William Gordon of Rothiemay: dated at Leichestoun April 25, 1621. Alexander Gordon of "Auchquhanachie" is a witness (*ibid.*, vol. i., fol. 233).

John Gordon died between April 15, 1621, and February 24, 1622, when Marjorie Ogilvy is described as his relict. When he was summoned by the Privy Council to appear for remaining obstinate at the horn, the Lords, on May 12, 1619, excused his absence on receipt of a testimonial to the effect that he was of "grite aidge, infirmitie and inhabilitie to travell".

John Gordon seems to have been married three times. The first wife was a daughter of Michael Abernethy, brother of Baron Saltoun by his wife Mary Gordon of Cairnborrow (*Balbithan MS.*, pp. 33, 49). The 1600 *MS.* makes her Elizabeth, and mother of five sons that came to perfection (James, John, Patrick, George and William). On April 8, 1587, Christian Keith, "wife of John Gordon of Leichestoun, died". The 1600 *MS.* calls her "Lady Boig, lawful daughter to Alexander Keith of Troup," and says he got with her a fair living, but mentions no children. Her will was given up by Alexander Stewart, indweller in Edinburgh, her lawful son an executor; confirmed March 15, 1594. The value of the crops on the lands of Leichestoun, Auchencraig and others were returned at £912 (*Edin. Commissariot*, vol. xxvii.). Sir James Gordon, IV. of Lesmoir, the grand-nephew of John of Leichestoun, married Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Keith of Ravenscraig. Leichestoun's third wife (he married her before 1592) was Marjory Ogilvy. The *Balbithan MS.* (p. 49) calls her "the laird of Findlater's daughter, Ogilvy, Lady Birkenbog". The 1600 *MS.* calls her "Lady Leyis in the Boyne, daughter to Alexander Ogilvie of Cullen, yong Laird of Finlatter". On page 47 of the *Balbithan MS.* she is spoken of as "blind

Lady Lichestoun," and is called "a daughter of the Earle of Findlater, Ogilvy". The story of her blindness is borne out in a charter of 1632, which she signs by notaries, "be resson off the blindness of my eyes". Alexander Abercromby, who was murdered in 1594, describes her (1592) as his "dochter-in-law". She may have been the widow of Abercromby's eldest son, Alexander, of Galcols, "who may be Alexander Abercromby of Ley, slain through the witchcraft of Jonet Grant before 1590" (*Tragic History of the Abercrombies*, p. 16). She was alive as late as 1632.

John Gordon of Leichestoun had—

1. JAMES, II. of Leichestoun.
2. JOHN. The *Balbithan MS.* calls him a goldsmith.
3. PATRICK. He does not appear in the *Balbithan MS.*, but he is distinctly mentioned as the son of John of Leichestoun in connection with the attacks on Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog (1592-4) (*Privy Council Register*).
4. GEORGE of Cowfield, i.e. Coltauld near Elgin (*Balbithan MS.*).
5. WILLIAM. The *Balbithan MS.* calls him "of Clethins". William may also have held Auchindachy, for a William "of Auchindache" was one of the light horsemen whose arrest was authorised July 12, 1636 (*Privy Council Register*, i., 431). At one time he was connected with the lands of Fernachty, in the parish of Rathven, which were held at different times by the Gordons of Cairnburrow and Buckie, and in such a way that it is very difficult to form any sort of connected account of the various Gordons involved. William Gordon, the son of John, I. of Leichestoun, is described (*Privy Council Register*), on July 28, 1600, when he signed a bond at Elgin, as "portioner of Foirnachte". He may have been the William Gordon of Farnachtie who was present in August 24, 1624, as an elder at the visitation of the Kirk of Rathven (*Cramond's Church of Rathven*). William, portioner of Farnachtie, certainly had (according to the *Privy Council Register*) a son—

GEORGE, who signed a deed with his father on July 31, 1600. He is apparently the George Gordon in Fernachtie who was denounced as a rebel in 1619 (*Privy Council Register*). On August 9, 1626, the minister of Rathven spoke to the Presbytery of the "horrible and feirfull desolation" in the parish, "and in speciall that George Gordon in Farnauchtie proclaimed publicly on the last Sabbath, immediately after the sermone at the kirk style in the name and autority of the Marques of Huntly that none wtin the said Marques his bounds, suld frequent the heiring of the word on the Sabbath day at the Kirk of Rathven, vnder pain

- of lossing hous and land, and vnder pain of incurring the wrath of the said Marques, thair Maister" (Cramond's *Church of Rathven*).
6. ALEXANDER of Auchindachy, by the marriage with Marjory Ogilvy. He is treated separately.
 7. HARRY of Glassaugh ; is treated separately.
 8. DAUGHTER married William Gordon, III. of Terpersie. Her name is given in neither of the two references in the *Balbithan MS.*, pp. 47-9. One of the three daughters may have been the Marjory mentioned in the charter of 1621 already quoted.
 9. ISOBEL married (1) Dun of Raity, by whom she had a son John, and (2) in 1629 Archibald Grant, appearand of Kinnermoney (Cramond's *Kirk Session of Elgin*) afterwards of Ballintomb in Knockando, Morayshire, by whom she had a son, Archibald, ancestor of Grant of Monymusk (Fraser's *Chiefs of Grant*). On November 21, 1651, Isobell Gordoune, relict of umquhill Archibald Grant executed a deed acknowledging that she was addebtied to her lawful son John Dun in the sum of 1000 merks, one of the witnesses being her lawful son, Archibald Grant of Balnatomb (*Elgin Commissary Records*).
 10. DAUGHTER married John Gordon of Artloch (*Balbithan MS.*), who was the father of William Gordon, I. of Farskane.
 11. MARJORIE is not mentioned in the *Balbithan MS.*, but she appears in the sasine of May 21, 1621, as daughter of John Gordon and Marjory Ogilvy, and wife of Hector Abercromby. This Hector had the lands of Westhall and was the son of Alexander Abercrombie who was murdered by Marjorie's brothers in 1594. He carried on a feud to avenge his father's death and in 1621 Marjorie suffered in it. He had a son Alexander who was the father of Patrick Abercromby, author of *Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation* (Rose's *Tragic History of the Abercrombies*, p. 17).

JAMES GORDON, II. OF LEICESTOUN.

(*Son of John I.*)

This laird was first designed of Auchinreath. The following items refer to him :—

1594, June 18.—James Gordon (son and heir of John of Leichestoun) who had been summoned before the Privy Council did not appear and was denounced as a rebel and apprehended (*Privy Council Register*).

1594, October 3.—He was present at the battle of Glenlivet for which he got remission, 1610. He is called John's eldest son.

1602, May 31.—Sasine on charter of alienation by Alexander Gordon of Birkinburn, Alexander Gordon of Leichistoun, and James Gordon far of Lesmoir, in favour of James Gordon apparent of Leichistoun and Beatrix Gordon his spouse, the

longest liver of them and the heirs lawfully procreated or to be procreated between them, whom failing the heirs and assignees of the said James Gordon whomsoever, of the town and lands of Auchindache, with the mill thereof, multures, etc., lying in the parish of Keith, regality of Spynie and Shire of Banff. Charter is dated at Aberdeen May 23, 1602, George Gordon, son of Alex^r Gordon of Lesmoir, George Gordon son of John Gordon of Blelak, and others are witnesses. The sasine given on May 29, 1602, is witnessed by William Tailzeour, servitor to the said James Gordon and others (*Banff Sasines*, vol. i., fol. 104).

1604, October 20.—James Gordon of Auchinraith, apparent of Leitchistoun, was a witness to a bond of caution for Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir and James Gordon, apparent thereof (*Privy Council Register*).

1608, November 24.—Action by Mr. James Ord, son of Thomas Ord of Findauchtie, against James Gordon of Auchinraith, Alexander Gordon of Corridoun and William Gordon of Muirack for remaining unrelaxed from a horning of June 23, for not paying him as assignee to Mr. William Ord the sums of 800 merks as principal and 400 merks as expenses. They were ordered to be apprehended (*Privy Council Register*).

1610, January 23.—Upon a complaint by the Bishop of Murray, the provost and bailies of Elgin, and 118 other inhabitants of Elgin that “Kennethe Mckengzie of Kintaill, Williame Sutherland of Duffus, Robert Innes of that ilk, Robert Innes of Innermarkie, Williame Hay of Mayne, Thomas Hepburn of Meikle Innerlochtie, Patrik Dunbar of Inchebrek, Hew Falconer of Lytill Innerlochtie, Alexander Gordoun in Corredoun, Williame, Adame and Jhone Gordones his brethir, James Gordoune in Letturfurie, Gordounes his brethir, James Gordoun in Ovir Auchinrreathe, George Gordoun in Coltauld, Williame Gordoun his brother, Alexander Innes of Kirkhill, Andro Innes of St. Andros-kirktown . . . daylie be thame-selffis thair servandis complices and vtheris . . . trubles molestis and oppressis the saidis compleneris thair men tennentis and servandis, eittis and destroyes thair coirnes and gers with thair bestiall, brekis doun and dimolishes the dyikis and hedgeingis of the borrow rudis of said burgh and makis commoun gaittis and passages thairthrow, ryiddis athort thair coirnes, hinderis and stoppes thame in the possessioun of thair commoun mylnes of said burgh, boistes minasses and dingis thair servandis, lyikas daylie resortis and repaires within said burgh of Elgyne, makis tumultuu vprores and insurrectiounis thairintill, thretnes and invades the saids compleneris pure craftmen and inhabitantis thairoff sua that nather within nor without the samen may they saifle repair nor hant in the cuntrie thairabout for doing of thair lauchfull effearis and bussynes to thair heavie damadge and skaithe”; a charge under the King’s signet was issued that the persons complained against should come and find caution in the Books of Council that “the saidis compleneris, thair men tennentis wyiffis bairnes and servandis salbe harmeles and skatheles in thair bodies, landis and guidis . . . the said Kenneth M’Kengzie of Kintaill under the Payne of 3000 merkis, ilk ane of the other lairdis under the Payne of 1000 poundis, and ilk ane of the remenant under the Payne of 500 merkis” (*Elgin Town Council Papers*).

James Gordon, II. of Leicheston, according to *Balbithan MS.*, married the goodman of Tulloch's daughter, Beatrix Gordon. In the *Records of Aboyne* (pp. 213-4) the 1600 MS. says he married Beatrice, second daughter of George Gordon of Auchmenzie, and that her sister, Elspet, married (as a second husband) William Gordon of Terpersie. The 1600 MS. gives only three sons; the *Balbithan MS.* names several more.

1. GEORGE, III. of Leichestoun (*Balbithan MS.*).
2. JAMES (*ibid.*). In April, 1645, John Gordon of Buckie, "ane old aight man took in his cheifes [the Marquis of Huntly's] place of the Bog" and made James Gordon "of the famelie of Leichestown, a renowned soldiour, capitane thairof, who manit and provicht the houss and keipit the samen stoutlie. He drew the haill boites and cobillis of Spey, that none sould get passage fra the north. He sett out nichtlie 100 men in watche, being wnder feir of the Morray men and regimentis lying at Innerniss" (Spalding's *Trubles*, ii., 464). On February 9, 1649, a bond for £70 given by James Gordon, "brother to Litchestone," to Hendrie Murray, burgess of Aberdeen (Keith, March 8, 1648), figures in the *Elgin Commissary Record*.
3. ALEXANDER (*Balbithan MS.*).
4. WILLIAM (*ibid.*).
5. JOHN (1600 MS.).
6. ROBERT (1600 MS.).
7. A daughter married James Young, burgess in Elgin (*Balbithan MS.*).
8. BESSY (*ibid.*).
9. MARGARET (*ibid.*).

GEORGE GORDON, III. OF LEICHESTOUN.

(*Son of II.*)

George Gordon would seem to have been the last of the Lesmoir Gordons who held Leichestown, for the estate passed in 1659 to Dr. Thomas Gordon, Elgin, whose origin is unknown.

1633.—John Watt of Coinzeachie had "restand" to him by George Gordon of Leichestown 500 merks (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 77).

1638, March 31.—Charter of feu by the Marquis of Huntly to George Gordon in Leichestown and Barbara Gordon in Leichestown his spouse, of Leichestown (*Gordon Castle Charter Chest*).

1644.—George Gordon of Leichestown was one of the band of Royalists who "pitifullie plunderit" the house of Auchynagat belonging to Alexander Strachan of Glenkindie in the spring of this year. They then raided the house of his brother

Patrick Strachan of Kinaldie, whom they captured and took to Kellie (Spalding's *Trubles*, ii., 342) and then met in Banff. George Gordon's name does not appear in Spalding nor yet in the *Acts of Parliament* of April, 1644, when Strachan complained about the treatment he had received; but it figures in the long list of people whom he cited in 1649. The Estates remitted the case to be "persewed befoir the judge ordinar" (*Acts of Parliament*, vol. vi., part ii., p. 340).

1647, May 14.—Concerning the diligence from the Presbyterie of Fordyce, the personnes cited being called, and Alexander Gordon of Oxhill, George Gordon of Lechistoun, Robert Stuart in Fornaichtie, Andro Stuart of Tannachie, James Gordon in Cabrach and others appearing personally, and acknowledging humbly their offences and promising better behaviour in tym coming, and in testimony thereof subscribing the paper drawne to that purpose, the Commission remits them to the Presbyterie of Fordyce to satisfie in their congregations respectively according to the degree of their offences and the Act of Assembly. And Thomas Stuart of Ryland, William Gordon, sone to Carnfeild, and Alexander Gordon of Mimark [Muirack] appearing also personally and acknowledging their offences, and all the rest present, remitted also to the Presbyterie to be tryed and censured according to the Ordinance of the Assembly wherein the Presbyterie is to give account to this Commission in the next Generall Assembly; and the personnes absent continued untill the next calling (*Scottish Hist. Society*, vol. xi., p. 248).

1647, June 2.—George Gordon in Leichestoun (along with several others) confessed before the Presbytery of Rathven "in humble maner on ther knees, confessing ther greff and sorrowing for ther going on in the wicked rebellion . . . and were directed back to satisfie at their parish kirk in saccloth. Everie on of theis persons promised and avowed not only to desist and abhorre such bloodie rebellious courses, but also according to their power to stand for the cause of God and promote the work of reformation: all which they did with uplifted hand to heaven" (Cramond's *Church of Rathven*).

1649.—George Gordon of Leichestoun was one of several men who, Alexander Strachan of Glenkindie declared, had taken away James Strachan—"haveing no reasone, bot onlie becaus the said supplicant wes ane Covenanter"—and "the haill moveable guidis money and silver work" from Auchnagatt in 1644. The Parliament remitted the case to the judge ordinary (*Acts of Parliament*, vi., ii., 340).

1653, August 2.—Sasine on charter of alienation granted by George Gordon of Leichistoun, with consent of Barbara Gordon his spouse, in favour of James Gordon, eldest lawful son and apparent heir of the said George, and Marie Gordon his spouse, in conjunct-fee, and the heirs lawfully gotten or to be gotten of them in fee, whom failing to the said James's heirs and assignees whomsoever, of the town and lands of Leischtoune, in the lordship of Enzie, parish of Rathven, and shire of Banff: dated at Leichioustoun April 29, 1653, Alexander Gordon, elder of Birkinburn: and John Gordon second lawful son of the said George Gordon, are witnesses. Sasine on August 1, 1653. John Gordon in Dryburne is bailie. The charter is written by Master James Gordon in Greenmyre (*Particular Register of Sasines*, Banff, vol. vi., fol. 229).

1659, December 12.—Compeared personallie Doctor Thomas Gordon, doctor of medicine in Elgine, haveing and holding in his handes ane chartor . . . made and granted be ane noble Lord Archbald, Lord off Lorne, heretale proprietor of the landes and wthers afterspecified with advyse and consent of ane noble, and potent Marques, Arch. Marques of Argyll, Erle off Kintyre, Lord Campbell & Lorne, his father, and Lord Neill Campbell, his brother germane, and also with advyse & consent off Geo. Gordone in Lichestoune and James Gordone, his eldest laull sone for all right title & entres they or either off them hade . . . to the landes and wthers after-mentionat. To and in favours of the said Dr Thos G., his aires &c. of and vpone all and haill the toune and landes off Lichestoune with houses . . . as the same is occupied marched and posset be the said George and Barbara Gordone his spouse and their servantes lyand within the lordship of Enzie . . . [Charter subscribed at Boig of Geicht Nov. 8, 1659; and precept directed to James Gordone in Lichestoune, who as bailzie gives sasine on Dec. 12, 1659, in presence of Rob. Gordone in Lichestoune, John Thomsone thair, James Gelles thair, and Alexander Thomsone thair] (*Banffshire Sasines*).

1659, December 14.—Sasine was granted in favour of Doctor Thomas Gordon, Doctor of Medicine in Elgin, his heirs and assignees, of all and whole the town and lands of Lichestoun, with houses, etc., as the same is occupied and possessed by the said George and Barbara Gordon, his spouse, and their servants (*ibid.*, vol. ix.). This Thomas Gordon, doctor in Elgin, seems to have lent money on properties, for on July 4, 1660, he gets sasine in Linkwood (near Elgin), and on May 28, 1662, he and his wife, Isobel Hay, get sasine in the same lands.

Leichestoun seems to have passed out of the hands of the Lesmoir Gordons at this date, for the next laird, Patrick Gordon, brother of John Gordon of Balmade (murdered in 1660), seems to have been a son of Dr. Thomas Gordon, Elgin, who was subsequently laird of Edenville and then of Clashtirum, and who belonged to the family of Letterfourie.

George Gordon of Leichestoun married, according to the *Balbithan MS.*, "the goodman of Birkenburn's daughter, with whom he begat three sons and two daughters," the names of whom are not given. Perhaps the lady was a daughter of James, IV. of Birkenburn, and Janet Maitland. In 1653 his wife's name is given as Barbara Gordon.

1. JAMES, married Marie Gordon, and was alive 1659.
2. JOHN, is called the second son in 1653. He seems to be the John Gordon "sonne to Leichestoun," about whom Father Blakhal (in *A Briefe Narration*) tells a story at inordinate length. In 1642 Blakhal stopped at the hostelry at the Moor of Rhynie on his way to Cromar. As he dismounted Gordon did "embrasse" him "very kindly". Gordon was "exceeding drunk," and "hartyly prayed him to enter in the hall with him". Blakhal goes on to say: "I condescended, but would first put my hors in the

stable : and, through good fortune for me, the door of the stable was low, so that I was forced to tak of my valise from behind the sadle which being bigge and ful, was higher than the sadle and could not enter the dore". Gordon wanted to carry the valise into the hall, but the priest would not let him, for there was a "sute of mes cloathes [in it] which being seene, would have discovered" the priest. " How soone I had given my hors stra to eat attending oates, Jhon Gordon would have me go into the hall, which was ful of souldiers, drunk as beastes and their captain, William Gordon of Tulliangus, was litle better. This Tillianguis had bein page to Lord Aboyne and at this tyme [1642] had gotten a patent to list a company for the then holy but now cursed Covenant ; and John Gordon of Licheston was his lieutenant. They both had bein of that company of licht horsemen who spoiled the lands of Frendret, and had bein ever banished since that roade, until the troubles were begune, and then every Covenanting man was more legal than the King himself. Leicheston and I entred the hall, my vallise in one hand and my hate in the other, to salut the compayne, and as I was making my courtsie to them the captain in a commanding way, said 'Who are you, Sir?' Which did presently heat my blood, which was not yet come to a good tempere-ment after the death of your mother [Lady Aboyne] but a matter of three weekes befor [March 12, 1642]. And, as I thought he spoke disdainfully to me, I answered in that same tone, saying 'That is a question indeed, Sir, to have bein asked at my footeman, if you had seine him comeing in to you'." Leichestoun saw there was likely to be a row and invited Blakhal to a chamber alone. Tillianguis followed and seated himself beside the priest, who invited him to have a drink. Tillianguis refused, and repeated his question : " Tel me what you are". Blakhal answered : " Sir, if you would have had but a little patience, until I had bein set downe among you, and my hart warmed with a cuppe, as yours hath bein, and then asked me through kyndnes who I was, I would, at the very first word, have tould you; but you did begin in a disdainful way to question me, as if I had bein some countrie fellow and that manner of proceeding did at the very first heat my blood and obliged me to refuse to satisfy your demande. . . . But at the next meeting, whensoever it arrive, I shal freely tel you, for then I hope our partie wil not be so unequale as it is now and therfor wil not be ascryyyed to fear or bassness as it would be undoubtedly now." Tillianguis went out and Leichestoun called for Finnan haddocks. Tillianguis, however, took them from the cook and gave them to his soldiers. Blakhal then wanted to roast haddocks for himself. The landlady said, " You shall have [them], Sir ; but you shal not go in among them who are bent to kil you. I pray God deliver my housse from murther." She roasted the haddocks for him and Leichestoun (who had "sworne to dye or live" with him). Enter Tillianguis

with his old question. Blakhal again refused to divulge, and Leichestoun backed him up. As Tilliangus's men were preparing to make the priest speak or murder him, Leichestoun buckled on his armour and wanted to go out and fight them, but Blakhal reminded him that they were only two to twenty, and counselled defence in the chamber, for he carried on his girdle "a musketon of the wydest sort, charged with nynne balles of pistolets, and two pistolets". The priest assured young Lichestoun that "with thir three shots, in grace of God, we shal mak them smart before they come to within this dore, for I know they wil not come out al in a crowd together, which I wil mak thinner with on blow of my musketon". At Blakhal's further suggestion, Leichestoun went to Tilliangus to prove to him that it would be "a great blot upon his honour to bring twenty men against two". Tilliangus expressed contrition, but also declared that Blakhal's obstinacy only made him the more anxious to know his identity. Tilliangus even went to the stable to see whether any trace could be found in the mysterious traveller's baggage. Blakhal winds up his rigmarole with a eulogy on Leichestoun as "a very galant gentleman, and as personable a man as was of any name in Scotland: tall, wel proportioned, with a manlye countenance, which his generous hart did not belye. For without any other obligatioun but only becaus casually he did met me in the court and civilly did bring me in by the hand to their company, he resolved to shair with me of death or lyff and did embrace my cause as if it had bein his owne: showing no less interest for my lyff then he would have done for his owne. . . . At the very beginning when I heard his name and familie I did know that he and I were cousins descended of the Oglebies of Findlater. . . . I was embarrassed in this bruterie from tenne of the clock in the morning until fyve afternoone and was therfore constrained to ryd through the hilles of Cuishney at midnight."

A TRADITION ABOUT LEICHESTOUN.

A very interesting light is thrown on the Oxhill and Leichestoun Gordons in a letter written in May, 1826, by Anne Grant, Aberdeen, to her brother Joseph Grant, and preserved (in the form of a copy made in Glenlivet on February 12, 1848) by Mrs. Donald Gordon of the Tullochallum family, now residing at 50 Crescent Lane, Clapham Park, London, S.W. It states in brief that John Gordon of Oxhill, Cotton hill and four oxgate of Dallachie, married Margaret Ross, daughter of the laird of Allenbuie, against the will of his father John, who was so angry that he "gave up the charters of all his lands to the Duke of Gordon, redeemable at the end of forty years when he thought his son would be

gone : but his grandchildren would have it ". After thus being expelled from Oxhill, John, the husband of Margaret Ross, became a farmer at Gartly : while the Duke of Gordon gave him Leichestoun in tack. He built a house there with " J. G. for his name and the date of the year of God above the entry ". It was standing in 1809. John died thirteen years after his father's renunciation and left three sons—Alexander, William and a third who went abroad. Alexander's house at Artloch was burned down with most of his family papers. He set out for Edinburgh with those that remained to " recover his rights of his lands from the Duke of Gordon but was fatally assaulted at Whitehouse by one John Barron ". He left a young family, including John, who was a priest at Presholm and was " out " with Lord Lewis Gordon ; William, a priest ; Peter, whose daughter married Grant of Blairfindy ; Jean, who married Alexander Molison ; and Betty, who married John Davison, Mains of Braco, Grange. The last mentioned had a daughter Margaret (died 1820, aged 82) who married John Gordon of Tullochallum (died 1824, aged 72). The pedigree of this Oxhill family was dealt with by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express* of May 18, 1906.

COL. GEORGE GORDON, RESIDING AT LEICESTOUN.

He was the son of the fourth Duke of Gordon by Bathia Largue, and was baptised at Bellie, July 30, 1766. He was an officer in the Northern Fencibles, 1st, 11th and 29th Dragoons, becoming lieutenant-colonel in 1798. On retiring, he resided first at Invertromie and then at Leichestoun. By his wife, Jane Ross, he had—

1. WILLIAM (1803-42), captain, 6th Madras N.I.
2. JAMES (1804-29), lieutenant, 24th Madras N.I.
3. SON (*Memoirs of a Highland Lady*).
4. ROBERT (1807-53), born at Leichestoun: brevet lieutenant-colonel, 37th Madras N.I. He had a son, Charles Hadfield (1849-91), major, R.E., who married in 1886 Georgina Rose Innes, Netherdale. She remarried.
5. CHARLES, born April 28, 1808, at Leichestoun : major, 13th Madras N.I. He was twice married and had two daughters. Charles died May 26, 1875.
6. GEORGINA, died at Leichestoun, February 16, 1820.

AUCHINDACHY.

ALEXANDER GORDON, I. OF AUCHINDACHY.

(*Son of John, I. of Leichestoun: killed 1646.*)

Considerable difficulty faces the genealogist in regard to Auchindachy, for it is apt to be confused, through a variation of spelling, "Auchynachy," with three other places, namely Auchanasie or Auchanacie, in Keith, which was held by Alexander's brother Harry Gordon of Glassaugh; Auchoynany, also in Keith; and Auchanachie, in Cairnie, which was held by members of the family of Gordon of Cairnburrow and Park.

The estate of Auchindachy was held in the end of the sixteenth century by a family bearing the name of Achynachy, and afterwards by a family bearing the name of Sinclair or Achynachy. In 1618 John Gordon of Leichestoun bought it for his son, Alexander (p. 233 *supra*). So long ago as 1742 the "house of Achynachy, two miles south-west above the church, where the parish borders with that of Botriphnie," was described in Macfarlane's *Geographical Collections* as "old" and "ruinous".

The *Balbithan MS.* describes Alexander Gordon, son of John Gordon, I. of Leichestoun, as "Laird of Achynachie". Alexander's name figures in several sasines.

1622, February 24.—Renunciation by Marjorie Ogilvy, relict of John Gordon of Leichistoun, for certain sums of money paid to her by Alexander Gordon of Auchanzeachie, "my weill belowit sone," in favour of the said Alexander Gordon, of her liferent of the shadow half of Bowchangie, and half lands of Cullenkleis lying in the thanedom of Boyne, parish of Innerboydie and shire of Banff; which lands were wadset by the late James Ogilvy of Boyne to umquhile John Gordon of Leichistoun and the said Marjory Ogilvy the longest liver of them two and to the said Alexander Gordon, their son, heritably, his heirs and assignees under two several reversions containing the sum of £6,000 as the infestment to them thereof bear. Dated at Leichestoun January 22, 1622, William Gordon farer of Knokespack, Thomas Gordon of Artlauche, and William Gordon farer of Terpersie are witnesses (*Particular Register of Sasines*, Banff, vol. i., fol. 268).

1627, May 11.—Sasine on charter granted by Alexander Gordon of Auchannachie in favour of John Gordon, lawful son of Master William Gordon in Cairnfeild, and Anna Hay his spouse, of the town and lands of Over Achannasie, in the barony of Corsaidlie and shire of Bamff. Dated at Achanasie May 8, 1627, and sasine on same day in presence of the said Mr. William Gordon in Cairnfeild and others (*ibid.*, vol. ii., fol. 371).

1639, January 17.—Alexander Gordon of "Achinnachie" and Alexander Gordon of Newton of Garrie owed 2750 merks with interest and expenses to Margaret and Isobel Kennedy, daughters of the late Hew Kennedy of Burrally. On Nov. 13, 1634, and May 11, 1635, they were put to the horn for non-payment. On Nov. 6 and 7, 1638, William Middleton, messenger, executed letters in the case, ordaining them to appear before the Council. They did not do so, for on January 17, 1639, William Meldrum in Straquharm, as tutor testamentar to the ladies, made another complaint to the Council which ordered the Auchindachy and Newton Garrie, "now in Douns," to deliver up their houses to the herald or pursuivant who should execute the charge, and enter themselves in ward in the Castle of Blackness within fifteen days (*Privy Council Register*).

1646.—In this year Alexander Gordon of "Achainachie" was "murdered be combat" by Walter Innes of Pethnick (Cramond's *Synod of Moray*, p. 81). On Oct. 22, 1646, the Assembly referred back the case for excommunication to the Presbytery of Strathbogie for fuller information. On December 9, 1646, "compeired John Gordon of Achynachie and desyred the bretheren to proceed with the sentece of excommunicatioun against Walter Innes of Pathnick for the slaughter of Alexander Gordone, his father" (*Presbytery Book of Strathbogie*, p. 72). The Presbytery excommunicated Walter Innes on December 16. The index erroneously makes Alexander Gordon father-in-law of Walter Innes.

1647.—Walter Innes compeered in April, 1647, for murdering Alexander Gordoune of Achainachie, and gave in a supplicatione earnestlie desyring to be received within the bosom of the kirk againe. The Assemblie, considering that he [Innes] was not onlie guiltie of the said slaughter, bot also of rebellione and apostasie from the Covenant, which both he acknowledged with significatione of heartie sorrow to the great contentment of the Assemblie; whervpone in respect he could not with saftie mak his repentance at the kirk of Keathe nor anie other kirk within the Presbyterie of Strathbogie, he was ordained to mak his repentance at the Kirk of Grange sevine severall Lord's dayes in sackcloth, and thereafter to be received be Mr Robert Watson, minister there; and provyding he find not himselfe secure there, the Assemblie further licenseth him to mak his repentance at the Kirk of Elgine and ordaines the ministers there to accept of his satisfacione and receive him. In the meane tyme it is provyded that, befor he begin his repentance in either of the saids places, first he instruct a reall offer of satisfacione to the pairtie under instrument as law will, and the said offer to be presented to the forsaide ministers respective, who upon the sight of it sall admit him to his publick repentance and afterward receive him (*Moray Synod Records*).

1647, August.—Walter Innes was relaxed from excommunication at the Kirk of Elgin (Cramond's *Kirk Session of Elgin*, p. 246).

Leslie (*Family of Leslie*, iii., 373) says that Elizabeth, daughter of Farquhard Leslie of Gauldwell, Boharm, married Alexander Gordon of "Auchanachie". This may be a mistake for Auchynachie. He had—

1. JOHN, II. of Auchindachy.
2. ALEXANDER, I. of Edintore, an estate which is treated separately.
3. EUPHEMIA, who married John Stuart of Bogs in Rathven parish (brother of Andrew Stuart of Tanachie), and had issue. On June 16, 1675, she and her husband had sasine on Clochmacreich (*Banff Sasines*).

JOHN GORDON, II. OF AUCHINDACHY.

(*Son of I.: died about 1687.*)

The following items refer to him :—

1639, May.—John Gordon of Achyndachie had a troop of horse, under the laird of Philorth, younger (*Scot. Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, iii., 184).

1647, June 9.—John Gordon of Achynachie subscribed a document presented to the Presbytery at this date, professing "vnfainyed sorow and deep humiliatioun" for his anti-Covenanting attitude (*Book of the Presbytery of Strathbogie*, p. 76).

1650, May.—John Gordon of Achynachie attended a visitation of the Kirk of Keith (Cramond's *Synod of Moray*, p. 103).

1664, August 7.—Sasine was granted to John Gordon of "Achyndachie" of the town and lands of Over Achanasie (*Banff Sasines*).

1683, January 11.—A bond was granted by Robert Gordon of Cairnfield, with John Gordon of Achynachie as cautioner, to Robert Davidson, merchant in Elgin, for 500 merks. Among the witnesses are John Gordon, "second lawful son to said John Gordon of Achynachie" (*Elgin Commissary Record*).

1687, March 19.—John Gordon of Achynachie was caution as to the tocher (1600 marks) of Margaret, daughter of the late Andrew Stewart, heritor of Tanachie, whose contract of marriage with John Leslie of Tilliechallum was dated at Dalmaine, July 29, 1682, and registered March 19, 1687 (*Celtic Monthly*, October, 1899).

1687, June 15.—Renunciation by Mr. Thomas Ray, minister at Dundurcas, and Janet Innes, his spouse, in favours of John and Alexander Gordons, elder and younger of Achynachie, of the lands of Westertoune of Achynachie (*Banff Sasines*).

1687, June 23.—Renunciation by Robert Sanders, sometime in Cullen and now in Banff, in favour of John and Alexander Gordon of Achynachie, of the lands of Milton of Achynachie (*ibid.*). This Robert Sanders was a baillie of Banff in 1683 (*Annals of Banff*, ii., 53) and apparently Provost 1700-1 (*ibid.*, ii., 268). The Provost died in 1720 (*ibid.*, ii., 292). He may have been related to the Auchindachy Gordons, for there is a carved stone in the Old Market Place, taken from what was once Saunders' Heritage. It bears the letters I[ohn] G[ordon] [bailliff] I[anet] S[anders], and it is dated 1675 (*ibid.*, i., 374). John Gordon and Janet Sanders had John, baptised 1681; Helen, 1676; and 1679; Elizabeth, 1677 (*ibid.*, ii., 287).

John Gordon died before January 11, 1688. He married Eupham Beaton (*Familie of Innes*, p. 244). "Bessie Douglas, relict of umquhill Johne Innes of Leuchars, made her testament in the volt chamber of Leuchars, 23 July, 1655. She left little gear . . . a stand of silk curtains with velvet pands and silk fringes, in the hands of Eupham Betoun sometime Lady Achynachie, impignorat to her for £80" . . . (*ibid.*, pp. 243-4). Elizabeth Betoune (Lady Achynachie) directs her letters to her sister—"the right honourable my loving sister the Goodwyff of Cotts . . ." (*ibid.*, p. 209). "Elizabeth" seems a misreading by Cosmo Innes for "Eupham" (as found in the will), which seemed a favourite with the ladies at Auchindachy. Who Eupham Beaton was, is not clear. He had—

1. ALEXANDER, III. of Auchindachy.

2. JOHN.

3. EUPHEMIA. She married (1) in 1679 Robert Gordon of Cairnfield, and on March 21, 1679, as Euphame Gordon, lawful daughter of John Gordon of Achyndachie, had sasine in the lands of Cursardlie, Couperhill and Mill of Keith, as principal, and as much of the lands of Mulben in warrandice, belonging to Robert Gordon of Cairnfield (*Banff Sasines*), having by him a son, Alexander; and (2) before April 20, 1698 (*Elgin Commissary Record*), Rev. John Scott of Dipple. On January 22, 1707, John Scot and his wife Euphame Gordon, had sasine on Cairnfield, Hillockhead, Peathhead, and Farnachty (*Banff Sasines*). A member of this family, Rev. John Scott, of Dettinger Parish, Prince William County, Virginia, married in 1768 Elizabeth Gordon of the Kethocksmill family. The Scotts of Dipple are dealt with in Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies* (pp. 587-668). She died July 12, 1709, being described on her tombstone (*Jervise's Epitaphs*, ii., 259) as "filia D. Johannis Gordon de Achynachie".

ALEXANDER GORDON, III. OF AUCHINDACHY.

(*Son of II. : died about 1713.*)

This laird succeeded his father in 1687. Little information about him can be given.

1690, January 15.—Bond for £10 4s. by James Duncan in Bogbain to Alexander Gordon of Achynachie: Achynachie, before witnesses, John Gordon of Carbuie, William Smith in Achanasie and Thomas Duncan in Achanasie (*Elgin Commissary Record*).

1694, December 31.—Bond for 200 merks by Alexander Phin of Achanasie: Achanasie, before witnesses, Thomas Duncan in Achanasie, and John Gordon, eldest son to said Alexander Gordon of Achynachie (*Elgin Commissary Record*).

1695, August 31.—Alexander Gordon of Achynachie had sasine on the lands of Achynachie, Over and Nether Hilend, with corn and walk mills in the barony of Rothiemay (*Banff Sasines*).

1696, March 5.—Bond by Patrick Mckwilliam in Drakemires to Alexander Gordon of Achynachie for 20 merks, “and that as the price of ane ox bought by me from him at Martinmas fair last bypast”: Drakemires, written be John Gordon, eldest son to said Alexander Gordon (*Elgin Commissary Record*).

1698, April 20.—He agreed to pay to his sister, Euphemia, widow of Robert Gordon of Cairnfield and then wife of Rev. John Scott of Dipple, the annual interest of 7000 merks as provided by the marriage contract between her deceased father and her first husband (*ibid.*).

1699, June 17.—Alexander Gordon, “of Achyndochie,” had sasine in the lands of Nether Achanasie and Monelly (*Banff Sasines*).

This laird died in 1713. At Edinburgh on February 18, 1681, he married Catherine Martin (*Edinburgh Marriage Register*). On April 29, 1718, his widow, then the wife of William Lindsay, goldsmith in Aberdeen, had sasine in the manor place of Achynachy and mains thereof, lands of Quarrel, Poolside and Wester Chalder of Achanassie (*Banff Sasines*). He left a large family, of whose careers nothing is known. The following list is evidently incomplete, for the existing baptismal registers of Keith begin only in 1692.

1. JOHN, IV. of Auchindachy.
2. GEORGE, baptised February 20, 1695: witnesses (godfathers?) George, Duke of Gordon, and Mr. George Chalmer, minister of Botriphny.
3. ROBERT, baptised August 5, 1696: died before 1709.
4. WILLIAM, baptised January 3, 1700. Probably the father of John of Edintore.
5. CHARLES, baptised November 8, 1701: witnesses, Charles Gordon of Glengerack, Charles Gordon of Achanachie, and Charles Stewart in Mains of Auchoynanie.
6. ALEXANDER, baptised December 9, 1705: witnesses, John Gordon of Corbuie and James Mitchell of Achanacie.
7. ROBERT, baptised April 25, 1709.
8. ELIZABETH, baptised February 16, 1692: witnesses, Alexander Phyne of Achanasie and John Gordon of Carbuie.

JOHN GORDON, IV. AND LAST OF AUCHINDACHY.

(*Son of III.*)

John Gordon of Achyndachy was a student at Marischal College in 1697-98 (*Anderson's Fasti*, ii., 275). During his father's lifetime he

was frequently a witness of leases of portions of the lands of Auchindachy granted by his father. He lived at a period when the old position of the small landowner had, through economic causes, become an impossible one. He had received the property burdened with debt, and his action in joining the rebellion of 1715—he was imprisoned in Banff Tolbooth, 1716 (*Cramond's Banff*, ii., 189)—could not have improved matters for him. Dr. Cramond (*Banffshire Journal*, 1898) noted that John Gordon became involved in financial difficulties, and, having lost a case in the Court of Session in 1719, sold his estate in 1726 to John Duff of Cowbin for £236 (being more than eighteen years' purchase), including Auchanassie, Boghead, Goldenknows, Wester Chalder and Rivhillock—names which have absolutely vanished. Dr. Cramond says:—

At the time of the public sale of the estate it consisted of the lands, manor place, mill, and mill croft of Achyndachie, Westerton, Peelside, Hilltown, Milltack and Quarrelhead, all in the barony of Rothiemay; while Upper Achanassie, with the manor place thereof, Goldenknows, Wester Chalder and Boggs, all the latter being in the barony of Cursaitly, were held of John, Lord Pitsligo. John Gordon was by no means willing to part with his lands; in fact, he flatly refused to give up the title-deeds of his estate, and offered rather to go to prison than reveal where he had hid them. The factor for the creditors was compelled to give him £103 Scots before the secret was revealed. The laird's next move was to sell the wood on the estate, and the factor, Thomas Innes of Muiryfold, had to prosecute upwards of sixty persons before the Regality Court of Strathisla in the year 1731 to debar them from buying. The rental of Auchyndachy alone in 1723 was £482 Scots (£40 3s. 4d. sterling). John Duff, the purchaser of Auchyndachy, five years after his purchase, became bankrupt, and Auchyndachy and Achanassie, five years later, came into the hands of William Duff of Braco, whose representatives still hold them.

After the property was sold he still retained the old designation, for on June 3, 1749, John Gordon of Achynachy was a witness at the baptism of John, son of Charles Gordon in Bush of Muldearie and Janet Anderson, his spouse. Perhaps Charles was his brother. He married (before 1716) Jean Innes, and had at least one daughter, Jean, who was born on March 10, 1721, and baptised the same day. As already noted, Auchindachy was described in 1742 as “ane old ruinous house”.

EDINTORE.

The estate of Edintore which lies in the parish of Keith, between Birkenburn and Drummuir, has been owned by three families of Gordon—
1670-1761—Gordon of Auchindachy.

1761-1794—Wemyss of Craighall, who took the name of Gordon.

1794-1818—Gordons, descended from William, Provost of Forres.

The first and second families were connected, and there is a strong probability that the third may also have been related, although at present it is not clear how the connection existed. As, however, it may be difficult to establish descents from other lines, Edintore is treated here as a territorial unit, which enables us to group the three families together.

ALEXANDER GORDON, I. OF EDINTORE.

He was the second son of Alexander Gordon, I. of Auchindachy, who was a younger son of John, I. of Leichestoun, and became possessed of Edintore in 1670. The following are the few facts known about him:—

1650, September 12.—Alexander Gordon, brother germane to John Gordon of Achainachie, witnessed a bond at Cuperhill in Keith parish (*Elgin Commissary Record*).

1668, January 15.—Alexander Gordon, brother german to John Gordon of Achyndachie, and Jean Chalmer, his spouse, had sasine on Hillockhead of Achanasie (*Banff Sasines*).

1670, June 6.—Robert Leslie of Edintore sold to him the lands of Edintore and Coldwells in Keith parish and he had sasine thereon on June 6, 1673. He got a charter of confirmation by the superior, Arthur Forbes of Balvenie, dated at Keithmore, October 30, 1675, and witnessed by John Gordon of Auchynachie, John Gordon son of said John Gordon of Auchynachie, Alexander Duff of Lettoch and others (*Edintore Papers*). He again on February 14, 1682, had sasine on Edintore and Coldwells.

1678, October 23.—The Bishop of Moray visiting Keith heard a complaint by Edintore that some tradesmen had erected in the west end of the kirk “a loaf that

did prejudg him and eclipse the light from his desk". The Bishop ordered the loft to be cut down to the middle "barre of it and on row of pannelles of that loft should be cut down" (Cramond's *Synod of Moray*, p. 170).

Alexander Gordon of Edintore, who died before October 15, 1691, had by his wife, Jean Chalmers—

1. JOHN, II. of Edintore.
2. ALEXANDER. He was in Achynachie in 1706 and afterwards in Collarhead. On June 29, 1742, his nephew, Alexander of Edintore, was served heir to him in 1371 merks over the lands of Cotts in Longbride parish, Elgin.
3. WILLIAM. On September 2, 1696, he granted a discharge to Charles Gordon in Kirdels for a loan of 102 merks (*Elgin Commissary Record*).
4. ADAM. He is mentioned in 1706 (*Keith Session Register*).
5. ROBERT, alive 1691.
6. JAMES. He is mentioned on March 1, 1721, as "brother to the deceast John Gordon of Edintore" (*Strathbogie Presbytery Record*).
7. ANNA, alive 1691.

JOHN GORDON, II. OF EDINTORE.

(*Son of I.*)

He apparently took part in the siege of Edinburgh Castle, 1689, for the *Pourtrait of True Loyalty* (MS.) states that during the "transactions John Gordon of Edintore was frequently employed to advertise friends of the circumstances of the garrison and what necessaries were wanting". The following facts touch on his career as a laird:—

1691, October 28.—"At Edintore, 28 October, 1691, it is agreed upon . . . betwixt John Gordon, now of Edintore, and Jean Chalmer, relict to umqll Alexander Gordon of Edintore, and the remanent children of the said Alexander, with consent of Alexander Gordon of Auchynachie, Mr. William Chalmer, minister of Gartly, and Alexander Young of Wheatley, friends nominat in the testament of the said umqll Alexander Gordon, that is to say, the said John Gordon accepts by thir presents the executrie goods of the said umqll Alexander, his father, and oblidges him . . . to perform the haill heads and clauses therein contained particularly that he shall pay the provisions containt in said testament, viz. to Alexander Gordon, son lawfull to said umqll Alexander 500 merks, to William Gordon his brother german 500 merks, to Adam Gordon 500 merks, to Robert brother forsaid 500 merks, to James 500 merks, to Anna ane other 500 merks all Scots money, togidder also with the annual rents of said soume amounting to £120 Scots whereof £40 is to be payed yearlie to Jean Chalmer . . . and the remanent £80 is to be equallie divided amongst forsaid children amounting to 20 merks to each child and so to continue during the lifetime of said Jean Chalmer or the goodwife of Coldwells and after the decease of either of

them the said John . . . to pay the full . . . annual rents" to the said children and as each reaches 21 years of age to pay the provision. "Written be Mr. James Gordon at Davidston and subscribed . . . befor thir witnesses, Alexander Gordon of Achynachie, Mr. William Chalmer, minister at Gartly and said Mr. James (*Elgin Commissary Record*, May 3, 1698).

1696, July 22.—The *Elgin Commissary Records* note a lease by which John Gordon of Edintore lets to John Spens in Woodhed of Kinloss the town and lands of Edintore, "presently possest by the said John Gordon," and that for three or five years according to the option of John Spens (Couperhill, April 24, 1696). The rent is 100 merks and 16 bolls of fearme half meal half bear. On December 5, 1696, there was a bond for 200 merks by James Lesly in Coldwalls sometime, and now in Edindiach, to John Gordone of Edintore; Keith, June 12, 1696.

John Gordon died before March 15, 1721. His wife's name is not known, but he had at least one son and a daughter—

1. ALEXANDER, III. of Edintore.
2. ISOBEL (Mrs. Garioch), IV. of Edintore.

ALEXANDER GORDON, III. OF EDINTORE.

(*Son of II.: died 1761.*)

Alexander, III. of Edintore, was baptised April 19, 1693 (*Keith Session Register*). On March 11, 1723, he was served heir to his grandfather in the lands of Edintore, and on June 29, 1742, heir to his uncle, Alexander. He died December 23, 1761. His will, which was confirmed March 16, 1763 (*Aberdeen Commissariot*), mentions the following items, given up by his executrix, his sister, Mrs. Isobel Garioch: £3 10s. with annual rent contained in a bill drawn by the defunct on David Kemp in Kebity; £14 16s. Scots drawn on Peter Mortimer in Coulflour, July 11, 1760; £32 16s. Scots drawn on James Adam in Bogend and James Simpson in Mugirthaugh, February 17, 1757; £8 10s. Scots drawn on Mr. Thomas Reid, minister at Leochel. He left to John Gordon, son of his "doer," Mr. Richard Gordon, £5 sterling; and to Margaret and Mary Gordon in Pittrifnie, two bolls of meal.

ISOBEL GORDON (MRS. GARIOCH), IV. OF EDINTORE.

(*Daughter of II.*.)

Isobel Gordon married Rev. Alexander Garioch, minister of Midmar, who died in 1758 in his eighty-second year. She was served heir

to her brother, Alexander, February 10, 1763, but had been in possession of Edintore before her brother died, and had in September, 1761, disposed the lands, as they were burdened with debt, to her grandson, Alexander Wemyss of the Craighall family, with reservation of her own liferent.

Isobel Gordon died December 10, 1778. By her will, which was confirmed December 24, 1778, she left £14 6s. 9d. sterling as the money rent of the rent of the lands of Edintore crop, 1778, to which she had right as liferentrix of Edintore (*Aberdeen Commissariot*). She had at least two daughters—

1. JEAN GARIOCH, married William Wemyss of Craighall, and had—
ALEXANDER WEMYSS, afterwards Gordon, V. of Edintore ("second son").
FRANCIS WEMYSS, afterwards Gordon, VI. of Edintore.
2. ELIZABETH GARIOCH, married Rev. William Forbes, minister of Airth. As a widow she was her mother's executrix.

ALEXANDER (WEMYSS) GORDON, V. OF EDINTORE.

(*Grandson of IV.: died 1790.*)

Alexander Wemyss, to whom the estate of Edintore was conveyed during his minority by his grandmother, Mrs. Garioch (under an action of adjudication, raised by his father William, and settled on February 21, 1765), did not take sasine till after her death; and he assumed the name of Gordon, being one of the first people to adopt the surname.

He was the second son of William Wemyss of Craighall by his wife, Jane Garioch. His uncle, Patrick Wemyss, married Mary Gordon, daughter of Charles Gordon of Terpersie [see *ante*, p. (348)]. At a meeting of heritors of Keith on February 12, 1766, there were read letters from Mrs. Garioch, liferentrix on Edintore, and from William Wemyss of Craighall as administrator for his son, a minor and heir of fee of Edintore.

On December 26, 1774, there was precept of *clare constat* by James Stewart of Cairnborow and Earl Fife, as superiors, on Edintore, in favour of Alexander Gordon, lately Wemyss, second son of William Wemyss of Craighall, upon a disposition by Isobel Gordon of date September 22, 1761, followed by an adjudication of date February 21, 1765; sasine thereon, February 8, 1779.

Alexander (Wemyss) Gordon was appointed surgeon to the 92nd Highlanders, April 15, 1780, and was placed on half-pay, 1783. He afterwards settled at Huntly and died, apparently unmarried, on November 22, 1790. The *Aberdeen Journal* (of November 29) says that his death "will be greatly regretted by his relations and numerous acquaintance: but most particularly felt by the ordinary ranks of people in the very extensive district of country where his generous and disinterested assistance, humane and ready attention, was happily known and will long be remembered". He was succeeded by his brother,

FRANCIS (WEMYSS) GORDON, VI. OF EDINTORE.

Francis Wemyss, who also changed his name to Gordon, was served heir of provision special to his brother Alexander in the lands of Branley, Alford, on February 25, 1791. On April 22, 1791, there was precept of *clare constat* by James Stewart of Cairnborow, as superior, on Edintore, in favour of Francis Gordon, lately Wemyss, as nearest heir to his brother Alexander. Francis Gordon sold Edintore to Alexander Stewart of Leslyhouse in 1794.

JOHN GORDON OF EDINTORE.

(*Died 1813.*)

The estate of Edintore was held for a very brief period by Alexander Stewart of Lesleyhouse, who sold it on August 27, 1795 (asine thereon September 4, 1795), to John Gordon of Grieshop, near Forres. He, too, may have been descended from the first Gordons of Edintore, for according to the *Survey of Moray*, 1798 (p. 298), Edintore was "the inheritance of his remote ancestors for many generations".

He was the son of William Gordon, who was a merchant in Forres, and also Provost. This William, who died on October 8, 1778 (*Gentleman's Magazine*), is said by a family Bible formerly in the possession of the late Mrs. Gordon Ogilvie, Kirklands, Ancrum, and on a ring belonging to the family, to have been seventy at the time of his death. He may have been the William (son of Alexander Gordon, III. of Auchindachy) who was baptised in 1700, this Alexander being the nephew of the first Gordon of Edintore. He was probably the William Gordon, merchant, Forres, who took the Rev. James Leslie in 1746 ("in quality of his servant") from Edinburgh to Newcastle, when

he (Gordon) was on his way to Holland to buy goods (Browne's *History of the Highlands*, iv., 99). A complaint was made to the Sheriff at Elgin, September 22, 1749, by John Robertson, merchant, Forres, and John Robertson, his son, against William Gordon, merchant and late provost of Forres, for assault by said Gordon in September, 1747, upon the High Street of Forres, and proof was then allowed (*Elgin Sheriff Court Papers*). There is no further trace of the case, and it may be inferred that the matter was settled privately.

Probably having made money by merchandise, William Gordon returned to the landed status by acquiring Grieshop, near Forres, which had belonged to the Brodies. At any rate, we know from the Bible pedigree that William Gordon married on November 29, 1734, Isabella Roy. A Mrs. Gordon, widow of Mr. Gordon, merchant, Forres, died there "lately" aged 90 (*Aberdeen Journal*, 7th December, 1799). William Gordon had :—

1. WILLIAM GORDON, born October 28, 1735; died October 16, 1741.
2. JAMES GORDON, born June 4, 1737; died October 18, 1741.
3. ROBERT GORDON, born December 26, 1738.
4. JOHN GORDON (1741-1813), laird of Grieshop and Edintore.
5. ALEXANDER GORDON, born October 16, 1744.
6. LUDOVICK GORDON, born June 24, 1747. He entered Marischal College in 1761, and took his M.A. in 1765. He was licensed a preacher of the gospel by the Presbytery of Forres, July 19, 1768. According to the Moray Synod records, the Presbytery of Forres on July 26, 1768, represented to the Synod that they had taken "previous tryals of Mr. Lewis Gordon, student of divinity, within their bounds, and therefore hoped for their allowance to enter him on tryals for preaching the Gospel, though they had not wrote to the several Presbyteries, in common form, in regard he was a young man of an unexceptional character, well known to most of the members, and that there were cogent reasons which required a dispatch of his tryals. The Synod having heard, and considered, the above representation, unanimously granted the request of it." What those "cogent reasons" were one has no difficulty in guessing, since William Collie, the aged incumbent of Drainie (then in his seventieth year) evidently lay on his deathbed that afternoon; he died, in fact, just two days after the meeting of the Synod, on July 29, 1768. No doubt Lewis Gordon had a promise of the next presentation from the patron, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun; hence his natural anxiety to hasten matters with an eye to the impending vacancy in the living, and by September 28 he was ordained. He was presented to the second charge in Elgin by the Prince

Regent in 1815, being admitted September 5. He was Moderator of the General Assembly, 1815, and is said to have been "the handsomest man who ever sat in the Moderator's chair". He got his D.D. from King's College, February 17, 1815. He married Elizabeth Logan, who died November 25, 1788, aged forty-one, and was daughter of Rev. Robert Logan, minister of Rafford. The Elgin Presbytery records note that on July 1, 1824, "the Presbytery met at Drainie after the funeral of Dr. Lewis Gordon . . . who died at Burghead on 29th ultimo, and was interred this day in the churchyard of Drainie". His epitaph in the churchyard of the old church of Drainie erroneously states that he died at Elgin on July 3, 1824, and that he was "a benevolent and pious minister of the pure faith". He had ten children, as follows:—

- (1) ROBERT MAXWELL, born May 9, 1772 (*Presbytery Record*), described on his mother's tombstone as "eldest son . . . died February 15, 1785, aged 12 years".
- (2) WILLIAM, born October 8, 1773. The Drainie tomb says he died at Aberdeen, aged 48.
- (3) JOHN, born June 5, 1775, entered King's College in 1787, but spent his tertian and magistrand years at Marischal College. He entered the Madras Army as assistant surgeon, January 15, 1796, and was stationed at Amboyna in 1800, and at Fort George, 1802. He died on February 7, 1802, at Calcutta, "whither he had gone for his health" (*Scots Magazine*), "aged 22" (Drainie tombstone).
- (4) CHARLES, born January 28, 1777, entered the 76th (Hindoostan) Regiment of Foot as ensign, February 8, 1793, and became lieutenant, December 10, 1794 (*Army List*). The *London Gazette* states that he was appointed captain, March 30, 1805 (p. 390), but this is a mistake, for according to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 74, p. 596, and the Drainie tombstone, he died April 19, 1804, aged 27, on board the *Harriett* when on his way home from India.
- (5) LEWIS, born October 19, 1780; baptised at Manse of Drainie by Rev. Alexander Murray. He entered Marischal College in 1794, but left in his tertian year. He entered the Madras establishment of the H.E.I.C. as a cadet in 1796; became ensign of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, August 8, 1797; and lieutenant, September 29, 1798. He died at Palamkotta, Madras, December 5, 1801, aged 21 (Drainie tombstone; Walker's *Hibernian Magazine* for September, 1802, p. 576).
- (6) ROBERT, born April 2, 1786; baptised April 10. He entered Marischal College in 1799 but left in his semi year. He joined the Bombay Engineers as cadet, 1803, becoming ensign, May 1, 1804; lieutenant, February 27, 1806; assistant to the Revenue

Surveyor, 1813-15 ; at Travancore, 1815-26 ; brevet-captain, January 8, 1818 ; captain, April 1, 1819 ; on furlough, 1827-29 ; inspecting engineer at Guzerat, 1831-34 ; major, February 20, 1831 (*H.E.I.C. Registers*, 1804-35). He died at Bombay, August 7, 1834. He married (1) Henrietta —— ; and (2) Fenella Turner Davidson, who is said to have belonged to the family of Davidson of Tulloch, and who was first married to Hugh Macpherson. In 1836 she was living at 55 Hans Place, Chelsea. She went out to India with her son after his marriage, and died at Bombay, February 11, 1851 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 35, N.S., p. 574). Robert had—

- i. ROBERT GORDON, born at Aleppi, Travancore, December 18, 1821. He was educated by Andrew and Jones and at Addiscombe, 1838-39, and got a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the Bombay Artillery, December 11, 1839. In his nomination paper, which is attested by "Fenella Turner Gordon," he is stated to be the son of "Robert and Henrietta Gordon". He was nominated by J. Loch. He died near Cairo on his journey overland to India, May 13, 1840 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 14, N.S., p. 441 ; and Spring's *Bombay Artillery Officers*, p. 94).
- ii. STEWART ST. JOHN. He was born on January 1, 1829, at Denton Court, Canterbury, at the house of a Colonel (Robert ?) Gordon who is supposed to have been some relative of the family. (In August, 1835, Robert Gordon, adjutant-general in the Bombay Army, died at Canterbury, aged 73. His widow died December, 1836, and his only child, Robert Edward Gordon, in November 14, 1837, aged 15.) Stewart St. John was educated at Boulogne, Kew, Godalming and Haileybury, 1848-50. He entered the Bombay Civil Service on the nomination of W. J. Eastwick, his uncle by marriage, and ultimately was made a member of Council. He married, August 1, 1850, at Great Amwell, Herts, Clara Melvill (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 34, N.S., p. 427). She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Henry Melvill (1798-1871), who was Principal of Haileybury (1843-57) and a well-known evangelical clergyman of his time (*D.N.B.*) ; and who married Margaret Alice, daughter of Peter Dobree, of Beauregard, Guernsey. Stewart St. John died of cholera at Calcutta, March 8, 1866, and his loss was so much felt as to call forth from the Governor-General a special minute of Council. He had—

(i.) **STEWART DOUGLAS**, born September 8, 1856. He entered the 72nd Highlanders as sub-lieutenant, September 21, 1874; and joined the Bombay Staff Corps, April 8, 1878. He became captain, September 21, 1885; major, September 21, 1894; lieutenant-colonel, September 21, 1900; and brevet-colonel, October 12, 1904. He was assistant-secretary to the military department of India, February 10, 1888—November 17, 1893; D.A.A.G. at Headquarters, Bengal, February 2, 1899—April 14, 1901. He fought in the Afghan War, 1878-80, being present at the actions of Patkao Shana and Ahmed Khel and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, October 22, 1880). He was also in the Egyptian campaign of 1880, being present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. During the South African War he served as a railway staff officer graded as D.A.A.G., March 3, 1900—December 13, 1901. He has also commanded the 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse) in the Indian Army. He married February 12, 1889, Margaret Eleanor Hogg (born 1867), daughter of Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, Bengal Civil Service, and niece of the 1st Lord Magheramorne and of Quintin Hogg of Polytechnic fame. They have one child—

ALAN, born November 1, 1889.

(ii.) **FENELLA**: married J. D. Sang. No issue.

(iii.) **EDITH**: married Colonel John Watson Macclesfield Anderson, formerly of the 26th Bombay Native Infantry; has two sons and three daughters. She lives at The Thirlings, Wooler, Northumberland.

iii. **LOUISA**, born 1818, died 1849. She married, as his first wife, George Loch, India Civil Service, who was three times married, and who was first cousin of the 1st Lord Loch. She had six children, including—

(i.) **JOHN LEWIS LOCH**, colonel, Indian army.

(ii.) **ROBERT GORDON LOCH**, captain, 20th Hussars, and Indian Staff Corps, who had—

STEWART GORDON LOCH, D.S.O., born 1873. Entered the Royal Engineers in 1893, and served in China, 1900-1.

- (iii.) GEORGE MONCREIFF LOCH, R.N. : unmarried.
- (iv.) WILLIE WALKER LOCH, Indian C.S. His son, Richard Lushington, is in the Board of Education.
- (v.) CHARLES STEWART LOCH, born in Bengal, September 4, 1849. He has been Secretary to the Charity Organisation Society since 1875. He has Geoffrey George, captain, R.E.

- (7) JEAN, born August 9, 1778, died June 11, 1795, aged 16.
- (8) FENELLA, born June 15, 1782 ; married, March 28, 1801, the Rev. John Macdonell, who was presented from Edinkillie to Forres in 1791, and died 1824, aged 68. She died February 15, 1823. They had—

ELIZA MACDONELL, married Captain Falconer, Bombay Army.

LOUISA MACDONELL.

ROBINA MACDONELL, married Lieut. Douglas, R.N., and had three sons, including—

Admiral ROBERT GORDON DOUGLAS, who married Miss Hilton, and had four sons and four daughters, including—

S. GORDON DOUGLAS, who became a lieutenant in the Navy, 1891.

J. SHOLTO G. DOUGLAS, D.S.O., born 1872. He joined the Cape Mounted Riflemen in 1893, and purchased his discharge in 1899. He then enlisted in the 1st Brabant's Horse, November 15, 1899, and six days later got a lieutenancy. A year later he was transferred as major to the South African Constabulary. He got the D.S.O. in 1900. He is married (*Who's Who*, 1907).

- (9) ELIZABETH, born July 18, 1783, died March 6, 1789.
- (10) ROBINA, born February 12, 1785, died March 30, 1826 (Drainie tombstone), at Elgin (*Scots Magazine*).
- 7. CHARLES, born July 7, 1751 (Bible pedigree).
- 8. JEAN, born February 5, 1743 (*ibid.*).

To return to John Gordon, the fourth son of Provost William Gordon of Forres, he was born on April 11, 1741, and became a banker and wine merchant in Forres. He was served heir special to his father William Gordon "of Grieveshop" in "Grieveshop and Brundiascrook, etc., and in the six acres of Forrescrook, etc., December 26, 1778".

John Gordon married on November 5, 1770, Elizabeth, daughter of James Arnot of Dalwhatswood, Ayrshire, factor to the Earl of Loudon. He died at Forres, November 30, 1813 (*Scots Magazine*). He had eight sons and three daughters:—

1. WILLIAM, born July 18, 1772 (Bible pedigree).
2. JAMES ARNOT, born December 20, 1773 (*ibid.*).
3. ROBERT, of Edintore.
4. JOHN ARNOT, born March 10, 1780 (*ibid.*).
5. LEWIS, born July 13, 1781 (*ibid.*).
6. CHARLES, of Grieshop; carried on the line.
7. JOHN, born at Forres, April 19, 1786 (*ibid.*). He received his early education at Forres Grammar School (1793-99), and then went to Edinburgh University as a preliminary to medicine. He became apprenticed to John Thomson, the surgeon, a notable figure of his time, whose wife was a Gordon of the Carroll family. Gordon stayed four years with Thomson as a student, before entering the regular University classes, and five years with him as an inmate of his house after he graduated, while he named his first-born after the great surgeon. During his University career he sat at the feet of Dugald Stewart for moral philosophy, and distinguished himself at the Students' Medical Society, to which he was elected in 1803. He took the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in the spring of 1805, and his M.D. in June of that year, writing a thesis entitled *De Vulnere naturae sanando* (Edinburgh, 8vo, 1805). He then thought of entering the Indian medical service, but Thomson, who saw that he was much too good a man for that, suggested to him the idea of becoming a lecturer on anatomy and physiology in Edinburgh. Gordon decided in favour of the scientific life, and equipped himself by spending the winter of 1805 studying anatomy in the historic theatre in Great Windmill Street, London, which Hunter had erected. He studied practical anatomy with Wilson, comparative anatomy with James Macartney, and he formed a life-long friendship with the future Sir Benjamin Brodie, who was three years his senior. He returned to Edinburgh in 1806. During the summer of 1807, on the suggestion of Thomson, he gave some demonstrations in osteology to a few particular friends, who were soon satisfied that he possessed all the qualifications necessary in a teacher of anatomy. In December of the same year he announced a course of public demonstrations in anatomy, and the following winter in addition

he lectured on physiology. On October 18, 1808, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and he chose for the subject of his probationary essay the "Dislocations of the Thigh Bone". His reputation increased to such an extent that on the recommendation of Playfair he was admitted a member of the Royal Society in January, 1812. In 1815 he published the first volume of his *System of Human Anatomy*, of which his biographer, Dr. Ellis, says that his "conscientious desire to do the utmost justice to the subject delayed the progress of the work, and at his death the third part had been announced for publication, and the remaining parts which were in great forwardness would have followed at no distant intervals". In 1817 he published his *Observations on the Structure of the Brain*, "comprising an Estimate of the Claims of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim to Discovery in the Anatomy of that Organ". The book was an attack—one of the earliest—on the subject of phrenology, and Gordon's book "caught on". A London anatomist told him that he "deserves the thanks of all British anatomists for having so completely settled the question about these vaunted anatomical discoveries," and Cuvier himself, to whom Gordon transmitted a copy of his essay, wrote in acknowledgment a letter bestowing (in French) the highest praise for his "courage". The man in the street also joined in eulogising Gordon, for in 1817 there appeared in Edinburgh a burlesque poem, entitled "The Craniad: or Spurzheim Illustrated". In 1818 Gordon issued a volume of *Engravings of the Skeleton of the Human Body*, "representing those parts of the human skeleton with which it is of most importance for the Physiologist and the Medical Practitioner to be accurately acquainted". It was translated into German by Professor Rosenmüller of Halle under the title *Knochenlehre zum Unterricht für Aerzte und Wundartzte bei Chirurgischen Operationem*: Leipzig, 1819. A few months before his death, Gordon published his *Outlines of Lectures on Human Physiology*, which present a full tabular view of the science. He also contemplated a systematic work on physiology. It may be noted that during ten years his lectures were attended by 1536 pupils, among them Alison, Bransby, Cooper and Syme. That Gordon was known and appreciated far beyond Edinburgh is strikingly shown by the fact that in 1823 a ten-page article was devoted to him in *Journal Complémentaire du Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales* (vol. xvii., pp. 3-14) under the title "Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages du docteur J. Gordon, membre de la Société Royal d'Edimbourg". Professor Chiene, in addressing the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh (of which Gordon was a devoted member), delivered a panegyric on him which will be found at length in the *Edinburgh Clinical and Pathological Journal* for 1884 (vol. i., pp. 132-37). Chiene shows that even then his fame stood high among pupils who had risen to fame; and he states that Gordon "evidently read everything" on his subject, "both

in his own and foreign languages—French, German, Dutch and Italian. Gordon died of typhus after a few days' illness at Edinburgh, June 13, 1818, and was buried in Greyfriars. In 1823 there appeared a *Memoir of Gordon* by Daniel Ellis, F.R.S.E. (with a portrait of Gordon). In the summer of 1812, Gordon married Miss Jane Greenfield, whose brothers and sisters, including the judge, Lord Rutherford (1791-1854), changed their name to Rutherford. They had—

- (1) JOHN THOMSON, born 1815 (?). He was educated at Edinburgh University, which he entered in 1828, and was called to the Scots Bar, 1835. He was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeen, March 6, 1847, and of Edinburgh, January 3, 1848. He was Rector of Marischal College and University in 1849, his friend Dickens declining to stand, and in 1850 defeated Carlyle in all the four Nations (P. J. Anderson's *Rectorial Addresses*, pp. 358, 359). He delivered a Rectorial address, November 8, 1849, and it was printed by Wyllie. Gordon took a prominent part in the public life of Edinburgh. One of the last times he addressed a general audience at any length was at the meeting held in the Music Hall on May 3, 1865, to present an address of condolence to the people of America on the death of President Lincoln. He took a warm interest in the Watt Institution and School of Arts. In social regard the Sheriff was a general favourite. He was a zealous volunteer, being captain of one of the Highland companies of the Edinburgh Rifles. Through his wife, Mary Wilson, second daughter of Professor Wilson ("Christopher North")—he married at Edinburgh, November 1, 1837 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 8, N.S., p. 648)—Gordon came into contact with a wonderful circle, all the more as he spent the first eleven years of his married life in Wilson's house, and as his brothers-in-law were Professor Ferrier and Professor Aytoun. Gordon was a Whig, whereas his father-in-law was a Tory, and we have it on the authority of Mrs. Gordon, who wrote her father's life in 1862, that in this way a "change was wrought in the feelings of some of the chief men of the Whig party towards Wilson" by Gordon, who "introduced to his father-in-law's house new visitors and new elements of thought". Gordon's proselytising power was so great as to cause a rather savage review of Mrs. Gordon's life to appear in the *Quarterly* (vol. 113). Whatever Wilson's high Tory friends thought, it is certain that Gordon was his father-in-law's right-hand man. Thus we find Wilson asking him in 1847 to edit an article of his for *Blackwood's*. Gordon himself, on the authority of Cockburn (*Memorials*, ii., 70, 71), was associated with the rival magazine, the *North British Review*, to

which he was one of the first contributors. Through Wilson, Gordon was brought into contact with all the literary people who visited Edinburgh. For instance, Gordon was the host of Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Bancroft, the wife of the historian, when she visited Edinburgh in 1848. When Wilson presided (in June, 1841) at a public dinner given to Dickens, Gordon made a speech and Dickens described him as a "very masterly speaker indeed who ought to become a distinguished man". A warm friendship sprang up between Dickens and Gordon, who, as Forster tells us, "made regular visits with his family" to the novelist, "with whom he was very intimate". Gordon also named his youngest son after "Boz". Gordon died somewhat suddenly on September 22, 1865, at Thury Harcourt, near Caen in Normandy, where he was wont to take his holiday, and where there appeared from his pen in 1864 a booklet entitled *Shakespeare et nous mêmes : traduit de l'anglais par Mesdames H. and F.* Besides this he is represented by two pamphlets—*Pleas for Education*, "being addresses delivered to the pupils of the Apprentice Schools of Edinburgh," at a meeting over which he presided in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, February 4, 1849; and *Address to the Members of the Glasgow Athenaeum*, February 27, 1852. His portrait appears in the painting by Charles Lees, R.S.A., entitled "The finish of a big match"; and engraved by C. E. Wagstaff. It is reproduced in the *Life of Tom Morris* by Dr. Tulloch, who calls Gordon a great humorist. Curiously enough, his brother-in-law, Aytoun, had died a few weeks before him at Blackhills, near Elgin, on August 4, 1865. Gordon had four sons and a daughter, none of whom has had issue:—

- i. JOHN WILSON : died in 1871.
- ii. ANDREW RUTHERFORD : entered the navy ; died about 1881.
- iii. ANGUS FLETCHER (named after Fletcher of Dunans, the brother-in-law of Gordon of Drimin) : was in the Post Office Savings Bank. He died unmarried at 28 Forest Hill Road, London, S.E., October 13, 1907.
- iv. CHARLES DICKENS : he was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and King's College, London. He entered the Church of England in 1873, and was the curate of St. Peter, Bethnal Green, 1873-74; of St. Philip, Stepney, 1874-77; of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, 1877-84; and of St. Mary, Scarborough, 1885-87. He was vicar of Walsham-le-Willows, Bury St. Edmunds, 1887-1902, when he entered the Church of Rome. He is unmarried.

v. JANE: died unmarried at 62 Cambridge Mansions, Battersea Park, February 26, 1905.

(2) JANE: died young.

(3) CHARLOTTE: died at Woodcote, Dollar, April 2, 1823 (*Scots Magazine*).

8. THOMAS, born February 18, 1788 (Bible pedigree). He entered the H.E.I.C. as cadet, 1804, and became ensign in the 2nd Bombay Native Infantry, August 12, 1805. He was fort adjutant and quartermaster at Surat, 1810; lieutenant, April 10, 1811; captain, 4th Bombay Native Infantry, May 9, 1821; brevet-major, 1825. He was assistant adjutant-general, south division of the army, 1830-33, and died at Belgaum, February 15, 1833 (H.E.I.C. lists).
9. JANE, born August 19, 1771 (Bible pedigree). According to a pedigree in the possession of the family, she was "beautiful and accomplished" and was betrothed to George, H.E.I.C., eldest son of Sir Alexander Gordon-Cumming of Altyre. "He was sent out to India, and during his compulsory absence, through the interception of letters and other intrigues, a misunderstanding arose which made him sail for home, but he died at sea [1801]. The tidings of his death so affected his betrothed that her own death soon followed."
10. ANNE, born October 10, 1776. She married at Forres, January 10, 1805, James Peterkin, of Grange, and had several children, who all died young except John, who died unmarried and was succeeded by his sister, Mary Anne, who married Colonel Peter Grant of Invererne, and had two sons and a daughter, including James Grant Peterkin of Grange and Grieshop.
11. ELIZABETH, born August 13, 1784 (Bible pedigree).

ROBERT GORDON OF EDINTORE.

(Son of John; died 1815.)

He was born May 6, 1775. He entered Marischal College in 1789, but left as a semi. Apprenticed to John Innes, he became a Writer to the Signet, August 17, 1798. He was served heir to his father, December 20, 1813. He represented Forres in the General Assembly, 1799.

He married, August 30, 1806, at Bernard Bower, near Edinburgh, — Wilkie, widow of Archibald Burnett, late of Bengal, and died at Venlaw House, Peebles, August 1, 1815, without issue.

CHARLES GORDON OF EDINTORE.

(Brother of Robert ; died 1835.)

Charles Gordon, the brother of Robert Gordon, W.S., was born on September 27, 1782 (Bible pedigree). He entered Marischal College in 1796 but left as a semi. He was a wine merchant in Forres. He got charter of confirmation of Edintore from Earl Fife on July 17, 1815, and sold the estate in 1818 to Alexander Hay in Keith, grandfather of the present proprietor, Dr. Petrie Hay, Forres.

He married at Dalvey on August 23, 1820, Christina, second daughter of Norman MacLeod of Drynoch (*Scots Magazine*, which calls him Charles Gordon "of Forres"). He died May 30, 1835, and she died March 20, 1874. They had—

1. ALEXANDER NORMAN, born February 13, 1824. He was served heir to his father, April 22, 1844, and to his cousin William Arnot, Northern Infirmary, Inverness, August 24, 1846. He died February 26, 1871 (Bible pedigree).
2. JOHN LEWIS (1827-1902) ; carried on the line.
3. THOMAS, born August, 1834 ; died May 27, 1837 (Bible pedigree).
4. ELIZABETH ANNE, born May 28, 1821, and married at Elm Cottage, Elgin, May 14, 1840, William Grieve, Branxholm Park, and had three sons and a daughter, including Thomas Gordon Grieve, born July 14, 1844 (*Tancred's Annals of a Border Club*, p. 247).
5. HANNAH CHRISTINA, born November 4, 1822 ; married at Elm Cottage, Forres, July 13, 1843, Captain Thomas Hilman Hull, 1st Madras Fusiliers, youngest son of the late William Thomas Hull, of Marpool Hall, Devon (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 20, N.S., p. 313). She died March 20, 1845 (Bible pedigree), at Chittron, India, without issue.
6. ALEXANDRINA JANE, born July 14, 1825. She married (1) in July, 1854, Captain David Hay of Westerton ; (2) on April 25, 1857, James Wilkinson Gordon, D.L., of Cairness, Aberdeenshire, and Georgia, Jamaica, son of the distinguished Greek general, Thomas Gordon of Buthlaw. She died February 15, 1882 ; and her husband died suddenly in Edinburgh, September 18, 1886. They had—
 - (1) CHARLES THOMAS, of Cairness, born October 22, 1859 ; advocate at the Scots Bar 1885. He has held a commission in the 3rd Gordon Highlanders ; he wrote the article on "Fraser, Lord Fraser" in the *Scots Peerage* (iv., 107-122). He married in 1887 his first cousin, Flora Emmeline Mary, only daughter of the late Col. F. H. Hammer, Bengal Staff Corps, and has—

- (i.) JOHN CHARLES HANMER, born November 28, 1893.
- (ii.) FRANCIS WALDEN, born October 10, 1895.
- (iii.) STELLA MARY, born February 21, 1891.
- (iv.) MARJORY VIOLET, born September 23, 1896.
- (2) RANDOLPH NORMAN LESMOIR, born May 7, 1863; died March 4, 1893.
- (3) THEODORE JAMES, born November 18, 1865; died February 12, 1882.
- (4) ALEXANDRINA MARY, born August 15, 1858; unmarried.
- (5) AIMEE MATHILDE, born January 22, 1862; died December 4, 1862, and commemorated at Lonmay (Henderson's *Aberdeenshire Epitaphs*, i., 61).
- (6) HILDA MARION, born July 24, 1864; unmarried.
- 7. MARION LOUISA, born February 17, 1829; died February 28, 1842.
- 8. MARY ANNE CATHERINE, born October 19, 1830; married (1) at Elm Cottage, Forres, December 20, 1855, Colonel Charles Donald Campbell, 39th Regiment, who died without issue; and (2) at St. George's, Hanover Square (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 9, N.S., p. 549), on October 16, 1860, Major Francis Henry Hanmer, Bengal Staff Corps, by whom she had three sons and a daughter, Flora Emmeline Mary, who married her cousin Mr. C. T. Gordon of Cairness.
- 9. CHRISTINA JESSIE, born June 27, 1832; married, March 17, 1875, Alexander Ogilvie, India Civil Service. She is dead.

JOHN LEWIS GORDON OF WEST PARK, ELGIN.

(*Son of Charles : died 1902.*)

He was born May 8, 1827, and was educated at Forres Public School and the Grammar School, Aberdeen. In 1844 he went to Ceylon, where along with his brother he was engaged on a coffee plantation. He then went into Colombo, and latterly became the head of a big firm of estate agents. He spent the last five years of his life in Elgin (*Elgin Courant*, September 30, 1902).

He married, September 3, 1856, at St. Andrew's Church, Gampola, Ceylon, Georgina Russel Grant; and he died at West Park, Elgin, September 27, 1902. He had, according to the Bible pedigree—

- 1. CHARLES, born in Ceylon, September 22, 1859. He married, March 17, 1887, Margaret Rowe, but has no issue.
- 2. NORMAN GEORGE, born in Ceylon, June 3, 1862.

3. JOHN LEWIS RANDOLPH, born November 17, 1867. He was educated at Glenalmond, 1883-85, and entered the Worcester Regiment as 2nd lieutenant, August 22, 1888. He became lieutenant of the Dorset Regiment, March 8, 1890; lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, July 19, 1891, becoming captain, August 22, 1899. He served in Chitral with the Relief Force, 1895; on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98, taking part in the operations in the Samara and in the Kurram Valley, August-September, 1897; and the operations of the flying column in the Kurram Valley, August 20—October 1, 1897; two clasps. He was also in the Tirah campaign, 1897-98, fighting at Chagru Kotal and Dargai, the capture of Sampaghā and Arhangā Passes, the reconnaissance of the Saran Sar and the action of November 9, 1897. He was also in the operations in the Waran Valley, and the action of November 16, 1897: mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, April 5, 1898; clasp. He became a major in the 15th Sikhs, on August 22, 1906. This distinguished regiment, in which Captain Wimberley's second son has been surgeon for over thirteen years, was raised by Major Patrick Gordon of the Cairnfield family. He married Gwendoline Pearson, and has two daughters—

(1) AGNES MARY, born July 8, 1902.

(2) JOYCE GWENDOLINE, born December 28, 1904.

4. COSMO MORAY, born in Elgin, May 4, 1871: announced to be married in January, 1908, to Gladys, daughter of William Anderson of Highfield, Elgin.
5. RONALD STEUART, born in Elgin, November 24, 1876. He was educated at Glenalmond, and entered the army as second lieutenant, January 20, 1897, joining the Indian Staff Corps, March 22, 1898. He has been attached to the 57th Wild's Rifles. He served in China in 1900.
6. TORQUIL MACLEOD, born in Elgin, June 22, 1880.
7. CHRISTINA ANNE, born in Ceylon, August 17, 1857.
8. ELIZA, born in Ceylon, November 14, 1860.
9. GEORGINA ANNE, born in Ceylon, February 17, 1864.
10. MARY, born in Ceylon, October 15, 1865.
11. FANNY, born in Edinburgh, April 29, 1870.

GLASSAUGH.

HARRY GORDON, I. OF GLASSAUGH.

Harry Gordon was the son of John Gordon, I. of Leichestoun, by Marjory Ogilvy, and is mentioned in several sasines already quoted. Spalding (*Trubles*, i., 306) refers to him under date 1645 as "cusing germane" to the Earl of Findlater.

Glassaugh lies in the parish of Fordyce and is usually associated with the Abercrombies; but it was also held by Harry Gordon who figures in a charter of 1609 (as "second son of John Gordon of Leichestoun") when he and Marjorie Gordon his spouse got in conjunct fee the town and lands of Fortrie. He also held Auchanacy in the parish of Keith from 1619 to 1632 and Farskane in the barony of Ruthven. His brother held Over (Upper) Achanasie which seems always to have gone with Auchindachy. The following items refer to Harry Gordon of Glassaugh :—

1619, July 29.—By a charter, dated at Fordyce, July 29, 1619, and containing precept of sasine directed to George Ogilvey in Wester Achynachie, John Forbes of Pitsligo granted the lands of Nether Auchannasie, then occupied by Arthur Forbes there, to John Gordoun of Lichestoun and Marjorie Ogilvey, his spouse, and Henry Gordon, their son. These transactions may have been connected with Harry's marriage (*Auchlunkart Charter Chest*).

1625, September 7.—Harry Gordon of Nether Auchannasie had a march dispute with Sir John Grant of Freuchy, and on this date Lord Deskford and James Master of Deskford as arbiters, gave their decision: that Sir John, his tenants and servants dwelling on the lands of Muldaries should have free passage with their bestial and goods to the hill and pasture of Auchannasie as the "loneing presentlie pottit, mercheit, and mettit in maner as followis, to wit the said loyn to begin as the Kilburne of Mudarie rynnes in the Loyn burne, going directlie thairfra to the merche dyk betwix Auchluncart and Nether Auchannasie to the fute of the hill at the west, and fra the Loyn burne to the boundis pottit and mercheit quahire the said Harie soll big his ward dyk at the eist, quhilk soll remane as ane loyn in all tymes cuming;

reservand alwais to the said Harie Gordoun the lawbouring and wynning out sic boundis as ar alreddie designet & tein in the appointment past betwix the guidman of Auchluncart and him". Which conditions both parties accept and allow to ratify the present decreeet ; and the judges with consent of parties decern that the said Harie shall peaceably enjoy the rest of his wards and all other possessions and privileges belonging to the lands of Nether Auchannasie, and both parties agree to observe the decreeet, and that the foresaid "loyn" shall only serve the said lands of Muldaries to the hill of Auchannasie, and that the possessors of the lands of Muldaries should not suit or claim any other "loyn" to the said lands from the lands of Nether Auchannasie to the hill except the loyn forsaide. Dated at Muldarie, September 7, 1625, before witnesses. Signed "Deskford, James Ogilvy, S. Y. Grant, H. Gordone" (*Fraser's Chiefs of Grant*, iii., 435).

1632, October 13.—Harry Gordon of Glassaugh with consent of his mother Marjory Ogilvie (who signs by notaries owing to her blindness), widow of John Gordon of Leichestoun, and of his spouse, Issobel Ogilvie, sold for 6000 merks the lands of Nether Auchannasie to Alexander Phin of Cuperhill. The charter was signed at Over Auchannasie, and witnessed by Alexander Gordon of Achynnachie (*Original in the Auchlunkart Charter Chest*).

1633, November 16.—Harry Gordon of Auchannassie received from the Bishop of Aberdeen the lands of Glassaugh which James Ogilvie had resigned (*Great Seal*).

1634, September 18.—He was made a Justice of the Peace for Banffshire (*Privy Council Register*).

1635, March 19.—He figures in the attempt by the Crown to stamp out the Frendraught vendetta (*Privy Council Register*).

1637, July 27.—Sir Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog complained that on a Monday in the previous June when he was in Edinburgh, "doing his lawfull affaires," Harry Gordon of Glassaugh convocat together a number of men including Patrick Gordon of Badinscoth, Harry Gordon, son to the said Harry, James Gordon, his servitor, and invaded Abercromby's mosses. The lords ordered Harry to compear before them on August 23 and to enter his "said three sons [not named] in ward within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh" (*Privy Council Register*).

1640, July.—Spalding (*Trubles*, i., 306) writes: "It is said . . . be the instigatioun of the Erll of Findlater, Harie Gordon of Glassache, his owne cusing german his ground wes spolzeit and plunderit, his place of Glassache abusit, his goodis takin away out of Auldmoir, himself with his two sones narrowlie escaiping: done by Monrois soldiouris be instigatioun forsaide".

1641.—Harry Gordon of "Glasso" appears in a list of delinquents (*Privy Council Register*).

Harry Gordon died before May 12, 1643, when his son was retoured his heir. He married Isobel Ogilvy, and had—

I. HARRY, II. of Glassaugh.

2. PATRICK, brother of Henry Gordon of Glassaugh, is mentioned with him in 1647 as having been cited out of the pulpit for their malignancy and "going on in the lait rebellioone" (Cramond's *Church of Fordyce*, p. 26). Again, on August 28, 1650, he appeared before the Fordyce Presbytery, acknowledging his "greivous offences in going with the Gordons against the Kirk and Kingdom, and being accessorie to bloodie battells and shedding of the blood of God's saints". He was ordained to repent in sackcloth, which he did on September 11, 1650 (Cramond's *Church of Fordyce*). He was alive in November, 1671.
3. JOHN. He and his brother Patrick, described as brothers of Harry of Glassaugh, appear in the roll of those who received assurances "without enacting themselves" in connection with the rebellion of January, 1647 (*Acts of Parliament*).

HARRY GORDON, II. OF GLASSAUGH; AND OF BRACO.

Harry Gordon was retoured heir to his father Harry in Glassaugh on May 12, 1643. He got rid of Glassaugh to John Abercrombie in 1662 and of Farskane to William Gordon of the Cairnburrow family in 1668. He had acquired Braco in Grange. He figured conspicuously in the anti-Covenanting struggle.

1643, May 12.—Harry Gordon "de Glassauch" was served heir to his father Harry in the lands of Glassaugh, Craigmylnes, Pethadelies, commonly known as Over and Nether Pethadelies, and third part of the moor of Pethadelie, with certain pasturage and fishing (*Services of Heirs*).

1643, December 13.—Harie Gordone of Glassauche attended a meeting of elders and heritors in Fordyce (Cramond's *Church of Fordyce*, p. 25).

1647, January 5.—He and his brothers John and Patrick received assurances from Major-General Middleton "without enacting themselves" (*Acts of Parliament*).

1647, June 6.—He and his brother Patrick were cited out of the pulpit by Rev. Robert Blair, of Alva, to appear before the Commission of the Kirk at Edinburgh in July for their malignancy and "going on" in the late rebellion.

1648, September.—Harry appeared before the Presbytery of Fordyce and confessed his miscarriage and going on with the rebels against his Kirk and kingdom. He promised faithfully to stand to "work of reformatione," and after "grave admonitione" was sent back to Fordyce to make his repentance. On October 11 it was reported that he had "satisfied" (Cramond's *Church of Fordyce*).

1648.—He was the subject of a special Act of Parliament, by which the Earl of Findlater, his kinsman, was granted the 3000 merks which Harry had been fined. This grant was made in payment to him *pro tanto* £8452 Scots, "addebitit to him be the publict principall soume a'rentes thereof conform to the Act of Parliament, Feb. 2, 1646; and of the sum of £15,000 modified by the Committee of Estates by

their Act of July 14, 1647, to be paid to him for his subsistence, and towards the reparation of his losses £50,000" (*Acts of Parliament*).

1649, August 24.—Harry "de Glassauch" was served heir to his father Harry in the lands of Farskane, in the barony of Ruthven (*Services of Heirs*). Farskane ultimately came into the possession of William Gordon, son of Thomas Gordon of Artloch of the Cairnburrow family.

1650, February 6.—Harry Gordon of Glassaugh compeir'd before the Presbytery of Fordyce showing that he was "readie to bring in witnesses to cleir himself that he was not accessorie to any bloodie battels, and specialie at Alford". On February 20 he proved that he was present "wher his peits were casten" the day of the battle (July 2, 1646). In April the Provincial Assembly appointed him to be processed, "seeing that he cannot be purg from being in the rebellioun". On August 28 he reappeared, and on his own accord "ingenuouslie confessed that he had been accessorie to the rebellion with the Gordons, and had been at the infall at Aberdeen but sore against his will, for he wes not able to draw sword nor pistoll because of ane hurt gotten be accident afor in his armes; and that he was surprised be some Gordons, and against his will carried thither, and cleired himself that he was at no mor fights". The Presbytery, finding him guiltie of accession to that rebellion, ordains him to "mak satisfactiōne in saccloth according to the order, and thereupon to be received". On September 11, 1650, he and his brother Patrick "satisfied and wer received" (Cramond's *Church of Fordyce*, pp. 28, 29).

1655, October 1.—Harry Gordon of Glassaugh was an elder of Fordyce (*ibid.*).

1658, October 18.—Renunciation by Fordyce and others in favour of Harry Gordon "of Farskane," of the lands of Pitcheedie (*Banff Sasines*).

1662, December 16.—Mr. John Abercrombie had sasine in Glassauch (*Banff Sasines*).

1665, August 10.—Sasine to Harry Gordon, "of Farskane," and Marie Ogilvie, his spouse, of Farskane, Cruets and Greencastle (*Banff Sasines*). He disposed of Farskane to William Gordon of Auchinhandach, one of the Cairnburrow family, and son of John Gordon of Artloch, who had married Harry's kinswoman, the daughter of John Gordon I. of Lechestoun. On January 29, 1668, William Gordon, "at Invers of Strathbogie," had sasine of the lands of Farskane (*Banff Sasines*).

1670, December 15.—Harry Gordon then appears as laird of Braco, for on this date there is sasine to "Harye Gordone, sometyme of Farskan, now of Bracco, of the lands of Bracco, manor place, and mayns thereof, Cairnhill, Braes of Craiglethie, Nethermylne of Strathylla and others" (*Banff Sasines*). The history of Braco after this date is difficult. On Dec. 12, 1673, there is sasine to Patrick Gordon of Lechestoun of the lands of Braco, and on Sept. 24, 1678, there is sasine to Margaret Gordon, spouse to Alexander Duff, younger of Lettoch, in life rent of the lands of Braco (*Banff Sasines*). These last two entries may refer to the superiority of Braco. The *Mitchell MS.* says that Alexander Duff of Keithmore bought Braco and Nethermill in 1682, "with consent of Gordon of Avochie," who had apprisings against Harry Gordon of Braco.

1671, June 26.—Harry Gordon of Braco had to answer in the Justiciary Court at Edinburgh a charge brought against him and others by Alexander Brodie of Letham and John Murison, messenger, for deforcing the messenger upon letters raised at the instance of Brodie in the execution of a poinding. On January 16, 1671, Murison went to execute a caption against Braco for feu duties due to Letham for his lands as part of the Abbey of Kinloss. Braco, and other persons libelled, wounded the messenger, "after he had laid hold upon the said Harry and touched him with his wand of peace and he and his accomplices commanded the messenger's wand of peace and his sword to be broken". The case came up again on Nov. 13, 1671, when Braco's brother Patrick was unlawed for non-appearance, and on Feb. 26 when the Court decided that Harry had "forfaulted, omitted and tint all his moveable goods and gear," and declared the one half to appertain to the Crown and the other half to Brodie (*Justiciary Court Proceedings*, ii., 55, 56, 61, 75, 83 as published by the Scottish History Society).

1683, September 30.—"Harie Gordon appearing before the Session and promising very submissively to satisfie for his relapse in fornication with Margaret Priest, the Session thought fit that the minister should bespeak the presbitrie to get indulgence to him as to the sackcloath and the dayes of his publick appearance, he being ane aged gentleman." On October 21, 1683, "the minister reported that the presbitrie was very clear that Harie Gordon should be indulged as the Session thought fit". On January 11, 1685, "Hary Gordon, sometime of Braco, being sent out of Kinore, appeared in sackcloath for his frequent falls in fornication, and upon his profession of repentance and resolution of amending his life, was absolved". The misfortune of Harry Gordon, a member of an old family, was in striking contrast to the lot of Alexander Duff, who bought his estate of Braco and who had come practically from nothing. Duff represented the senior line of those Duffs who produced the Duke of Fife. It may be noticed that his daughter Helen married William Gordon of Farskane, who had annexed another slice of the Glassaugh inheritance.

1691, May 31.—Harry Gordon of Braco witnessed at the mill of Avochie a deed transferring the factory of the lordship of Urquhart from James Gordon, younger of Daach to Mr. William Gordon at the Mill of Avochie (*Elgin Commissary Records*). This seems to show that Harry was then residing with his son-in-law at the Mill of Avochie and was still known as "of Braco" though the lands had passed from him.

Harry Gordon of Braco married Marie Ogilvie (alive 1655) and had at least one child—

ELIZABETH GORDON, who is described in 1671 as eldest lawful daughter. She was married first to John Gordon, yr^t of Avochie, about 1671. On October 10, 1670, the Moray Synod recommended that "young Avochie should be injoyed to separat from Elizabeth Gordon, untill he report a testimoniall from the minister and place where he was orderlie maried". On April 9, 1672, Gordon produced "a testimonie of his being maried at the church

of Foard in England : but the same is supposed to be infamous by reason it is without dait of the day and place". Finally on May 5, 1672, Gordon presented a full and formal testimony "from the minister of Fuird in Ingland that he was orderlie maried by him to Elizabeth Gordon" (Cramond's *Synod of Moray*, pp. 152, 153, 157). There are ten places named Ford in "Ingland". It would be interesting to know how Elizabeth Gordon came to be there. On May 5, 1671, she and young Avochie had sasine of an annual rent of £320 furth of the lands of Braco. On January 16, 1674, John Gordon, yr of Avochie, had sasine of the mill of Braco, called the Nethermill of Strathillae and the mill of Craiglethie. John Gordon seems to have died in Edinburgh in 1684, for he was buried in the Mill tomb in Greyfriars, November 5, 1684 (*Scottish Record Society Register of Greyfriars*, p. 256). He had a posthumous child John, baptised April 25, 1685 (*Kinnoir Parish Register*). His widow married on July 13, 1685, "Mr. William Gordoune, son to Daach, and without proclamations by ane order from the Bishop". Mr. William Gordon lived at the Mill of Avochie in 1696, where, as gentleman tenant, he was Poll Tax Commissioner for Dunbennan and Kinnoir. He had—

i. JAMES (*Poll Book*).

ii. WILLIAM, baptised June 28, 1692. He is said to have emigrated to Jamaica, where he had a son—

CHARLES : owned the estate of Braco, Jamaica. He had—

CHARLES GORDON, of Braco, Jamaica and Great Berkhamstead (1747-1829). He married Mary Howorth (died 1837), Worcester, and had five sons and five daughters. One of the latter married the Rev. John Rich, son of Sir Charles Rich, Bart., and even her grandchildren have preserved the name of Gordon in front of their "Rich" (*Burke's Peerage*, 1907). The eldest son was—

CHARLES, of Newtimber Place, Sussex (1784-1839).

He married Anne Sarah Pitman, Devon (died 1873), and had two sons and four daughters. He was succeeded by the elder son—

CHARLES HENRY WILLIAM, of Newtimber Place (died 1887), who married Lucy, only daughter of Colonel E. F. Grant, R.F.A., Southend, Eltham. She died January 17, 1907. They had two sons and five daughters. The elder son is—

CHARLES EDWARD GRANT, born 1872; of Newtimber Place and Braco, Jamaica. During the South African War he served

as a trooper in Roberts' Horse.
A long account of the family
was given by J. M. Bulloch
in the *Huntly Express*, August
9 and 16, 1907.

- iii. PENELOPE: she is mentioned in the *Poll Book*.
- iv. JEAN, baptised May 2, 1688.
- v. JEAN, baptised September 1, 1689: mentioned in the *Poll Book*.

CADETS OF LESMOIR

NEWTON

WITH ITS BRANCHES

RHYNIE, SHEELAGREEN, ROTHNEY, CULTS, KINGUIDY AND INVERNETTIE

BY

JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCK

ASSISTED BY

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE warmest thanks are due to Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton, his wife and his daughter for the loan of many documents and for constant assistance by way of correspondence on the history of Newton. It has been thought desirable to add to this deduction an account of the three (if not four) families of Gordons who have owned Newton, although they were not connected by blood ties.

J. M. B.

"JOCK" GORDON, of Scurdargue.

William, of Tillytarmont.

George, of Feullmont.

James, I. of Lesmoir.

William Gordon,
I. of Terpersie.

George Gordon,
II. of Terpersie.

George Gordon,
II. of Rhynie.

John Gordon,
I. of Newton.

Patrick Gordon,
I. of Badenscoth.

George Gordon,
II. of Badenscoth.

William Gordon,
III. of Badenscoth.

Catherine Gordon,
m. Alex. Forbes of
Blackford.

Alexander Forbes,
of Blackford.

Margaret Forbes,
m. Admiral Leith.

WILLIAM LESLIE, IV. of Balquhain (*cir.* 1420).

Alexander Leslie, I. of Wardes.

John Leslie, II. of Wardes.

Alexander Leslie,
III. of Wardes.

William Leslie,
IV. of Wardes.

John Leslie,
V. of Wardes.

George Gordon, Elspet Gordon. = Sir John Leslie, Helen Gordon, = Sir William Leslie, Norman Leslie.

VI. of Wardes. of Newton.

John Leslie, John Leslie.

Mar-Gordon, of Milton. Mar-Gordon, of Milton.

Hugh Gordon, son of George of Culz. = Margaret Leslie, dau. of George, I. of Rothienorman.

John Forbes,
of Blackford.

A. M. Gordon, = Margaret Elizabeth Crawford-Forbes-Leslie.
Forbes.

William Leslie,
I. of Warthill.

Stephen Leslie,
II. of Warthill.

William,
III. of Warthill.

William Leslie,
I. of Folla.

James Leslie,
II. of Folla.

James Leslie,
III. of Folla.

James Leslie,
I. of Rothienorman.

Jane Gordon, = James Leslie,
of Badenscoth. II. of Rothienorman.

Margaret Gordon = George Leslie,
(Chapelton). I. of Rothienorman.

Col. Jonathan Forbes-Leslie, of Rothienorman.

Isabella Forbes Leslie = Col. Crawford.

THE LAIRDS OF NEWTON.

George Gordon, II. of Lesmoir.

John, I. of Newton.

James, Fiar of Newton.

George, II. of Newton.

James, III. of Newton.

Alexander Gordon, of Gight and Newton.

Alexander Gordon, of Newton.

George, of Rhynie.

George, of Sheelagreen.

George, of Sheelagreen.

George, of Sheelagreen.

John, of Newton.

Alexander, of Newton.

Alexander Morison,
of Newton.

Hugh.

George, of Cults.

Hugh.

George, of Rothney.
Alexander, of Invernettie.
William, of Rothney.

Robert, of Ashmore.

NEWTON.

There were two distinct estates of Newton held by the family of Gordon. One of them was in the parish of Cardoness, Kirkcudbright, and the other in the parish of Culsalmond, Aberdeenshire. It is with the latter that this pedigree is concerned. This estate has been held by the family of Gordon at least since the year 1591, with two breaks when it sought other owners. There have, however, been three distinct sets of Gordons in the estate. Firstly, the Gordons of Newton, who were cadets of the Gordons of Lesmoir, held the estate from at least 1591 to the latter half of the seventeenth century. The estate then seems to have been divided, and was held by various owners, notably the Forbeses, the Erskines, Leiths, and Davidsons, more or less connected with the Gordons by marriage. Alexander Davidson, laird of Newton, changed his name to Gordon as his mother was the heiress of Gight, so that for nearly fifty years it was held by the Gight family. Another break occurred when it was held by a McIntosh, but for nearly a century it has been owned by the present family of Gordon, whose "author" hailed from Fochabers, and made a fortune in Tobago. As Gight has already been dealt with in the first volume of the *House of Gordon*, and as the present family of Newton cannot be traced from any of the landed lines of the family, it has been decided to treat the Gordon ownership of Newton from first to last under one head.

JOHN GORDON, I. OF NEWTON.

(*Second Son of George Gordon, II. of Lesmoir.*)

John Gordon, I. of Newton, was the second son of George Gordon, II. of Lesmoir, by Katharine, daughter of Alexander Forbes of Towie, and brother of Alexander, III. of Lesmoir. He was born about 1540, for in 1621 he is described in the *Privy Council Register* as past "four score yeiris".

The *Gordon MS.* of 1600 states that George Gordon, II. of Lesmoir, "gave to his sone John Gordone the lands of Glascoforest, Newtonne of Culsamond, Wranghame, with sundrie other lands in the Gareoch adjacent thereto, whereby he was little behind his brother [Alexander, III. of Lesmoir] in yeirlie rent". His lands may be detailed for convenience thus:—

Glascoforest (near Aberdeen).—John of Newton was first designed of "Glascoforest". These lands had for some time belonged to the Stewarts, Earls of Buchan, and appear to have passed to the Lesmoir family at a date undiscovered. As early as 1574, however, John of Newton is designed in a retour as "of Glascoforest," which he got from his father, as noted in the MS. just quoted. A special service occurs in the Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Diet Books under date December 20, 1574, on behalf of John Gordon of Glascoforest, brother german to James Gordon of Auchterarne. He is designed "of Glascoforest" in a charter of 1581. He probably resigned the estate to his father after he got Newton, for on the death of George of Lesmoir, the latter's eldest son, Alexander, was served heir to him in the lands of Glascoforest, December 20, 1600 (*Retours, Spec. Service*), and that property seems to have been at once made over by Alexander to his own son, George, who is designed "of Glascoforest" in a bond of caution registered apparently September 7, 1600 (*Privy Council Register*); and he retained that title till his death in 1630.

Auchterarne.—On the death of his half brother James, John was served his heir, December 20, 1574, in the half lands of Auchterarne, Tulloch, Tannamoyn, and Blakmyln (A.E., 40/-; N.E., £6) (*Retours, Spec. Serv.*). This service appears in the Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Diet Books, December 20, 1574, when a petition and brief were presented, with these titles: (1) charter by John Forbes of Tolleis to the late Patrick Gordon, the brother of John, dated May 16, 1562; (2) sasine thereon dated June 15, 1562; and (3) sasine in favour of the deceased James Gordon, dated June 1, 1565. The lands were the half lands of Auchterarne, Tulloch, Tannamoyn, and Blakmyln. On January 14, 1575, John of Glascoforest got sasine on half of these lands which had been lying in the King's hands for two terms last passed; sasine not having been recovered: £6 for fermes due, and £6 for relief of the same, on sasine being granted (*Exch. Rolls*, xx., p. 474). There is another reference to the above charge, and payment is entered as made in the accounts of John Leslie of Balquhain, Sheriff of Aberdeen, for period from November, 1574, to September, 1580 (*Exch. Rolls*, xxi., pp. 104, 112). In 1581 John granted a charter of these lands to Alexander Gordon of Tillyminate, his brother.

Newton of Culsalmond.—From the Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Diet Books it appears (see Littlejohn's *Records*, i., 241) that a charter of the lands of Wranghame and Newton of Culsalmond, Walk Mill, and Corn Mill was granted to the Lesmoir Gordons on April 23, 1562, by Henry Kempty, alias Duvy, the sasine being dated April 29, 1562. On June 21, 1576, George Gordon of Lesmoir raised an action

(decree of removing) against the tenants of Wranghame. On November 23, 1591, the King granted a charter of novodamus to John Gordon of Newton and his heirs, of the lands and Barony of Wrangham, namely, Newtoune de Wrangham with the fortalice and manor, Litill Wrangham, Tillymorgan, Polquhyte, Mellingsyde, the Kirkton of Culsalmond, Lettingham, Williamstone, with the grain and walkmills of the same, with privilege of custom the tow [toll] of markets and fair called Sanct Serff's fair to be held yearly upon said lands of Wrangham in the Parish of Culsalmond, Sheriffdom of Aberdeen; with woods, fishings, holdings, etc.: which (Lytil Wranghame formerly held of the Vicar of Culsalmond, the rest of the Commendator of Lundoris) the same John resigned, and which the King incorporated into the free Barony of Newton, ordaining the Castle of Newton to be principal messuage of the same; to be held in feu ferme: reddendo for Lytil Wranghame £56 8s., and for the rest £66 13s. 4d. of old feu ferme and 6/8 of augmentation, and a duplancid on entry of heirs (*Great Seal*, v., 1964). These lands previously belonged to the Leslies of that ilk, as Commandators of the Abbey of Lindores, and they had a Royal Charter thereof. It would appear that John Gordon of Newton held them from John Leslie. Newton de Culsalmond is mentioned as being Leslie property (probably the superiorities) in a long charter from the King to Leslie of Leslie, granted at Perth March 31, 1600 (*Great Seal*, vi., No. 1032). On May 6, 1594, John Gordon resigned these lands and the Barony and got a regrant in favour of his eldest son James. In 1598 William Udny of that ilk by some means became liferenter of the Maynes of Newtoune. His sasine dated December 8, 1598, embraced "Maynes of Newtoune, Wranghame, corne and waulk milnes of the same, Skairs Mekill and Little Leidinghames". In virtue of holding this position William Udny of that ilk got decree against Thomas Leslie in Griminchies (*Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 39). But James Gordon, far of Newton's wife, Isobel Forbes, had her terce secured on these lands (*ibid.*, p. 80). On November 24, 1600, the King confirmed the charter of John Gordon of Newton by which in fulfilment of a compact, dated April 29, 1599, he with consent of his wife Margaret Udny and his second son John, sold the lands of Craigfintray and others to Patrick Barclay of Towie (*Great Seal*). On July 24, 1604, the King confirmed the charter of William Leslie of Warthill by which, in fulfilment of a compact with John Gordon of Newton, he sold to John Leslie of Culz several lands in the Garioch including Duncanstone, Harlaw, and Tillyfour. This John Leslie was married to Elizabeth Gordon (*Great Seal*).

There is no lack of data about John Gordon of Newton, who seems to have been a person of some importance.

1580, April 23.—John Gordon of Newton, with certain others, was one of those who at Stirling Castle on this date took burden "for the haill kin, freindis, servandis and parttakaris" of the Earl of Huntly in reference to the feud with the Forbeses. He is classed as among "the maist honest and descreit personis of baith the saidis names, who had consentit assuarance to be taikin and stand amangis thame quhill

the first day of August nixt to cum," and had been heard meanwhile in the presence of the King and Council at a special meeting in Edinburgh (*Privy Council Register*).

1584, November.—John Gordon of Glascoforest raised an action of removing against Andrew Meldrum in Drumbreck, November 26, and against David Lamb, November 30. The subject of the latter action was eight oxengang of the town of Langmanniswillis, a pendicle of Rothienorman (*Littlejohn's Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, i., 314, 316).

1586.—John Gordon of Newton and William Gordon of Gight witnessed a band signed at Bog of Gight.

1589, April 30.—George Gordon of Lesmoir and John Gordon of Newton were among the Northland men who had to find caution for loyalty. John Gordon of Newton as surety for Udny of that ilk in 5000 merks; John Gordon of Newton, with [Alexander] younger of Lesmoir, in £5000; George Gordon of Lesmoir, along with John Gordon of Newton, 10,000 merks; Alexander Gordon, son of George Gordon of Lesmoir, with John Gordon of Newton, 2000 merks. A note is appended that this "Act is deleit for the pairt of Johnne Gordon of Newton be a warrand subscrivit be his Majestie and his Thesaurer depute J. Andro" (*Privy Council Register*).

1589.—John Gordon of Newton, along with John Gordon of Drymmeis, Oliver Udny, burgess of Aberdeen, Mr. William Ray and Mr. Andrew Clark, notary public, are witnesses to a charter for fulfilment of a contract between John Keith, apparent of Ravenscraig, and for Sir William Keith of Delnies on the one part, and John Leslie of Leslie on the other, in which John Leslie granted to John Leslie, a pupil, his grandson, the Manor of Leslie with the fortalice, Auld Leslie and others, the barony of Leslie, reserving his own life rent and after his decease, that of Patrick Leith, his son, and after the decease of both, the free tenement of one half of the above to Sarah Keith, spouse of the said Patrick. Signed at Newton of Culsalmond, May 6, 1589. Confirmed at Edinburgh, May 20, 1589 (*Great Seal*, v., No. 1658). This Sarah Keith may have been a sister or aunt of Rebecca Keith, wife of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir.

1592, January 11.—John Gordon of Newton had some dispute with the Leiths of Harthill. On this date caution was given by Patrick Barclay of Towie for John Gordon of Newton in 1000 merks, and for William Anderson in Threefeild of Bonnytoun, Robert Andersoun there, Patrik Manye there, Alexander Anderson there, William Anderson in Muriehillak there, in 300 merks each, that they will not harm Patrick Leith of Harthill or his son John. On September 22, 1592, Mr. John Makgill, advocate, as procurator for the parties, registered a bond of caution by William Leslie of Little Warthill for the two Leiths in 1000 merks each, and for others their tenants in 300 merks each not to harm John Gordon of Newton and others, or molest them in the lands of Mure called the Cokmure, as by letters of lawburrows raised by them. Subscribed at the Kirktoone of Rayne, Sept. 15, before John Reid, burgess of Edinburgh, Patrick Leith, son and apparent heir of Patrick Leith of Braytoun, George Leith, farer of Barnes, and Patrick Leith, son of Henry Leith of Ryhill, and Walter Thomesoun, notary public. On August 2, 1594,

Alexander Fraser of Philorth was caution £1000 for John Leith, apparent of Harthill, and John his son, not to harm John of Newton (*Privy Council Register*).

1592, May 27.—On this date Alexander Gordon in Stanehouse is stated to have made “convocatioun of his Hienes lieges in armes,” and ejected Newton’s tenants from the land of Commalynniss and Rannishill, with “persuite of them be way of deid”. On June 5, John Gordon of Newton and his son and heir John [James?] raised letters against Gordon. On June 23, Alexander Gordon in Stanehouse, in presence of the Clerk of Register, for himself and as procurator for George Gordon at the Kirk of Fylie, and others, Peter Leith, William Blak, servitors to the old Lady Gight, presented a copy of the letters raised by John Gordon of Newton and his son, and protested that the day appointed for his appearance to answer to the complaint was this day “and not upoun ane Thurisday, being the ordinair day oulklie appointit be the lait Act of Parliament for decyding of sic caassis” (1592, c. 41, iii., 562), and in respect that there was no “counsale to be convenit this day, sua that be the tennour of the same Act the dyet desertit of itselff,” there shall be no farther proceedings till he and the rest are newly warned, “quhilk protestatioun was admittit”. On July 4, 1592, Sir John Ogilvy of Dunlugas is cautioner for John Gordon of Newton and “James” Gordon, his son and apparent heir, in 2000 merks not to harm Alexander Gordon in Steinhouse (*Privy Council Register*).

1592, September 16.—Several of Newton’s tenants in Commalynnis seem to have taken a dislike to him, for on September 16, 1592, Alexander King as procurator for the sureties registered a bond of caution by William Gordon “of Dunnymaid” (who aided the Gordons of Leichestoun in their attacks on Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenbog, 1592-4) and William Norie, portioner of Inchdrain, for Alexander Gordon in Commalynnis in £1000 and for Thomas Cheyne in Gourdeis, Patrick Duncan, younger, in Commalynnis, and James Murray in Commalynnis servitors to the said Alexander, in 500 merks each not to harm John Gordon of Newton or James Gordon, his son, and apparent heir. Subscribed at Banff, August 24, before witnesses. On October 10, 1592, another bond of caution was registered by William Troupe of Beggischill for Alexander Gordon in Commalynnis in £1000 and for James Murray, servitor to Gordon, in 300 merks, not to harm John Gordon of Newton or James Gordon, his son. Subscribed at Abirdene, September 29, before witnesses (*Privy Council Register*).

1592, September 25.—Registration by Mr. Umphra Blenscheill, advocate, as procurator for the parties, of bond of caution by James Elphingstoun of Glak in 300 merks for John Hill in Newrane, not to harm John Gordon of Newton and others and especially not to trouble them in the lands of Cokmure. Subscribed at Glak, September 15, before witnesses (*Privy Council Register*).

1593, April 23.—There is caution by John Leith of Lues, as principal, and John Gordon of Newton, as surety for him, and by William Leith of Lickliehead as principal and Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir as surety for him in £500 that the principals shall keep ward besouth the North Water till relieved, in respect of which caution they are freed from their present ward in Edinburgh (*Privy Council Register*).

1593.—The first laird of Newton was a staunch Roman Catholic, and, living in the times he did, got into trouble repeatedly. On March 1, 1593, caution was given in 6000 merks by William Forbes of Tolquhon and William Udny of that Ilk for John Gordon of Newton (*Privy Council Register*). On March 21, John Gordon of Newton and others, having been lately accused before the Justice in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh "for hering of mes" against the Act of Parliament, and having "planelie confessit" their guilt and so become in his Majesty's will for the same, his Highness now having considered "the wecht and gravitie of the said cryme" and "the panis and punishment adjonit be the said Act of Parliament to the personis gilty thairof," ordains John to pay £1000 within three days after charge or else within that time to find sureties that he will enter his person in ward within the castle of Blackness within twenty-four hours under the penalty of £4000, with certification to him that if he refuse to embrace the King's will touching the payment of the said sums, but shall choose rather to be warded as above appointed, he should be subject to the payment of 4000 merks "thairefter" and also of 500 merks monthly while he remains in ward thereafter in such manner as shall be "dividit and appointit" by his Highness. Farther, when the caution shall be found for his entry in ward, his Majesty relieves him from his present ward within the burgh of Edinburgh "quhairthrow he may depairt to the foirsaid uther waird". On April 2, 1593, John Gordon of Newton was convicted in two courts of justiciary, held in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh upon March 20 and April 2 of hearing of mass sundry times in the places of Strathbogy and Slanes, and in his own place of Newton of resetting and intercommuning with Jesuits, priests and papists, and also of profaning the Sacraments by causing Jesuits to baptize two of his children. So his Majesty upon the same grounds ordains the said John to pay to the Treasurer for the King's use £1000 by April 7, and declares that he and his posterity are freely pardoned for the said crimes—this act to have force and to be registered as the last (*Privy Council Register*). On July 13, 1593, Patrick Barclay of Towie was caution, 6000 merks, for John Gordon of Newton to depart this realm by September 30 next conform to his licence and in future to behave himself loyally and do nothing in prejudice of the religion now established. On June 12, 1594, John Gordon was charged with certain other north country men to appear before the King and Council to answer for good rule and loyalty. On July 11, 1594, John Gordon was ordered to be denounced rebel for not appearing this day to answer concerning pursuit of "tressounable practizaris and conspiratouris aganis the trew religiou presentlie professit within this realme" (*Privy Council Register*).

1594, October 3.—He was at the battle of Glenlivet, for the *Vera Narratio* says: "Prima acies vix ducentos equites continebat, posterior circiter septingentos, in qua Gordoniorum omnes fere principes, inter quos pietate et religione insignis fuit Johannes Gordonius, Newtonius".

1594, October 24.—On this date, John Gordon of Newton, as principal, and Alexander Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, in surety for him, were ordered to pay the surety of £5000, which had been arranged in 1589, so that John (1) should behave

as a dutiful citizen; (2) should not assist the King's declared traitors or persons at the horn for the treasonable fireraising and burning of Donnibristle (treated at some length in the *House of Gordon*, i., 199) and the murder of the Earl of Murray; (3) should appear before the King and his council when required upon eight days' warning. Now although the principal was lawfully charged to appear, he had compeared not; for which cause letters were directed to denounce him rebel and put him to the horn. Therefore, the Privy Council, meeting at Aberdeen, October 4, 1594, decided that Newton and his cautioner should be decerned to have incurred the penalties above specified. Alexander Gordon was present only. Accordingly there is a charge to the principal and cautioner to make payment of the penalties to treasurer-depute "to his Majesties use" within ten days after being required, under pain of rebellion (*Privy Council Register*).

1594, October.—The house of Newton was destroyed in this month. To avenge the battle of Glenlivet, the King went to Aberdeen with his army about October 15. "And the erle of Ergyle come to his Majestie at Dundie vpone the aucht day, with twa and himselfe, the wether being uerie greiuous" and vehement. "The haile papist earles keipit thame selfes quyet all that tyme the King wes in Aberdein and na intelligence could be hed of thame. At that tyme the barronis and vtheris gentlemen quho wer with the saidis earles wer hardlie perseuit, theare escheatis disponit and cautioune teane that naine vtheris sould reset ether the erles or thair complices. The houses of Straboggie and Slaynis, with the Newtoun, a gallant house, wer distroyed and dimolischit and the King red theare to that effect in propper persone" (David Moysie, *Memoirs of Affairs of Scotland*, p. 120). On November 7, 1594, Lord Marischal, Lord Forbes and others were exonerated for "demolishing the fortalice of Newton," which was done "at his Majesty's express command and by his approbation" (*Privy Council Register*).

1596, March 24.—The General Assembly ordered the immediate arrest of John Gordon of Newton and "other Jesuits" and excommunicated papists still at large in the realm (*Privy Council Register*, vol. v., p. 286, note).

1597, April 5.—John Gordon of Newton witnessed a charter at Fraserburgh (*Great Seal*).

1597, May 7.—Mr. Alexander King, advocate, as procurator, registered the bond of John Gordon of Newton and James Gordon, apparent thereof, for William Leslie of Warthill and James Leslie of Milntoun of Durnoch, 1000 merks each, not to harm George Leslie in Crechie. Subscribed at Newton, May 4, before witnesses (*Privy Council Register*).

1597, June.—John Gordon of Newton's objections to the "trew religion" led him far afield. A very interesting reference to him occurs in a letter written by Robert and Sir William Bowes to Sir Robert Cecil from Edinburgh on June 13, 1597 (*Salisbury Papers: Hist. MSS. Com.*, vii., 253). They say: "We are told that Robert Shinkler of Leith, being at Caleye with a small bark was compelled by the governor to take on board three Scotchmen, and to promise to land them in the Firth of Cromarty in Scotland, as they should direct. This he did, and it appears that they

are Mr. James Gordon [the notorious Jesuit, the son of the fourth Earl of Huntly], John Macquheny, Jesuits, and John Gordoun of Newtoun, who lately accompanied the Earl of Huntly's brother into the Low Countries. They are now with the Countess of Sutherland, James Gordon's sister, and excuse themselves from going to Huntly, saying that they hear he was to be received into the King's favour, and they would not hinder that. Nevertheless their true purpose is to retain Angus, Huntly and Erroll, with their confederates in the Catholic faith, and at the devotion of the Pope and the King of Spain, or to find others to supply the offices that have been performed by these excommunicated Earls, for which end they have brought some gold with large promises. Their return is generally known, but it is expected that they will escape all peril. It is deemed that they had intelligence with Ladylands, lately drowned at 'Alesay,' and that they should have practised with the rebels in Ireland."

1602, April 12.—Notwithstanding the commission given to the Marquis of Huntly to apprehend John Gordon and other papists and bring them to the burgh of Aberdeen (where they "mycht have had conference and reasoning with the ministrie to have been resolvit in sic pointes of thair religioun quhairof they stud in doubt," and further "in cais they had not satisfiet the Kirk betuix and the first day of Aprile instant," then to "put thame furth of this realme"), the said persons have not purged themselves of the excommunication under which they lie, but still remain in this country practising against the true religion. There is to be order therefore to the Marquis to present them before the King and Council under pain of rebellion. On May 7, 1602, William Udny of that ilk was caution £1000 for John Gordon of Newton to satisfy (by June 24) the ministers of the presbytery appointed for the trial anent the confession of his faith or else to go abroad by the day fore-said. The bond written by John Boig, notary, is subscribed at Newton, April 26, before John Gordon, son of the said principal, Alexander Gordon, and William Davidsoun, servitors to the said John Gordon, and others (*Privy Council Register*).

1603, November 2.—The Presbytery of Ellon commanded each of its members to "intimat to his flok on Sunday next the names of the excommunicants : The Laird and Lady of Gight younger, John Gordon of Newton, Marjory Gordon," and others (*Mair's Presbytery of Ellon*, p. 40).

1605, April 18.—A proclamation was ordered to be made at the Crosses of Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth and Dumfries, charging John Gordon of Newton and other excommunicated papists and Jesuits to leave the kingdom by June 30 under pain of death (*Privy Council Register*).

1608, February 18.—John Gordon of Newton, having been excommunicated for not "subscrybing the articles of religioun and communicating conforme to the orders of the Kirk," and having been afterwards denounced for not satisfying the sentence of excommunication, had remained a long time unrelaxed from the horn. There is order therefore for a warrant to the Captain of the Guard to apprehend him and inventory his goods (*Privy Council Register*).

1611, March 5.—John Gordon of Newton and William Udny, far of that ilk, brought an action against Elspet Cruikschank, in Wrangham, widow of Robert Peirrie (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 168).

1611, November 18.—James Gordon of Lesmoir raised an action against John Gordon of Newton for warrandice to Lesmoir of the lands of Drumrossie, Rothness and Dawackbogs, disponit to him by the said John Gordon, and also for warrandice of the base charter and precept following upon the dispositione (*Books of Council and Session for Inhibitions*).

1612, March 10.—John Gordon of Newton and John Leslie of New Leslie, yr., are not only excommunicated for not “geving the confessioun of their faith,” but remain unrelaxed from hornings executed against them for this cause and remain in the kingdom, haunting various places sometimes publicly and avowedly and at other times covertly, busying themselves “be reasoning, dispersing of booke, and utherwyse to entice his Majesty’s good subjects to mak schipwrek of religioun”. So the King granted a commission to his secretary to convocate the lieges in arms for the pursuit of Gordon and Leslie (*Privy Council Register*).

1612, July 14.—John Gordon of Newton represented to the Privy Council that the Council had enjoined him to find caution, under pain of 3000 merks to conform himself by Michaelmas next to the established religion or else go abroad, and failing thereof, to re-enter in ward in Edinburgh Castle. This term, he claimed, was too short for him to “gett resolutioun in suche headis of religioun quhairof he standis in doubt,” for which “it is very requisit that he haid tyme and laser to confer with some of the ministrie and utheris of leirning and understanding for his resolutioun of the saidis doubtis”. As to the demand that he should go abroad, “it is weil knawne that he hes that to seik out of utheris menis handis, he haveing little or nothing of his awne, his sone being infest in his lands and he himself past three scoir and sex yeiris”. Besides this he “hes sundrie actionis concerning him presentlie in proces befoir the Lordis of Counsell and Session, whairin he can gett no outrad betuix and Michelmes”. The Lords extend his term of grace till Whitsunday (*Privy Council Register*).

1613, May 6.—A number of “gentillmen, and elderis and chirurgian,” certified to the Privy Council that John Gordon was unable to travel south to Edinburgh on account of his “inabilitie and disseis throche his gryt aig and fall he gatt aff ane horss, quharoff he hes lyne this lang tyme and lyis, and on nawayis is abill to travell without gryt danger off his lyff” (*Privy Council Register*).

1613, May 27.—John Gordon reported to the Council that he had “delt and travellit verie ernestlie with the brethrene of the exercise of Gariauche” to dispel his religious doubts. But they declined to have any dealings with him without a warrant from the Archbishop of St. Andrews in regard to his excommunication. So he resolved to leave the country. “Bot it pleasit God so to visite him with seiknes, conjoyned now to his greit aige, that he had not strenthe nor habilitie of persone to interprise and undirtak that course.” Then he went to Edinburgh on May 20 to surrender to his caution. But the Constable of the Castle would not receive his entry because he “wantit any warrand direct unto him for his ressett in warde”. Seeing that he was “ane ageit man, havelie diseasit with seikness and wald verie faine be at any point with the Kirk yf possiblie thay may gif him any light in his doubtis,”

the Lords dispense with his entry in ward in Edinburgh and command him to ward himself in Aberdeen and a mile about the burgh till Martinmas. They entreat the Archbishop of St. Andrews to tell off ministers to confer with Gordon notwithstanding the excommunication.

1613, July 20.—Leave was given by the Council to Gordon to remove to his own house "for attending the wynning of his cornis, whilkis, uthervvayes, wil be neglectit in regaird to his wyffis seiknes and cairlesnes and negligence of servandis". He must, however, return to Aberdeen every fortnight for two days (*Privy Council Register*).

1614, May 6.—The case of the "laird of Newton" came up before the Provincial Synod of Fife, when it was reported that though he and the laird of Gight had been under notice to remove from the country for "nocht conformitie," the Synod had stayed the hand of the Privy Council in the "hoip" of the lairds' conversion. But the prorogations "work no good". So in case they did not conform by June 30 the Synod resolved that they should either be removed "off the countrey or put under clois waird" (*Selections from the Minutes of the Synod of Fife*, p. 77).

1617, June 19.—William Udnie of that ilk as donator to the liferent and escheat of John Gordon of Newton took decree against George Schand, the tenant of eight oxengate of New Wrangham (*Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 216).

1617-1621.—John Gordon of Newton was charged before the Privy Council with exacting exorbitant dues at certain fairs and the action was continued against his son, George, in 1628 (*Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, iii., 37, 55, 98, 113, 269). The actions also included Arthur Lord Forbes and John Leith of Harthill. Forbes and Gordon declared that they had imposed no more than their predecessors in 1603. The case was discussed on July 18, 1620, March 1, 1621 (when the Lords declared in favour of the duties paid "threttie ane yeiris syne or thairby"), November 30, 1624, and July 15, 1628, when it was complained that the extortionate duties were still being demanded. On March 1, 1621, the Lords fixed a scale of dues. The rate for a great web of cloth and plaiding, a sack of wool, and a horse load of "quahatsomever" commodities was to be 8d.; a chapman's pack or a cow, or a horse, 4d.; every foot length of a merchant's stand and every sheep, 2d.; every lamb, 1d.

1620, March 31.—Decree of improbation was issued against John Gordon of Newton at the instance of the Earl of Rothes and the King's advocate (*Family of Leslie*, ii., 94).

1621.—A curious echo of the vendetta between the Gordons of Leichestoun appears in this year when Leichestoun's kinsmen, John Gordon of Newton and his son George, figure in a dispute. On March 29, the two Newtons complained to the Privy Council that Hector Abercromby of Westhall (the son of Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog who was murdered by the Gordons of Leichestoun in 1594), and Adam Abercromby of Threelfield and others all armed went to the Kirk of Rayne on a Sunday in January, and there in "a swaggering manner searched for George Gordon intending either to kill him or to put some open affront upon him".

They missed him at that time. But in February, being informed that he would be at the kirk of Oyne, attending some business before the Presbytery, they lay in wait for him at the kirk, and "had not failed to slay him, had not some well-affected gentlemen come to him and stayit him at hame". Later in the same month the same persons armed as before went to the place of Newton, "raid athorte his grovand quhyte and with thair horsse feitt altogidder destroyit the same and threatnitt some of the Laird of Newtoun, his awne tennentis, or cottaris to come and tell him and his said sone that they were withoute awaiting for the said George Gordoun to feyght with him gif he durst come furth". The Laird, out of respect to the laws, kept his son within the house, but the raiders came riding in at the gate of Newton, and "thair with mony schoutis and cryes provokit the said George to come furth unto thame yf he durst, raid about the plaiice ane lang speace" and "nevир depairtit frome the yett of Newtoun untill the Laird of Newtoun who is an old aigeit man past four score yeiris come furth upoun his stailf in his hand and cryit for Godis peace and the kingis". All the parties appeared personally, George Gordon acting for himself and his father. The Lords assoilzied the defenders, because the complaint in default of other proof having been referred to their oath of verity, they have denied the charge. Hector Abercromby replied with a counter charge. He declared that on February 23, George Gordon, son to John of Newton, and young Leith of Harthill went to his lands and mains of Westhall very near to his house and sought to kill him. They also rode upon the lands a little way from his gate, shouting and provoking him to come out to them, and uttering reproachful speeches, but he from respect to his Majesty's peace refused to come forth. They then "lichtit frome thair horsse and directit and sent in to the said Hectour within his said house, the said Johnne Gordoun at the Braidfoord commissionair frome thame, who in thair name and at thair command provoked the said Hectour to come furth unto thame, and to rander himselff absolutlie in thair will ; utherwayes, to his forder disgrace, thay wald come to his yett, and break a nomber of lanceis upoun it. Quhairupon Marjorie Gordoun, spous to the said Hectour, who haid a young infant soukand at hir breast, took suche a fra that scho falling in a sowne wes borne to hir bed and hes lyine contenousallie sensyne, and the young infant wes almost perrishit for want of naturall interteynment befoir he could provyd or get supplie for the said infant." The Lords committed George Gordon to ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. In April, 1621, John Leith, eldest lawful son to John Leith, younger of Harthill, and Alexander Leith and another petitioned against the horning pronounced against them in connection with this case. They declared that they were never lawfully charged to answer to Abercromby's complaint. They maintained that they were riding "oute the hie way, and commoun mercatt gate leading by the said Hectour's hous in company with George Gordoun, sone to the Laird of Newtoun," who, "as headisman to us," had been called therefor and fully punished "for all the oversicht committit be him or us at that time aganis the said Hector, and no forder punishment shoulde be inflicit upon us for this cause". On July 16, 1621, George Gordon of Ranny, lawful sone to John Gordon of Newton, gave caution

that John Leith, lawful son to John Leith, apparent of Harthill, would personally compear before the Privy Council on August 22, to answer to a complaint by John Leith, his father, of having worn hagbuts and committed some points of oppression and insolence against his father; also that he would enter in ward within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on August 18 on a complaint against him by Hector Abercromby for his wearing hagbuts, "and searcheing and seiking of the said Hectour at his house of purpos to have tane his lyff"; also that within forty days he would pay to the Treasurer £20 as his escheat, or procure the annulling of his horning; signed, "George Gordoune, wt. my hand" (*Privy Council Register*).

John Gordon of Newton married Margaret, daughter of William (?) Udny of that ilk. On June 19, 1617, William Udny of that ilk, donator of the liferent and escheat of John Gordon of Newton, brought an action against George Schand in Newton of Wranghame, producing a charter and an Act of the Court of the Barony of Newton, held within the [?] woman house thereof on May 27, 1617, bearing that Schand had agreed voluntarily to remove from the plough of land called Brokiesyd (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 216). Margaret Udny is first mentioned in a charter of November 24, 1600 (*Great Seal*), and does not appear after September 30, 1608. The *Gordon MS.* of 1600 says "she has sundry children to him. His eldest sone [is] called James. . . . The rest of his sones being minors, he has helped to good livelihoods." The issue of John Gordon and Margaret Udny were:—

1. JAMES, II. of Newton.

2. JOHN. He is not given in the *Newton MS.*, but he appears in a charter of 1599 (*Great Seal*) as second legitimate son of John Gordon and Margaret Udny. In 1597 he and his father and brother, James, gave a bond not to harm George Leslie in Crichtie (*Great Seal*). On April 24, 1601, as "son of John of Newton," he was made a burgess of Dundee (A. H. Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*, p. 91). On April 20, 1602, as second son he got sasine in the half lands of Drumrossie, with mill in the parish of Insch. These lands, however, seem to have reverted to his brother James, for on September 30, 1608, the King granted anew to James Gordon, apparent of Newton, the shady half of the lands of Drumrossie which George Gordon, apparent of Beldorney and Isobel Gordon his wife, who had sasine in them, May 7, 1607, and John Gordon of Newton and Margaret Udny, his wife, resigned (*Great Seal*). On December 1, 1614, the King gave anew to Andrew Leslie of New Leslie the shady half of the lands of Drumrossie and others, which James Gordon of Lesmoir with the consent of George Gordon of Newton resigned (*Great Seal*). On January 3, 1609, John Gordon "of Drumrossie,"

along with several others, got a commission to arrest certain members of the notorious "Societie of the Boyes," with which the Gordons of Gight were connected [*House of Gordon*, i., (212)].

3. GEORGE, of Rhynie: the apparent founder of the Gordons of Sheelagreen (*q.v.*).
4. MARGARET (*Newton MS.*). She appears as one of the four sisters (Elspeth, Isobel and Helen being the others) who figure in the *Privy Council Register* of September 5, 1594, when a bond was registered, by which William Leslie of Wardes and his son, William, were cautioners for John Leith of Lusk (Harthill) not to harm James Gordon, II. of Newton, and his four sisters as mentioned. The 1600 *MS.* says a daughter married "John Leith, son and heir to Patrik Leith of Harthill, a man of great merit". On October 4, 1620, there was an action by John Leith of Rayne against John Gordon of Newtoun for payment to him of 4500 merks of tocher with Margaret Gordon, Newton's daughter, with 500 merks worth of plenishing, lyk as be the contract of marriage John Gordon is obleist to infect John Leith in the lands of New Rayne and in eight oxengait of Meikle Leddinghame. The contract is registered in the Commissary Book of Aberdeen, November 24, 1620 (*Book of Council and Session for Inhibitions*).
5. ELSPET or ELIZABETH. She figures under both names. The *Newton MS.* calls her Elizabeth. She was twice married, (1) to Sir John Leslie, VI. of Wardes, 1st Bart., and (2) Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny. On January 2, 1601, she and her husband Leslie were summoned by the Presbytery of Aberdeen for having failed to subscribe the Covenant and to communicate. Leslie promised to comply with the desire of the kirk, and he was required to cause his lady to communicate with him, but to this he answered that he had no power to command her in things concerning her soul and conscience, nevertheless he would do what he could to persuade her. The Presbytery does not seem to have been satisfied with this limited promise, and therefore the moderator, in name of the rest, ordained that he and his lady should be present and satisfy the kirk under pain of excommunication. The Presbytery met again February 6, 1601, when John Leslie was accused of not having compeared at the kirk of Dyce according to his promise, but sent a letter instead excusing himself because it was a weighty matter, and he was a young man, and not well resolved in the heads of his faith, and desiring that the kirk should wait till he was better informed, when he would do as he was desired. Whereupon, the Presbytery, according to their idea, finding that he had mocked both God and his kirk, and that he had violated his promise made to them, ordered Mr. William Neilsone to summon him to appear before them on February 20 to hear the censures of the kirk pronounced against him. On February 20 Mr. William Neilsone produced before the Presby-

tery the summons duly executed against John Leslie and Elspet Gordon his spouse, who, being wilfully contumacious, were ordered to lie under the censures of the kirk. On February 27 the Presbytery ordered John Leslie and Elspet Gordon to be excommunicated after admonitions and prayers, and ordered Mr. William Neilsone to give them the first admonition on the following Sunday. The Presbytery met again March 13, 1601, when Mr. William Neilsone excused himself for not having given the admonitions because Elspet Gordon had offered to subscribe the covenant and to communicate within forty days. The Presbytery required John Leslie to satisfy their requirements within forty days under a penalty of 2000 merks. On April 10, 1601, Mr. William Neilsone reported that he gave the last admonition to the Laird of Wardes and his lady on the preceding Sunday, the 5th day of the month, and in respect of their obstinacy and the admonitions already past, Mr. William Neilsone was ordered under pain of deprivation to pass to the kirk of Dyce and there proceed against them, with the first prayer for them, and Mr. Robert Mercer to pass there on the Sunday following and proceed to the second prayer (*Family of Leslie*, iii., 285-287). Macfarlane (*Genealogical Collections*) says that Leslie and "Gordon of Cluny" contracted great friendship "so that they dwelt together in one family; and it was thought that there was too much familiarity betwixt them and their ladies". At any rate Elspet, Lady Wardes, married as her second husband, June 22, 1641, Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny, whose first wife was a daughter of Urquhart the Tutor of Cromarty (*Balbithan MS.*, p. 21). Elspet, Lady Wardes, died at Durham, December 2, 1642, and, as Spalding says (*Trubles*, ii., 210), "was bureit honestlie out of her awin native soyll". He goes on to refer to her as "a woman of suspect chastetie, and thocht over familiar with Schir Alexander Gordon, Laird of Cluny, thir many yeiris bygone, in hir first husbandis time, and thocht an evill instrument to the dounethrowing of both there fair and flourishing estates". She must have been a fascinator, for Arthur Johnston, her brother-in-law, composed three odes on her charms. They are translated in *Musa Latina Aberdonensis* (vol. ii., pp. 193 *et seq.*) thus:—

(1) "The Shepherd of Ida stood surveying Lady Gordon's bower, and there too were the three Goddesses, whom love for the apple did consume too fiercely. The Shepherd was distinguished by his crook, Jove's spouse by her gorgeous bird, Pallas by her shield, Venus by her flame. In the midst stood Lady Gordon, fairest creature in the world, and the fine linen garment clothing her was white as snow. Glancing at her, Paris, as if moonstruck, grew dumb in amaze; soon recovering himself he let fall these words, 'When I took Juno as stately, Minerva as sagacious, Venus as beautiful, I was in my vision blind'."

(2) "When sleep had stolen over her, the frame-work of her couch

through some strange hap not long ago gave way, and Eliza tumbled out. Close to her chamber stood Paris, the arbiter of beauty, and grouped round him were Venus, Juno, and Minerva. The Shepherd with the apple in his hand, the moment he saw Eliza undressed, exclaimed ‘She alone deserves beauty’s prize’.”

(3) “The jointed framework of her couch gave way, and all of a heap the Nymph of Tillyfour fell, smothered almost in feathers. Her maid-servants saw the mischief, but not one was seen to mourn or tear their bloodless cheeks. The sole creatures that mourned their mistress were the pups she had reared, and pitiful was their whining mixed with tears. Hence learn, ye mortals what poor fidelity is in girls, what leal fidelity dwells in whelps.”

She had by her first husband, Sir John Leslie, three sons and three daughters, including—

- (1) Sir JOHN LESLIE, second baronet, died unmarried, 1645, and was succeeded by his uncle William, who had married his mother’s sister, Helen.
- (2) JANET LESLIE: married (1) John Gordon of Avochie (*Balbithan MS.*, p. 40; Macfarlane’s *Genealogical Collections*); (2) George Gordon, II. of Newton (*Family of Leslie*, iii., 287).
- (3) ELIZABETH LESLIE: married (1) Sir John Gordon of Cluny; (2) Lieut.-Col. Sir John Curriour (Macfarlane’s *Genealogical Collections*).

6. HELEN is also mentioned in the *Privy Council Register* in 1594 and in the *Newton MS.* She married William Leslie of Ryehil, who succeeded his nephew as eighth baron of Wardes and as third and last baronet. Colonel Leslie (*Family of Leslie*, iii., 291) says she was a daughter of George Gordon of Newton and thus the great grand-daughter of John, which is extremely unlikely. She is given as the daughter of John in Macfarlane’s *Genealogical Collections*, and in the *Family of Johnston*, p. 13. She figured conspicuously in a dispute which her husband had with Robert Farquhar, baillie of Aberdeen. Farquhar bought the lands of Ryhill with the mill and “myne pleuche” of Buchanstoun from Hector Abercrombie of Fetternear. On September 3, 1635, accompanied by Robert Mercer, notary, and Thomas Gordon, baillie in that part, he went to take sasine, not expecting in this “happie tyme of peace” that any one would trouble or wrong him in so warrantable an action. As a matter of fact, Leslie, on hearing that he was coming, resolved to stop his taking possession of the lands; but, not daring to come forth in person, “hounded” out his son, Patrick Leslie, his daughter, [Isobel] Leslie, his wife, [Helen] Gordon, and others, who came fiercely on the baillie, “and without respect to his qualitie, being a magistrat, they first shamefullie railled upon him and with great stones persewed him and his compaine and had

almost feld him". As it was, they wounded the baillie in the arm "and had almost brokin his arme: and the said Patrick with ane drawin whinger strake out diverse straikes at him and locked the mylne doore and [would] not suffer thame to take seasing". On November 12, 1635, the Council put the Leslies, who did not appear, to the horn. On December 2, 1635, Helen Gordon, her husband, her son Patrick and her daughter Isobel were also put to the horn at the instance of Farquhar for failing to find caution for his indemnity in the Books of Session and also for non-compearing to answer to the complaint against them. Helen Gordon also put in her oar in the Abercrombie dispute. The dispute was still in progress as late as 1637. On August 3, 1635, George Walker, son of the deceased Patrick Walker in Finglennie, complained to the Privy Council that William Leslie of Ryhill, as principal, with Norman Leslie, his brother, and Hector Abercrombie of Fetternear, as cautioners, were due by bond to the complainer's father and to him his heir 1000 merkes and £300 of penalty for non-payment. As they knew he was to register the bond, William Leslie invited John and William Walker, the complainer's brothers, to go to Ryhill on the pretence that the money was waiting them there. After they had for a time been well entertained, William Leslie, Patrick Leslie his son, and Helen Gordon his spouse, "drew the tua boyes to ane back part of the yaird of Ryhill, craved inspection of the bond; and when they tooke furthe the same the saids persones reft the bond from thame and raiive the same in pieces, and with drawin whingers threatned to kill thame if ever they sought the bond againe, so as they were forcit for feare of thair lyves to depart". The defendants did not appear and were put to the horn (*Privy Council Register*). Helen Gordon and her husband, Leslie, had—

JOHN LESLIE, who married — Gordon of Milton (*Family of Leslie*, iii., 291) and died in Germany s.p. (*Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections*).

PATRICK LESLIE.

ISOBEL LESLIE.

7. ISOBEL is also mentioned in the *Privy Council Register* in 1594. She married George Gordon of Beldornie (*Balbithan MS.*, p. 12; *Newton MS.*). On May 7, 1607, she and her husband had sasine in Drumrossie and other lands—probably in security for her tocher (*Aberdeen Sasines*). On September 20, 1608, the King granted the shady half of Drumrossie to James Gordon, apparent of Newton, on the resignation of Isobel and her husband (*Great Seal*). On May 15, 1607, Isobel Gordon, "lawful daughter of John Gordoune of Newtoun," raised an action ("loosing of arrests") against James Hervie in Monekebak, and six others. The claim was for "certane byrune deweteis". On May 21, 1607, Isobel Gordon, "wife of George Gordoune, apparent of Baldornie, raised a similar action against

Robert Wischert in Monekebak" (*Littlejohn's Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 101).

8. Daughter, married "the laird Auchterfoall" (*Newton MS.*).
9. BARBARA: married, as his second wife, Arthur Johnston, the Latin poet, whose first wife was a Belgian. Johnston died in 1641. His widow survived until March, 1650, when she was interred at Aberdeen (*Kirkwood Account of the Burgh, 1624-50*). She bore him (*Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, ii., 21) a son—

WILLIAM JOHNSTON. He became Regent of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1657 and Civilist in 1659. He married Helen, daughter of Provost Cullen, on March 23, 1662.

JAMES GORDON, II. OF NEWTON.

(*Son of John, I.: died before 1620.*)

A distinct difficulty arises in classifying James, the eldest son of John, I. of Newton, for while his father undoubtedly made over the lands of Newton to him in 1594, it is extremely doubtful whether the transaction was ever more than a legal fiction intended in some way to shelter the father during the troublous times of religious prosecution. Out of the sixteen references to him after the transfer he is described only three times as of Newton (twice in 1595 and once in 1602). He is described as "younger of Newton" once; as "apparent of Newton" three times; and "fiar of Newton" nine times. The *Newton MS.* calls him "Laird of Williamston" only. The difficulty is complicated by the fact that the father outlived the son, and seems to have resumed possession of the estate. In a sasine of May 29, 1620, George Gordon, on getting Wrangham, is described as "eldest son of the late James Gordon, fiar of Newton". The documents making over Newton to James are as follows:—

1594, October 2.—The King confirmed the charter of John Gordon of Newton of Culsalmond, in which he granted to James Gordon, his eldest son, and his heirs male to be lawfully begotten of his body, whom failing the heirs and assignees of the said James whomsoever, the lands and barony of Newtoun of Wrangham, viz., the lands of Newtoun de Wranghame with the fortalice and manor, grain and fulling mills, lands of Polyquhyt, the Kirkton of Culsalmond, Cairnehill, Lethingham, Williamstoun with the Mill of Williamstoun, mill lands, astricted multures and knafships of the whole barony of Wrangham, as wont with the privilege, custom, and toll of the market called St. Saikis-fair or St. Serffis-fair, to be held annually on

the lands of Wrangham with tenandries in the barony of Newton, parish of Cul-salmond, county of Aberdeen. Reddendo: to be held of the King, yearly for the said Barony £66 13s. 4d., for Polquhyte, Kirkton and Carnhill £32 4s., and for Lethingham and Williamstoun £55 6s. 8d. feu ferme; with service due and wont. Signed at Newton of Culsalmond May 6, 1594. Moreover for the good service of the said James Gordon, the King granted the above anew to him (*Great Seal*, v., No. 172).

Dr. David Littlejohn comments on the fact that James after this date was still called "Fiar of Newton," as follows: "As I read the grant he was 'fiar,' having the fee in him as well as full right to the rents: but it was quite contrary to the usage of the time to call him 'fiar,' if his father was absolutely divested. There may have been some other transaction that we do not know, such as a back letter or back bond by the son to the father, which would not enter the record, explaining that, although *ex facie* of the grant the father was divested, still in reality the son was not entitled to the rents. Another conceivable explanation is that the conveyancer, in error, omitted the clause of reservation; but the omission was never observed and that the parties acted in the belief that the clause was there. A third theory (not at all probable, however) is that the slip occurs in the *Great Seal*." In any case it adds to the clearness of this deduction to place James as if he actually had been full laird.

The following items compass James's career as far as we know it:—

1594, September 5.—A bond was registered in which William Leslie of Wardess and Mr. William Leslie of Meikle Warthill, his son, are cautioners for John Leith of Luesk (Harthill), 2000 merks each, and for others in 500 merks each, not to harm James Gordon, apparent of Newton, Margaret, Elspet, Isobel, and Helen Gordon, his sisters, daughters of John Gordon of Newton, and donators to the gift of his liferent; subscribed at Aberdeen August 31 (*Privy Council Register*).

1595, July 10.—A bond was registered by Alexander Forbes of Thanestone for William Forbes of Barnis, 2000 merks, John Forbes, fiar of Barnis, his son, £1000, and others 300 merks each, not to harm James Gordon of Newton (*Privy Council Register*).

1595, August 10.—A bond was registered by Patrick Mowatt of Boquhollie for Magnus Mowatt, his son and apparent heir, £1000, and for James Mowatt, also his son, and Mawnis Mowatt, his brother, £500 each, not to harm James Gordon of Newton, conform to the letters to that effect, dated at Edinburgh, July 28. Subscribed at Boquhollie, August 6 (*Privy Council Register*).

1597, May 7.—A bond was registered by James Gordon, apparent of Newton, for John Lesly of Largy, James Leslie in Ardoyne and James Spens, vicar of Insch, not to harm George Leslie in Crichtie under pains in letters executed against them. Subscribed at Newton, May 4, before George Dempster and Willame Simpsoun, servitors to John Gordon of Newton and others (*Privy Council Register*).

1600, May 10 and 11.—James Gordon, farer of Newton, as one of the curators, along with George Gordon of Terpersie and John Leith, apparent of Harthill, of John Leslie of Culz, consented to Leslie's making contract of multures and set of Daache lands to town of Inverurie (Davidson's *Garioch*, p. 182).

1600, October 6.—James Gordon, farer of Newton, was caution in 2000 merks for William Forbes of Monymusk not to harm Mr. John Cheyne of Petfequie and others; contained in the King's letters; subscribed at Monymusk, October 1 (*Privy Council Register*).

1601, May 3.—James Arbuthnot of Lentush was caution for James Stewart, apparent of Inverquhat, heritable proprietor of the two parts of Roitmais, and for his tenants, not to harm James Gordon, farer of Newton, under the pains in the letters raised against them. Subscribed at Lentush, April 29 (*Privy Council Register*).

1602, December 22.—William Forbes, farer of Monymusk, gave caution for James Gordon of Newton, £2000, not to harm Willame Seytoun of Disblair; subscribed at Portlethen, December 5, before George Ramsay and Willame Gordon, writer hereof (*Privy Council Register*).

1603, January 15.—James Gordon, farer of Newton, Mr. William Barclay, vicar of Insch, and William Bur at the mill of Williamston were defenders in an action for abstracted multures, brought on this date in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court by John Glenny at the Doipmilne of Arnage. The pursuer produced a lease of the mill of Williamston granted by Gordon in his favour for five years from Whitsunday, 1601, dated May 1, 1601. February 1 was assigned for defences but these are not stated (*Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 31). On March 3, 1603, Gordon and Barclay raised an action against Glenny (*ibid.*, ii., 34).

1603, May 19.—John Grant of Freuchie gave caution for James Stewart, portioner of Roithmais, 1000 merks, not to harm James Gordoun, farer of Newton, or his tenants and servants in the possession of the town and lands of Cairnehill. Subscribed at Kirkton of Rany, May 9 (*Privy Council Register*).

1603, August 8.—William Forbes of Monymusk gave caution for James Gordon, farer of Newton, 2000 merks, and for others 400 merks each, not to harm William Cruikschank of Tillymorgan. Subscribed at Monymusk, July 30 (written by Johnne Strauchane, servitor to the said James), before Patrick Gordon, William Symsoun and the said writer (*Privy Council Register*).

1607, July 10.—James Arbuthnot of Lentushe gave caution for James Stewart of Inverquhat, 1000 merks, not to harm James Gordon, farer of Newton; subscribed at Easter Fintrey, July 5 (*ibid.*).

1609, January 3.—James Gordon, farer of Newton, was among those who got a commission to arrest members of the notorious Society of the Boys (*ibid.*).

1609, May 16.—A petition was presented to the Privy Council by Lord Elphinstone, for letters against James Gordon, apparent of Newton, and others, for resetting and supplying John Meldrum of Ordley at the horn at complainer's instance. The petition is endorsed, "Fiat ut petitur, the lairdis of Geycht and Newtoun, ather of thame, 500 merkis, and ilk ane of the remanent personis under the pane of 400 merkis".

1609, May 19.—Duncan Forbes, apparent of Camphell, gave caution for James Gordon, younger of Newton, 500 merks, and for George Chalmer of Noth, 300 merks, not to resett John Meldrum (*Privy Council Register*).

1609, August 17.—Action was taken before the Privy Council by James Gordon, firar of Newton, against the following persons for remaining unrelaxed from their hornings: Sir Alexander Fraser of Fraserburgh, Alexander Fraser apparent thereof, Alexander Fraser of Forrest, George Craufurd of Annachie, and Walter Fraser, brother of said Sir Alexander, denounced on January 21 last for not paying the complainer 2000 merks; and James Fentoun of Wester Ogill and William Lyoun in Nether Bagillo, denounced on February 4 last for not paying him £800 as principal, 400 merks for expenses, and £20 for each charge. Pursuer appearing by David Crombie, defenders are to be apprehended for non-compearances (*Privy Council Register*).

1609, September 24.—James Gordon, firar of Newton, raised an action ("loosing of arrestment") against George Leith of Mellingsyde and Thomas Merschell: crop on Mellingsyde in security of multures (*Littlejohn's Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 149).

1611, August 17.—James Gordon, firar of Newton, agreed to remove from the sunny half lands of Newrane, of which Alexander Panton was heritable proprietor (*Littlejohn's Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 173). On May 24, 1613, for the fulfilling of a contract made between Gordon and Panton, the latter's wife, Jean Mengzeis, discharged whatever right she had to the "sone or eist half of all and haill the toune and landis of New Rain, half landis of Barrellyikis" and others (*ibid.*, ii., 193). On May 26, in consideration of 300 merks paid to him by Gordon, James Senzeor in Balquhen discharged his rights to the "sone half landis of Barrellyikis with the schaddow four oxengait of New Rain" (*ibid.*, ii., 193).

1613, May 16.—James Gordon, firar of Newton, brought an action ("loosing of arrestment") against Symoun Galloway, in Carnhill (*ibid.*, ii., 192).

James died before May 29, 1620, when he is described in a sasine of that date as the "late" James. Temple (*Fermartyn*, p. 263) says he resided at Williamstown and "was generally known as of that property".

He married Isobel, eldest daughter of William Forbes of Monymusk, by Margaret Douglas, daughter of the ninth Earl of Angus. On June 14, 1622, she was served heir to James Gordon, "firar of Newton, her late husband"; her terce of the lands and barony of Newton of

Wrangham, containing in special Newton of Wrangham (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 80). Isobel Forbes, "Lady Williamstoune," raised an action of removing against John Schand, July 8, 1620, had been fixed for the defender's proof and for him to find caution for violent profits, but apparently none was forthcoming and the term was circumduced (*Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 129). Isobel is apparently the "Isobel Forbes Lady Williamstoun" who had owing to her in 1633 1200 merks by William Coutts, younger of Auchtercoul, and 3000 merks by John Leith of Harthill (*Book of Annual Retours: Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 112). Temple says that James had an only son George, but he unquestionably had two:—

1. GEORGE, III. of Newton.
2. JOHN. He is omitted in the *Newton MS.* In the *Aberdeen Particular Register of Sasines* (vol. ii., fol. 92) there is an instrument of sasine narrating that on March 15, 1620, Mr. John Logie, minister at Insch, as baillie for Patrick [Forbes], Bishop of Aberdeen, produced a charter, with precept of sasine (signed at Aberdeen, February 23, 1620, before Mr. James Ross, minister at Aberdeen, Mr. John Ross, minister at Cluny, Mr. Thomas Melvill, minister at Dyce, and Thomas Forbes, writer), by which the said Bishop granted the sunny, or east, half of New Rayne and the half of Barreldykes in the parish of Rayne to Isobel Forbes, relict of the late James Gordon, fair of Newton in liferent, and to John Gordon, lawful son of said James Gordon and Isobel Forbes, and to his heirs; and that said Mr. John Logie gave sasine on these lands to William Spens, residing at the Mill of Williamston, as attorney for the said Isobel Forbes and John Gordon, in presence of John Forbes, servant of the said Bishop, Alexander Leslie, merchant in Auld Rayne, Henry Duncan, residing in New Rayne, John Sy there and others, the notary being Thomas Forbes. On April 4, 1625, William Spence at the mill of Williamston borrowed 250 merks from "ane honourabill" woman, Isobel Forbes, Lady of Williamston, for behoof of John Gordon, her second lawful son and granted a bond in favour of John Gordon and his heirs, executors and assignees, containing a clause of registration with consent to execution upon six days' charge. On April 18, 1632, George Gordon of Newton, as the executor of John, brought an action against Spence's son James, and the Sheriff ordained the bond to be registered for execution against the defender to the same effect as if he had been the original debtor (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 352).
3. JANET. She was apparently the wife of Walter Cochrane, merchant burgess of Aberdeen, who brought a curious action against his "brother-in-law," George Gordon of Newton, before the Privy Council, June 18,

1635. The *Newton MS.* pedigree calls Janet the daughter of George, but this is apparently wrong. Cochrane told the Council that out of affection to the welfare of his house, he had become security for Newton. But the latter, becoming utterly careless with regard to this, not only suffered Cochrane to pay his debts and underlie the rigour of his creditors, but, for seeking relief at his hands, conceived such a hatred against Cochrane that "he is resolved both to wreck his estate and have his life". To this end he first purchased a protection, whereby he "cutt the said Walter shortt of all personal execution and then finding out the minute of the said Walter his contract, he, without the consent of the partie haveing enteresse, caused register the minute of the said Walter his contract," and raised letters of horning thairupon at the instance of Isobel Forbes Lady Williamston and Janet Gordon, spouse to Cochrane, "by the quhillk he causit charge, denunce, and registrat him at the horne," thinking thereby to have procured the gift of his "esheit and so to have wrackit him, his wyffe and children; bot by God's providence he was disappointed of this his plot by a suspension raised by Cochrane". Newton then resolved to have Cochrane's life, and "sought all occasions to accomplish his object". Hearing on April 29 that Cochrane was going to Moray to get some money, Newton went eight miles out of Aberdeen to Kintore expecting to waylay Cochrane. When on the morrow Cochrane pursued his journey in total ignorance of the plot, from Aberdeen to Inverurie, Newton and George Dempster tracked the traveller. They "drew a pistoll, bendit the same toward his heart to have shot him deid thair-with, quhilk haveing be God's providence misgiven, he and his servant cruellie perservit the said Walter of his lyffe, hurt, bled and woundit him deidlie with the pistoll quhilk he carried in his hand upon the head, face and others parts of his bodie to the effusoun of his blood and perrell of his lyff, and, if he had not been helped be some people present for the tyme they had not failed to have killed him: and he was so hurt with the straikes he gatt at that tyme that he hes beene ever since tyed to his bed". Neither Gordon nor Dempster appeared; so they were put to the horn (*Privy Council Register*).

4. KATHERINE. On January 29, 1612, she had special service to James Gordon, firar of Wrangham, her father, in half the town and lands of Auchtercarne, Tulloch, Tannamonic and Blakmyll, with multures, etc., in the parishes of Coull and Logie Coldstone, held of the Crown for service of ward and relief: in non-entry since James Gordon's death in June, 1574. On the same date she had also general service to her father (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 64, 65).

GEORGE GORDON, III. OF NEWTON.

(Son of II.: dead by 1664.)

There is a fair amount of data about this laird which detail his career with some minuteness. In 1624 he speaks of himself as "perfytinge" twenty-one years; so that he must have been born about 1603.

1620, May 29.—Sasine, on lands and barony of Wrangham, to George Gordon, eldest son of the late James Gordon, farer of Newton, lawfully begotten by him and Isobel Forbes, Lady Williamstoun, proceeding on a charter by said Lady Williamstoun in favour of said George, dated at Aberdeen, May 22, 1620 (*Gordonstoun Charter Chest*).

1623, February 21.—George Gordon of Newton brought an action ("loosing of arrestment") against George Gordon in Ranye (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 267); and on April 20, 1624, against John Wilson in Lonheid of Newton (*ibid.*, ii., 276).

1623, August 12.—George Gordon of Newton was assailed on the charge of carrying arms—"except at sometymes about his awne house he wald shoot for halkis meate". He had, however, to find caution of 1000 merks not to violate the law in future (*Privy Council Register*).

1624, January.—He had a dispute of some kind with his mother, Isobel Forbes. The minute-book of process of the Privy Council gives the following memorandum for January, 1624: "Ryott, Isobel Forbes, against Gordon, her own son".

1624, January 27.—John Leith, younger of Harthill, complained that George Gordon of Newton had "a long time ago" been denounced as a rebel for not paying him 4500 merks. Leith raised letters of caption and placed the execution of them in the hands of George Chrystie, writer in Edinburgh, and two messengers. They went to Burntisland on January 14 and arrested Newton; but, instead of committing him to the Tolbooth of the burgh, they "keipit him the speace of tua dayes and tua nightis in such housses of the toun as they ludgit: and in the meane tyme" they were always "in trysting and conference with him anent his eshaiping, and the conditionis thairof". Ultimately he bribed them—250 merks to the two messengers and a bond for 80 merks to Chrystie—and they "unhonestlie and deceitfullie sufferit him to eschaip". They were sent to the Tolbooth (*Privy Council Register*). The matter did not end there, for Newton would seem to have played Chrystie off against his mother, Isobel Forbes, who, on January 27, 1624, accused Chrystie before the Privy Council of giving in and using an execution and indorsation of a precept of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, by which she was charged to appear before them and "give her oath as to a debt to him". Chrystie was found guilty of giving in a false execution and also of perjury, and was ordered to be warded in the Tolbooth. He remained there January 29 to February 3, when he petitioned for release. The

Lords ordered him to be taken to the market cross for three days, and to stand there from ten till two with a paper on his head detailing his offence. He was also struck off the roll of notaries. The cross punishment terrified him so much that he begged for life banishment instead (*Privy Council Register*).

1624, April.—In this month George Stevenson, gardener to Crichton of Fren draught, went to Newton of Culsalmond on business, when John Leslie of Wardes seized the occasion to revenge himself on Stevenson and affront his master and sent out to the place of Newton William Leslie of Ryhill (who had married Newton's sister), Hector Abercrombie of Westhall, George Gordon of Newton, and six other men, "armed with swords, quhingeris, Jedburgh stalfis, long kentis and other weapons. They searched for Stevenson who convoyed him selff to a privie chalmer and lockit the duris upoun him." The attackers "brasched and dang up the doore," and carried Stevenson off to Wardes, where the laird upbraided him, commanding him to "foregoe" the service of the Laird of Fren draught and "enter home to him selff or to the Laird of Newton, threttaining him with present death gif he sould refuse". Stevenson in turn agreed to the first alternative. The pursuer appeared personally and passed from the charge against all the defenders except Wardes, who pleaded that he captured Stevenson under letters of caption dated October 15, 1617, for labouring the garden of Tullifour. The Lords assoilzied Wardes from the charge of imprisoning Stevenson (*Privy Council Register*).

1624, May 2.—John Leith, farer of Harthill, and several others got a commission to apprehend George Gordon of Newton, who, "haveing shaikin of all fear of God, reverence to the law, and that deutifull respect quhilk he aucht to have caryed to our princelie auctoritie, hes not onlie this long tyme bygane behaved him selff most un-naturallie aganis his awne mother [Forbes], bot most contemptuouslie aganis us and verrie insolentlie aganis diverse our goode subjectis". Being called to answer, he disobeyed the summons and was put to the horn (*Privy Council Register*).

1624, May 18.—"I, George Gordoun of Newtoun, now efter my perfytinge of tuentie ane yeires for certane resonabill caussis and guid considerationnis moving me be the tennor heirof ratifies and approvis all infectments grantit be me to my vncle George Gordoun of Rynne vpoun the landis of Wrangham or any pairt thairof as lykyse I ratifie and approve all obligationis for soumes of money restand be me to him preceding the day and dait of thir presents . . . be thir presents writtin and subscrivit with my hand at Aberdeine, 18 May 1624." (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton.)

1624, July.—There is a memorandum of an action by Gordon of Avochie against George Gordon of Newton for oppression (*Privy Council Register*). John Gordon, yr. of Avochie, was the first husband of Janet Leslie, who married George Gordon of Newton as his first wife.

1627, May 19.—George Gordon in Wrangham was cautioner in an action between Robert and John Michell and Margaret Layng, their father's widow (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 293).

1627, October 2.—George Gordon of Newton brought an action ("loosing of arrestment") against Marjorie Horne, widow of John Leslie in Brankanetum (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 294).

1628.—In this year Alexander Middleton, merchant burgess of Aberdeen (as he told the Privy Court, July 16, 1631), was attending St. Serf's Fair, when George Gordon of Newton came to him, and, alleging that Middleton refused to pay the customs of his wares, struck him "despitefullie on the side with his foote, hurt and woundit me on the head and face and uthers parts of my bodie to the effusoun of my blood: and violentie reft and tooke from me my haill merchant wairs which he still (1631) keeps". The Council granted a summons against Gordon.

1630, July 22.—On this date George Gordon of Newton complained that he had been put to the horn at the instance of John Gordon of Avochie, William Watt in Dykeheid, and George Jamesone there, for failing to compear before their Lordships to answer to their complaint against him of oppression. But he was never charged to compear and knew nothing of the horning till he came to Edinburgh, as he would willingly have obeyed the charge and cleared himself. He therefore craves suspension. The pursuer compearing but not the defenders, the Lords suspend the horning (*Privy Council Register*).

1630, November 16.—The struggle of the Gordons with the Abercrombies cropped up again, for on November 10, Adam Abercromby of Auldrain complained to the Privy Council that after many disgraceful indignities and oppressions committed by George Gordon of Newton upon him, for which he cited George before their Lordships, and the case having been dealt with on the 15th instant, he expected that during the dependence of this action George would have forborne all other violent and indirect dealings against him. Yet he finds that as soon as he came to Edinburgh he made search in the Register of Hornings, and having found an old horning executed against the complainer at the instance of Agnes Calder, widow of John Anderson of Bonytoun, George, without her consent, raised letters of caption thereupon, for the sole purpose of disgracing and troubling him. Yesternight after they had been heard before their Lordships, Newton between nine and ten o'clock (accompanied by George Dempster, John Schand and Stevin Paxtoun, his servants, John Chalmer, messenger, Patrick Chalmer, his son-in-law, James Duncan in Auldrayne, Hew Gordon and John Turnour, servitors to Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny, James Drysdail, George Young and John Baxter, town officers) approached the complainer as he was walking in the streets of Edinburgh, and before he was aware "they all violentlie rushed upon him, harled him to and fra a lang tyme, dragging and drawing him up and doun the streit, disgracefullie buffeted him upon the head and other parts of his bodie and preast to have harled him to the tolbuith. And the compleainer, mervelling upon what occasioun thir people so insolentlie wronged him, and having modestlie demanded of thame the caus of thair insolent behaviour, they seemed to cleere thameselfes be the captioun foresaid proceeding upon the horning abovementioune; quhilk horning and all that followed thairupoun the compleainer upoun reall satisfacioun made to the partie suspendit" in 1627; "and

having by meere accidente this suspensioun upon him with the acquittances of the partie, he shew the same to the personsforesaids," who refused to acknowledge them and continued their abuse. All the parties appeared before the Lords, who assailed the defenders, because the complainer for probation referred to the defender's oaths of verity, and Newton denied the raising of the caption, while James Drysdail and George Young declared that —, bailie of Edinburgh, having been charged in virtue of letters of caption to apprehend the pursuer, and being commanded by the bailie to assist the messenger in the execution of their office, they arrested the pursuer, but immediately on being shown the suspension, they dismissed him without further trouble. On the same date, Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, the King's Advocate, and by Adam Abircrombie of Auldrayne, John Leith of Harthill and George Leith of Threelfield, complained to the Privy Council as follows : that though the wearing of hagbuts and pistols had been often prohibited, yet George Gordon of Newton, after committing many insolences against the complainers, understanding that they were on — September last to be at the Kirk of Kemnay attending there the ministers of the presbytery of Garioch, assembled together George and Alexander Dempster, James Gordon and John Mitchell, Stevin Paxtoun and William Skatertie his servants, John Gordon of Rotmes, John Leslie of Shellagreen, Patrick Gordon of Glanderstoun and John Leslie of Flinder, armed with swords and other weapons and the prohibited hagbuts and pistols, and lay in wait for them in the highway to have taken their lives, "crying aloud in the hearing of all that come by —'Lord, if we had anie sight of them'". They daily go and ride about thus armed for the slaughter of the complainers. Newton appeared and confessed carrying firearms. The Lords ordain him to pay a fine of 300 merks before Saturday next, and also that he and Adam Abircrombie find caution for each other's immunity, Gordon in £1000, and Abircrombie in 1000 merks, and that they will not in future bear firearms. Caution was given by Patrick Gordon, brother to Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny, for Newton, which, so far as respects lawburrows, includes the other complainers and their families, this being but a temporary bond till a formal bond is drawn up and lodged for registration in the books of Council.

1630, December 14.—On this date Newton turned the tables by complaining that John Leith of Harthill, "ane commoun tulyear and turbulent persoun," who has been often punished for his insolencies by the Council, and put under caution in £5000 to keep the peace, continues in his lawless courses. On Whitsunday ("the Lord's Sabbath") when Leith knew that Newton was at home in his house of Newton, "he associat unto himselffe George Leith of Threelfield, and Adame Abircrombie of Aldrayne, who horSED thamselfes with great lances in thair hands and assembled togidder the nomber of threescore persons or thereby all boddin in feare of warre with swords, Jedburgh stalffes," and other weapons, including hagbuts and pistols, "with whome they come galloping in ane tumultuous and furious maner to the compleaners said place of Newtoun, and, without respect to the Lord's day, brasched up the yetts of his said hous and cried to the compleaner, 'Come out, feeble pultroun, and brake a speir'. Otherwayes they threatned to his forder shame to runne at

the glove on his greene ; and with that the said Johne Leith lighted aff his hors and sett up a glove, wherat, he, being about to rin, the said George Dempster come furth and declared to thame, as the truthe wes, that his maister wes not at home ; quhairupoun he fiercelie persewed the said George of his lyfe, ranne him throw the breaches with ane speir, strake him with the butt thairof diverse great straikes on the head, wounded him on diverse parts of his bodie and namelie on the right hand to the effusioun of his blood, and thereafter the said Johne Leith verie barbarouslie and inhumanelie overraid the said George Gordoun's nurse with ane barne of three of four yeere old in her hand, quhairby the young barne wes so affrighted that for the space of twa moneths thereafter he wes distracted in his witts." Not content with this, John and George Leith and Adam Abercrombie " raid in a furious maner with drawn swords in thair hands throw the compleaners growing cornes crying, 'Feeble pultroun, come out if thou darre,' with diverse others disgracefull speeches ". For this the complainers cited these three persons to answer before the Council. The complainer came at great expense to keep the diet, but they fearing punishment, obtained the mediation of several gentlemen, who persuaded the complainers to pass from the charge, as the persons accused had promised to behave more peacefully in future. Though the complainer willingly complied, yet as soon as he came home, on September 3 last John and George Leith sent Captain John Forbes, otherwise called Captain Tulloch, to his house, who got him to come forth to his parks and there told him he had come with commission from George Leith of Threefield " to offer him the combat," and to appoint time and place of meeting. On the complainer declining, he delivered the like commission from the said John Leith, and this being also refused, they daily lie in wait for him to take his life. Parties being cited, and pursuers compearing, also Adam Abercrombie and George Leith, defenders, John Leith being represented by the said Adam (who produced a certificate from Dr. William Johnston that John was "heavilie visite with sickenesse"), and Captain Forbes not compearing, witnesses were heard and also the parties. The Lords find that George Leith challenged Newton to the combat, and has carried a pistol since harvest last, and commit him to ward in the tolbooth of Edinburgh until he pay a fine of £40 to the Treasurer. They assoilzie Adam Abercrombie ; ordain Captain Forbes to be put to the horn ; and direct George Leith and Adam Abercrombie to restore to George Dempster his hagbut, pistol and whinger.

1631, July 12.—On this date Alexander and Hector Abercrombie claimed protection from the Privy Council against seventy-nine of their assailants, including Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny; Sir James Gordon, younger, of Lesmoir; James Gordon, apparent thereof; Sir Alexander Gordon, younger, of Cluny; George Gordon of Newton; Patrick Gordon of Kincragie, elder; Patrick Gordon, younger, thairof; George Gordon of Rany; Patrick Gordoun in Glanderstoun; Oliver Gordon of Hillocks; —— Gordon, sonne to Patrick Gordon of Glanderstoun; Patrick Gordon in Arnboge; Richard Gordon at the Mylne of Syde; John Gordon in Wranghame; George Gordon, his brother; Adam Gordon in Wranghame; James Gordon in

Newton; and others. The Council granted the petition under the pains following—the lairds of Cluny and Lesmoir; George Gordon of Newton; Patrick Gordon of Kincragie; Sir Alexander Gordon, younger, of Cluny; James Gordon, eldest son to the Laird of Lesmoir, under pain of £1000, and each of the others under pain of 500 merks. On June 26, 1634, Adam Abercromby of Auldrayne complained that John Leith of Harthill, with convocation of “a great number of sorners and broken men,” in March attacked the house of Henry Clark, tenant to the complainer in Auldrayne. A little later some of Leith’s friends, including George Gordon of Newton, in order to obscure the issue, threatened Clark against implicating Leith, and protested “with manie fearefull oathes to opin him quicke if he gave not the said discharge”. The Council found the charge against Leith proven, but assoilzied three of his friends. Gordon’s name is not mentioned (*Privy Council Register*).

1630, December 22.—Bond for 200 merks by George Gordon of Newton, Mr. James Gordon, Keeper of the Signet, and Mr. James Farquharson, writer to the signet, to William Castellaw, apothecar, burgess of Edinburgh. This bond of 1630 was assigned by Castellaw, November 30, 1632, to “Rob. Forbes, brother german to Sir William Forbes of Cragievar” (afterwards known as “the Tutor of Craigievar”). One witness was “Robert Gordone, brother to the said Mr. James Gordone”. (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton.)

1631, February 2.—George Gordon of Newton was cautioner in an action between Adam Abercrombie and James Duncan both in Auld Rain (Littlejohn’s *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 319).

1631, July 6.—George Gordon of Newton got sasine in New Rayne.

1631, July 6.—Patrick Stewart in Derlathers, Robert Barnet in Padalfe, and Andrew and David Lindsay in Clovay complained to the Council that in the previous June they were attending their market at St. Serfe fair with some sheep, nolt and other goods, when George Gordon of Newton, Adam Gordon, sometime in Meilhoill, and others, armed with swords, lances and other weapons, set upon them and their servants and wounded them to the great effusion of their blood, houghed a great number of their beasts and reft four of them. They crave summons against their assailants: which was granted (*Privy Council Register*).

1632, May 24.—John Cuschny, sometime in Kowcraigies in the parish of Culsalmond, renounced that croft with certain privileges of pasturage, brewing and moss rights in favour of George Gordon of Newton, for 300 merks (Littlejohn’s *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 324).

1632, November 20.—John Gordon, elder, burgess of Aberdeen, brought an action (“loosing of arrestment”) against George Gordon of Newton (Littlejohn’s *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 326).

1633, November 15.—Discharge to George Gordon of Newton by William Black, burgess of Aberdeen, for 240 merks. At Aberdeen, November 15, 1633, before Patrick Gordon in Glanderstoun, and other witnesses (*Newton Papers*).

1634.—George Gordon of Newton owed to William Cruickshank in Gardens-

mylne 1000 merks, and to Mr. Andrew Logy, parson of Rayne, upon the lands of New Rayne and Barrell Dykis 2200 merks (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 75, 122).

1634, February 3.—Alexander, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, heritable proprietor of Auldtoun of Wards, and Robert Forbes of Auldtoun, his tenant, complain that on —— George Gordon of Newton, Patrick Gordon in Glanderston, and others, “armed with swords, bandit staves, durks, and other weapons, came to Robert Forbes’s house in Auldtoun of Wards, beset it, dang up the doors thereof, and sought to take his life. Missing him, as he was then from home, they cut down with swords his whole growing corn, and pastured and tended a number of cattle thereupon, so that the whole was destroyed and eaten.” Further, they continually lie in wait for him, so that he dare not go about for fear of his life. They crave summons against these persons, and this was granted (*Privy Council Register*).

1634, November 25.—George Gordon of Newton was made a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire (*ibid.*).

1634, December 30.—He was charged, with others, to appear before the Council and give evidence anent the disorders in the North (*ibid.*).

1635, February 4.—Sir William Forbes of Monymusk was caution for George Gordon of Newton, and Newton was caution for Monymusk, to observe the Acts of Parliament for the maintenance of peace by the chieftains of clans and others; with clause of relief; signed Monymusk and G. Gordon of Newton (*ibid.*).

1635, March 19.—George Gordon was charged to arrest certain broken men, including 28 Gordons (*ibid.*).

1635, March 26.—He was cautioner for George, Marquis of Huntly, that Crichton of Frendraught should not be harmed (*ibid.*). In connection apparently with this it may be noticed that the old castle of Newton which had been burned after the battle of Glenlivat, must have been repaired or rebuilt, for in January, 1635, the old Marquis of Huntly, when ordered to appear before the Privy Council in connection with the Frendraught vendetta, started in his chariot from Strathbogie and stopped the first night with his wife and two of his grandchildren at Newton of Culsalmond (*Spalding’s Trubles*, i., 58).

1635, July 11.—The lands and barony of Wranghame, comprehending the lands and barony of Wranghame and Newton of Culsalmond, with the tower and manor place, were apprised March 19, 1635, for 4750 merks and 237½ merks for the Sheriff’s fee of George Gordon, messenger, in favour of James, Lord of Deskfurd, and assignees whomsoever, and the King granted a charter thereof under the legal reversion in favour of the said James, Lord of Deskfurd; dated Edinburgh, July 11, 1635 (*Great Seal*, vol. iv., No. 345).

1635, July 16.—George Gordon of Newton was ordered to appear before the Privy Council with several others, all charged as resetters and intercommuners with the broken men of the name of Gordon in the Frendraught vendetta (*Privy Council Register*). On October 15, 1635, the Council returned to the charge, accusing them of keeping trysts with the rebels.

1635, July 23.—George Gordon "of Ranie" complained to the Privy Council that out of his "preposterous affection" to Sir John Leslie of Wardes and George Gordon of Newton, he became cautioner for them in certain sums of money, for which he is now heavily distressed, and all the more so because of the protections granted to them, which have brought their creditors down. He can get no relief unless he receives the like protection, which he accordingly craves the Lords to grant until January 15, the date of the protection granted to Wardes (*Privy Council Register*).

1635, August 5.—George Gordon of Newton was on an assize held at Edinburgh to try one James Gordon for harbouring traitors. The accused was acquitted though guilty, and next day the Privy Council ordered the members of the assize to find caution in 1000 merks to appear before the justices in the Tolbooth on December 2 (*ibid.*).

1635, August 7.—George Gordon of Newton was ordered to appear before the Council and find caution for keeping the peace in the North, which had been "verie farre disturbed and troubled" by a number of the "rebellious lymmars of the name of Gordon" (*ibid.*).

1635, December 16.—Bond for £546 13s. 4d. by George Gordon of Newton and Janet Leslie, his spouse, to Mr. James Gordon, Keeper of H.M. Signet; Edinburgh, December 16, 1635; registered at Edinburgh, November 8, 1637. The unpaid balance of this bond was acquired by Robert Forbes; and James Gordon, yr. of Newton, in his answers to Forbes's statement of his claims, says: "5. Anent Mr. James Gordones 280 merks, the Tutor declared at the Hall Forest before the Earle of Aboyne that he hade no right to that bond, but that Maister James Gordone, his sone, wes desyrous he might tak it in amongst his accompsts; and tho' he haue assignatione to it it is malitious dealing to seek out such unjust meanes to mak up his soumes; nather is James Gordone, now of Seatoune, air nor executor to his father". (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton.)

1637, June 22.—George Gordon of Newton was made a Burgess of Guild of Aberdeen.

1637, October 6.—The following document (in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon) is very interesting: "Be it kende till all men be thir present letters me James, Lord of Deskfurde forsameikle as the right noble and potent marquis, George now Marqueis of Huntlie, styllit the tyme of the obligatione vnderwrittin George, Lord Gordoun, as principall, and George Gordoun of Newtoun, George Gordoun of Craigcullie and Donald Farquharsone of Monaltrie, as cautioners for him, be thair band and obligatione made . . . be thame of the dait — day of — 16— yeires, wer bund and obleist to make payment . . . to me of the sowme of 3000 merks Scottis money and 300 merks . . . at ane certane terme of lang tyme bygane. . . . And forsameikle as the said noble Marquis, being for the tyme furth of this realme, and in his absence I having chargit the said George Gordoun of Newtoun and George Gordoun of Craigcullie, twa of the saids cautioners, for payment . . . I for

thair disobedience of the charge givin . . . not onlie denuncit thame rebels and pat thame to his Majestie's horne, bot also dewlie and lawfullie apprysit fra the said George Gordoun of Newton all his lands and leiving and estait ay and quhillie I wer payit . . . and now seeing the said noble Marqueis . . . hes . . . payit . . . to me . . . the sowme of 6000 merks . . . in . . . compleit satisfactione of the haill sowmes of money . . . contenit in the said registrat band and obligacione. . . . Thairfor to have . . . dischargin the said noble Marqueis and his saids cautioners . . . of the foresaid band . . . and of all decreittis, protestationes, letters, charges, decreittis of apprysing. . . . Writtin be Mr. James Farquharsone, W.S., and subscribed be me at Huntlie, October 6, 1637, befor thir witnesses, Sir Alexander Gordoun of Clunye knicht barronett, Johne Gordoun of Hiltoun, James Gordoun of Letterfurie, and the said Mr. James Farquharson": registered in Edinburgh, November, 1637. The simple English of this is that James, Lord Deskford, lent to the Marquis of Huntly (when Lord Gordon), with George Gordon of Newton, George Gordon of Craigcullie and Donald Farquharson of Monaltrie as cautioners, 3300 merks; that, when Huntly was furth of Scotland, he charged Newton and Craigcullie to make payment, and on their neglecting to do so, denounced them rebels and put them to the horn, and also apprised the lands of Newton; that Huntly having now paid 6000 merks, Deskford discharges him of the original debt and all expenses, also frees his cautioners, and discharges all apprisings. The reason why it appears among the Newton papers is to show that the apprising of the lands of Newton by Deskford had been discharged and that the lands were no longer burdened by that debt.

1639.—The "laird of Newton" was one of the lairds who "lap on" in Aberdeen with the Marquis of Huntly when he set out (Feb. 13) for Turriff to surprise the Covenanters. They heard, however, of his approach, and so he "dissoluit" his company next day. Sometime in April Newton and severall other lairds "cam in perforce" to Aberdeen "seing no help nor relief and subscrivit the Covenant". On May 3, when the Marquis of Huntly sailed off from "Cravkit-hevin" to see the King, his departure was "sorrowfull to his freindis, who hed kythit with him," especially the lairds of Gight, Haddo, Foveran, Udny, Newton, and others. Newton was one of the lairds whom Lord Aboyne summoned to go to Turriff on May 20 and face the Covenanting Committee. Newton duly went to Aberdeen. On May 30, Newton was one of the lairds who took ship at Macduff with the intention of going to the King as "thay culd not keip thair countrie with saiftie". Lords Aboyne, Glencairn, and Tullibardine and the laird of Drum, boarding a collier, intercepted the vessel in the road of Aberdeen and caused Newton and his companions to "cum aborde of thair schip and leave thair voage" on June 2. On June 6 Newton came ashore (Spalding's *Trubles*, i., 137, 163, 181, 185, 188, 199, 200, 201, 203).

1640.—On June 27 a body of 200 Covenanting troops marched out of Aberdeen. "Thay brak up the laird of Newton Gordonis yettis and durris of Newton: thay spolzeit what thay could get onleft put asyde, bot, finding littil, thay barbarouslie brak doun beddis, burdes, almreis and plenishing within the houss; syne plunderit

out and about 12 horss fra the poor tennentis." The laird of Newton, "seing the world go so, yeildit and cam in to the Erll Marschallis will, promeising to attend his seruice in all fortunes and aganis all personnes at his command, and because he had no vther suirtie, he laid besyd the Erll his charter kist for his faithfull obedience. Nottheles, he keipit nather aith nor promeise as he had promeist." On August 14, Marischal came in to Aberdeen. The laird of Haddo "cam in to him; the laird of Newtoun baid abak, albeit his charter kist wes in Marischallis company for his loyaltie" (Spalding's *Trubles*, i., 295, 296, 316). Apropos of the rifling of Newton's houss, Gordon (*Scots Affairs*) says his mother was a "Forbesse nearly related to some of the best of that surname".

1641.—George Gordon "of Wrangham" appears in a roll of delinquents (*Privy Council Register*).

1642, February 22.—George Leslie of that Ilk complained against George Gordon of Newton and others for illegally procuring (in 1637) the suspension of letters of treason. They were at the horn for debtors to him (*Privy Council Register*).

1643, February 28.—"Johne and George Gordounes, sones lawfull to Hew Gordoun at the Mylne of Smithstoune," obtained decret against George Gordon of Newton for the 400 merks with expenses. The brothers assigned the bond and decret to Alexander Gordon of Kinraigie; assignation signed at Culz, April 1, 1643, before Thomas Gordon, brother german to the said John and George, and Thomas Gordon, brother german to Patrick Gordoun in Gartly. Alexander Gordon of Kinraigie assigned the bond and decree to Patrick Gordoun of Kirkhill; assignation signed at Auchtercoul, April 17, 1654; in it the brothers are called John and George Gordon, "sones to vmq^{ll} Hew G. at the miln of Smithstoun". Patrick Gordon of Kirkhill assigned the bond and decree to Robert Forbes, tutor of Craigievar, at Aberdeen, May 13, 1655. (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton.)

1643, October 27.—George Gordon of Newton was cautioner in a bond for 100 merks by James Gordon in Cowraigs of Culsalmond as principal, to Alexander Anderson of Tillikeirie; at Legetsden, 27 Oct., 1643; registered at Aberdeen, June 14, 1650. This bond was assigned by Anderson to Robert Forbes (at Disblair, May 5, 1655), when the principal is called "vmq^{ll} Jeams Gordon of Cowraigs". (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton.)

1644.—On March 26, Lord Huntly came to Aberdeen with 250 foot, among them "the laird of Newtoun, elder and the young laird, his second sone". Newton was one of the party who raided Banff in April, falling back on Inverurie. The companies of Gight and Newton were estimated at 2500, of whom 400 were horse (Spalding's *Trubles*, ii., 303, 342, 343).

1644, June 10.—George Gordon was served heir male of his father James Gordon, in the lands and barony of Newton de Wrangham, lands of Pulquhyt, of Kirkton of Culsalmond, lands of Carnehill, Lettingham, and Williamstone, with mill and multures, custom and toll of St. Serf's fair, held on the lands of Wrangham

within the barony of Newton. Apparently basing himself on this retour, Dr. Temple (*Fermartyn*, p. 263) declared that James II. was beheaded in Edinburgh in the year 1644, whereas he died as we have seen before 1620. George had had the lands and barony of Wranghame apprised from him, July 11, 1635, and possibly, though he got sasine in Wranghame, May 29, 1620, he was not in a position, financially, to be served heir to his father till 1644, for the times were difficult. Mr. Ree points out that the retour may point to the death of James's widow, who had been probably liferented in Newton.

1645, August.—The “laird of Newton” helped young Leith of Harthill, who was returning from the battle of Kilsyth (August 15), to capture Andrew Cant and the two brothers Jaffray between Crathes and Aberdeen (*Jaffray's Diary*, ed. 1834, pp. 25-27).

1647.—“Newton Gordon elder,” as commander of Strathbogie, which was captured by the Parliamentary army in the spring of this year, was sent to Edinburgh. Middleton, afterwards, captured “Newton Gordon the younger,” who was sent to Edinburgh and executed (*Gordon's Earls of Sutherland*, p. 537).

1648, August 17.—“The Minister of Culsalmond reported that George Gordon, elder of Newton, refused to subscribe the Covenant, as he had promised, as the Scots Army had now gone to England against it. The Presbytery wrote and ordained the Minister of Culsalmond to require him and process him if he refuse to attend (*Davidson's Earldom of the Garioch*, p. 302).

1650, March 21.—George Gordon of Newton and George Gordon of Rayne compeared before the Presbytery and confessed their fault in subscriving the unlawful Act of Parliament, “the Engagement” (*ibid.*, p. 307.)

1650, April.—“At the Aberdeen Synod, the Presbytery of Garioch was ordered to take care that the laird of Newton and James Cruickshank, Tillymorgan, being of bad conversation, and now found customary swearers, be “exauctorate” of the charge of eldership which they have in the Church of Culsalmond” (*ibid.*, p. 308).

The estate of Newton, or a part of it, was alienated and lost in George Gordon's lifetime. His connection with the Civil War had cost him so much in expenses and fines that the lands were heavily burdened. The estates were therefore divided up among several creditors. Chief among them were :—

Robert Forbes, Tutor of Craigievar.—The Forbeses were Covenanters, which gave a special zest to their mastering Newton. Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton possesses an elaborate “compt betwixt the Laird of Cragewarre and the Laird of Newtoun”. The total debt of Newton at Martinmas, 1642, was 10,717 $\frac{1}{2}$ merks and 25 bolls of victual. The various debts were :—

Dew to Captaine Robert Forbes be the Laird of Newtonne
q^{lk} [he] is alledgit to haue lent for Craigiwarrs
behooff.

Martimes [1636] the sowme of sex thowsand merks	6000	merks.
Annualrent therof to Witsonday, 1637	240	"
Mair of annualrent fra Witsonday, 1637, to Martimes, 1637	240	"
q ^{lk} two terms annualrent alledgit peyit to the said Captaine but noe tickett of receipt nor dis- charge producit therfore.		
Item, at Martimes, 1642, of principall sowme and annual rents	8816	"
Item, for expediting of the said Captaine Robert his securitie in the said Laird of Newtonne his lands	400	"
Item, resting be the said Laird of Newtonne to me Robert Farqr anent umq ^{ll} Cragiwarr, conforme to his band granted 1626	134 ¹	"
Interest to Whit. 1636 at 10 p.c.	117	"
" to this Mart. 1642 at 8 p.c.	70	"
Taxations, feuduties &c., unpaid	708	"
Bond, Mart. 1636, for 300 merks, with interest	472	"

Total at Martinmas, 1642 10,717¹ merks.

A note is added as follows: "This Compt is the coppie of the Compt betuixt Cragiwarr and George Gordone of Newtonne and wharby it is cleir that bands resting to Cragiwarr mentionat in George Skin's [Skene's] apprysing are no pairt of this compt nor of the renunciations granted be the Tutor and Cragiwarr in favores off George Gordone, all which are prior and the other debts affecting the lands remayne as intiere".

On December 11, 1649, a bond was granted by George Gordon of Newton and James, apparent thereof, to the tutor of Craigievar for 3000 merks. At Old Aberdeen, December 11, 1649, before Alexander Gordon of Birsemoir and others; registered at Edinburgh, April 14, 1651. On April 9, 1653, the lands of Newton, etc., were apprised from George Gordon of Newton and his son James, at the instance of Robert Forbes, tutor of Craigievar for payment to him of 4450 merks with 222 merks 6s. 2d. of sheriff fee (*Great Seal*). On July 12, 1653, the Keeper of the Great Seal granted to Thomas Erskine of Pittodrie the lands of Newton which pertained to George Gordon of Newton and his son James, and apprised from them at the instance of Erskine for payment to him of 6827 merks (*ibid.*). On October 24, 1657, Alexander Duff in Soccoch assigns to Thomas Erskine of Pittodrie and Robert Forbes of Disblair ["the Tutor of C."] a bond dated August 25, 1643, in which he is said to be designed "soon to Adam Duff of Clunibeg," for £120 by George Gordon of Newton. This assignation, which was signed at Glenistoun, October 24, 1657, and is

now in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon, is interesting as being written by Alexander Duff himself. The bond of 1643 is not among the Newton papers. Its presence there would have been of great interest, for we have not yet seen Adam Duff styled of Clunybeg so early as 1643. As late as 1650 he is still only Adam Duff in Clunybeg. In the "Tutor of Cragiwarr his charge of debt upon the estait of Newtoune," made up in 1660, there is a curious statement (near the end of "charge," p. 2): "Item, I am putt to expenses since the barbarous murder of my father in law to above £3000". The Tutor's father-in-law was Alexander Lindsay of Meany. (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon.)

William Forbes, fair of Leslie.—On November 21, 1654, the lands of Newton, Meekill and Litill Ledinghames, Williamestoun, Polwhyte, etc., were apprised from George Gordon of Newton at the instance of William Forbes, fair of Leslie, for the principal sum of 2000 merks with £400 of expenses, and 880 merks or thereby of bygone annual rents, together with 164 merks sheriff fee (*Great Seal*).

John Gordon of Avochie.—In 1649 there was a contract between George Gordon of Newton and John Gordon of Avochie by which Newton (with consent of James, his son) dispone to Avochie the barony of Newton (reserving liferent of Issobel Forbes, mother of Newton), for behoof of Avochie and other cautioners of Newton, who take upon them the claim of Anna Sibbald (young Newton's wife) and other large debts; signed at Colpne, June 27, 1649, before James Cruickshank of Tillimorgne and George Gordon, son to George Gordon of Wrangham; John Gordon, son to Alexander Gordoun in Tocher; and Mr. Patrick Cheyne, notary public. On July 10, 1649, John Gordon of Avochie got sasine in Newton. In 1664 John Gordon of Avochie renounces any benefit of deed executed at Colpne, June 27, 1649, between him and "the *deceisit*" George Gordon of Newton in favour of Robert Forbes; signed at Corskellie, April 26, 1664, before John Gordon, appeirand of Avochie; William Forbes, servitor to the said Robert Forbes; and George Scott, notary public. (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon.)

Erskine.—The Erskines of Pittodrie also bought a large portion of the Newton estates; for in the retours we find (Jan. 8, 1662) that among the lands in which William Erskine was served heir to Thomas Erskine of Pittodrie, his father, were "the Dominical Lands of Newton and Wrangham, lands of Glenniston, Brankanthum, Greeninches, and Gatesyde; lands of Little Leddinghame, of Williamston, of Polquhyte, Kirkton of Culsalmond, and fair and market called St. Serf's fair, town and lands of Carniehill with the Mill, in parish of Culsalmond and regality of Lin-doiris". These lands were practically the Barony of Newton de Wrangham, those to which George Gordon, the third laird, was served heir in 1644.

Gordon of Sheelagreen.—George Gordon of Sheelagreen, later of Rothney, descended from George, second son of the first laird of Newton, seems also to have acquired a fair portion of the Barony of Newton; for the laird of Rothney's valuation of his lands at Wrangham in the parish of Culsalmond was £300, and included apparently Waulkmilne, Gairnsmilne, Colpny, Boghead, Old Wrangham and Scaires: besides these he had lands in the parish of Insch to value of £236, Drumrossie, etc.,

and in Premnay, £266 13s. 4d., *viz.* Rothney, etc. (*Poll Book*, i., pp. 266-68 and 248-49).

Davidson.—Part of the property was acquired at least by 1676 by Alexander Davidson of Cairnbrogie, whose valuation in 1696 in Parish of Culsalmond was £1500; the lands included Barnyards and Mill of Newton, Polwhite, Cavinhill, Glenstone, Mellinsyde, Brankanenham, Mekle Ledingham, Williamstone, and Mill, Kirktown and Gaitsyde (*Poll Book*, i., pp. 260-66). Davidson's son married Marie Gordon, X. of Gight, and their eldest son assumed the name of Gordon, being laird of Gight and Newton.

Leith and Mackintosh.—In a statement on the March dispute by Colonel William McIntosh, who was the laird of Newton, 1796, it is stated that George Gordon of Newton disposed of a part of the estate to Leith of Freefield "about the end of the last century".

George Gordon is said, in his daughter-in-law's "inventar," to have died in 1665; but in the renunciation of 1664 he is said to have been dead by April, 1664.

George Gordon, III. of Newton, was married (1) to Janet, daughter of Sir John Leslie of Wardes by Elspet Gordon, his wife (*Family of Leslie*, iii., 289). She was the widow of John Gordon of Avochie, "who dyed in the flower of his age before his father" (*Balbithan MS.*, p. 40). Janet Leslie and her husband George Gordon were successfully sued February 3, 1637, by Patrick Jak, younger, litster burgess of Aberdeen, for £25 (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 432). On February 7, 1643, Janet Leslie renounced her rights in the lands of Burnefield, Sheilfeild, Cockymuir, Nether Auldtoun of Avochie and others, in Kinnoir in favour of George Gordon of Avochie, her son by her former marriage. William Gordon, apparent of Newton and Alexander Gordon, his brother, were among those present as witnesses (*ibid.*, ii., 506). Gordon married (2) in 1650 Jean Campbell, widow of Robert Dunbar of Burgie. On December 26, 1650, there is instrument of sasine to "Jean Campbell, relict of vñqll Robert Dunbar of Burgie, proceeding on a matrimonial contract (of date at Forres, March 8, 1650) between George Gordon of Newton (with consent of James, his eldest son, and of John Gordon of ——) and infesting her in lands of Ledinghame Meikle and Little and toll and custom of Sanct Saires Fair"; registered at Aberdeen, Dec. 27, 1650. From a Sheriff's Precept (Aug. 13, 1652) it appears that in 1652 Jean Campbell was the spouse of George Gordon, elder of Newton. His first wife, Janet Leslie, is

mentioned in some of the earlier bonds in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton. By a deed dated Forres, March 8, 1650, and registered in the *Elgin Commissary Record* of Dec. 10, 1652, Jean Campbell, relict of Robert Dunbar of Burgie, with the consent of George Gordon of Newton, "my future spous for his entres," binds herself "for the love and favour quhilk I bear towards Robert Dunbar of Burgie, my sone," to pay to her son 200 merks yearly out of her conjunct fee lands during life of herself and George Gordon of Newton.

According to the *Newton MS.* (as quoted in Temple's *Fermartyn*, p. 264), which does not mention Newton's second marriage, George Gordon had—

1. WILLIAM. He seems to have been the "Gulielmus de Newton" who entered King's College, Aberdeen, in 1639; and also the "young laird of Newton" who was one of the party of forty commanded by Patrick Leith, younger of Harthill. About August, 1647, it fought a rear-guard action in Lochaber so that Huntly might make his escape. The party, however, was surrounded and young Leith was captured. Although young Newton "wan free" at the moment, "yet by means of the Forbeses his grandam's kine," he was surprised soon afterwards. He and young Harthill (described as a youth of "twantie years or little more"), who were "about one age and dear cammerads," were taken to Edinburgh and hanged. Had the Covenanters "preserved the lives of thos two youths they could have done their natione more honour and more acceptable service against a forraine enemie than a thousand common souldiers" (*Britane's Distemper*, p. 205). Young Leith's brother, John, had also been taken prisoner about the same time in Lesmoir's house, and had met the same fate, although their friends had procured a remission of their sentences from the King (*Browne's Hist. of the Highlands*, ii., 9). The capture of Provost Jaffray no doubt sealed their doom. A lurid light is thrown on the execution of young Newton by Jean de Montereul, the French diplomatist. Writing to Cardinal Mazarin from Edinburgh, November 2-12, 1647, he says (in French): "Of all those who have been executed in the island during some years past for the cause of the King, no one has certainly shown more constancy in dying than did Harthill, who was beheaded this day week. He did not seem to get paler on the scaffold, and spoke to the people with so much ease and assurance of the justice of the cause for which he was about to die, that it would not be an advantage for this Parliament to have often such executions to perform, and such Royalist martyrs could not but advance greatly the cause of monarchy in this country. I made use of this argument in trying to dissuade some nobles of this Committee from

putting to death Newton. All it did has been to delay for eight or ten days the condemnation of Mr. Newton, for it is almost certain that no attention will be paid to it, although till now the power to pardon remained in Scotland to the King of Great Britain." On November 23-December 3, Montereul writes to Mazarin saying that Lord Balmerino proposed to attach the pardon to Gordon's head after the execution. Gordon was executed on December 5, 1647. Montereul says the death "seemed to me to merit being looked at. When he found that the concessions he had made to the clergy and the Committee would not avail him in saving his life, he resolved to die courageously, and you will learn no doubt with some satisfaction, it pleased God that a good priest whom I took from France with me having converted him, was able to give absolution on the scaffold—not being allowed to enter the prison on the day of his death—and this so successfully as only to be observed by two Catholics who accompanied Newton" (*Diplomatic Correspondence of Jean de Montereul; Scot. Hist. Soc.*, ii, 313, 323, 331, 339). William Gordon married Anna, daughter of Sir James Sibbald of Rankeillor (whose daughter Helen married Sir John Gordon of Park). The matrimonial contract was recorded at Edinburgh, November 8, 1647. It was executed at Nether Tarbet, September 25, 1643, between George Gordon of Newton, for himself and his eldest son William, and Sir James Sibbald of Rankeillor, for himself and his daughter Anna. In an "inventar of the wrytes anent Anne Sibbald" (in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton) there is this note: "I find that the contract was registrat in Nov. 1647 and it is informed that the said William Gordone was execut in the moneth of [Novr the said year] abefore . . .". In the first draft there was a blank between "of" and "abefore," which was, on revisal, filled up with the words "Novr the said year" and "abefore" was also left standing. The revisal was made at the time the draft was written, about 1679. The provisions of the contract were never fulfilled, and Anna Sibbald started legal proceedings in 1648 and got a decision in her favour. Newton and John Gordon of Avochie (as cautioner) signed an obligation to pay her what was due. She got nothing. There were proceedings again in 1656 by "Anna Sibbald, relict of vñqñl William Gordone, eldest son of George Gordon of Newton and now spouse of David Dunbar, appearand of Dumfaill". New bonds are given by Newton and James, his eldest son. The whole ultimately came into the hands of Robert Forbes, "tutor of Craigievar," and formed one of the debts on which he apprised the lands of Newton. The "inventar" already mentioned says (on page 2) that Anna Sibbald "lived till Witsonday, 1661". She was alive in February, 1660, and was "deceast" in 1666. Anna Sibbald and her husband, David Dunbar of Dumfaill, assigned (at Forres, February 7 and 23, 1660) the contracts by Newton and Avochie to Lieut.-Col. William

Murray of Millegin (in parish of Grange, Banffshire) for Robert Forbes, tutor of Craigievar. On June 25, 1660, we find "intimatione of the within written assignatione made to John Gordon of Avachie be John Rudach, portioner of Auchincrewe, procurator; James Gordon of Rothiemay, John and Alexander Gordones his servants and John Gordon, Walkmilne, witnesses; William Murray, not. pub.".

2. JAMES, IV. of Newton.

3. **ALEXANDER** of Hillside of Polquhyte. He is sometimes called the second, sometimes the third son. On August 10, 1630, George Gordon of Newton, having infest his son Alexander in "Hilsyid of Pulquhyt," with reservation to himself of the reversion, now discharges the said reversion in favour of his said son Alexander (written with his own hand). On November 5, 1650, at Auchmull, Alexander Gordon, "second lawful sone on lyf to George Gordon of Newton," consents to the provisions of Anna Sibbald's (his sister-in-law) matrimonial contract; witnessed before James Gordon of Rothiemay, Mr. Thomas Smart of Reidhill, Alexander Gordon at the mill of Avochie, and James Troup, notary public. On May 11, 1677, Alexander Gordon, "third lau. sone to deceist George Gordon, some tyme of Newton," having sold "the lands of Pulquhyt callit the Hillsyde" to Robert Forbes, Forbes having disponed these lands and others to Mr. Alexander Davidson of Cairnbrogie, advocate, and his sons, Mr. Alexander Davidson and James, now assigns to them the said Alexander Gordon's disposition of the said lands. Alexander Gordon married Anne Leith, the heiress of Harthill (*Newton MS.*), about 1652, and got sasine in that half of Polquhyte called Hillside, the same day. Anne Leith seems to have been a daughter of John Leith and Jean Forbes, probably the daughter of Abraham Forbes of Blacktown (Davidson's *Garioch*), but it is not clear how she could be called "heiress of Harthill". The following statement perhaps refers to this Alexander: "Alexander Gordon in Culsalmond and James Elphinstone of Warthill supplicate the Presbytery to be relieved from excommunication, May 23, 1650" (*ibid.*, p. 308).
4. **GEORGE.** He is not given in the *Newton MS.*, but Temple (*Fermartyn*, p. 264) says he is mentioned in a deed of 1643. This is perhaps a George Gordon, writer in Edinburgh, who got sasine in Newton, September 27, 1654, probably in connection with some bond of provision.
5. **JOHN** is mentioned in 1620. He may be the John referred to in the bond for 400 merks by George Gordon of Newton to John Gordon in Littil Ledingham and George Gordon, his brother german; at Newtoun, February 22, 1632, before Oliver Gordon in Hillocks and George Dempster, servitor to the said George of Newton: registered at Edinburgh, February 21, 1633. (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon.)
6. **ANNA:** married William Oliver. This marriage gave rise to a curious case in the law courts. On October 4, 1654, James Gordon of Newton gave a

bond whereby "he band and obleist him to have come to Aberdeen upon the 19th day of November the next to come now last by past, ther to have given satisfactione" to "Corporal" William Oliver, the husband of Anna, "of ane band restand bee Georg Gordon, father to the said James to Anna, spous to the said persewer [the corporal] by infectment land and possessione to be medled without the persewer's pleasur, and that under the Payne of ane thousand merks in caice of failzie". James had failed to implement this obligation and the Olivers claimed 1000 merks, in an action in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court. Various defences were started by the defender, James Gordon, but did not commend themselves to Arthur Forbes of Echt and Thomas Gordon, the sheriff principal and sheriff depute. In the end, Mr. James Reid, the defender's procurator, passed from his appearance and defences, and decree was pronounced. The Olivers were stated to be resident in Aberdeen (*Book of Decrees*, vol. ix.). On June 7, 1654, there was a sheriff's caption (following on horning of March 20, 1654) against George Gordon of Newton at the instance of Anna Gordon, his lawful daughter, and William Oliver, her spouse, for 1000 merks under obligation of date November 21, 1629; caption dated June 7, 1654. Apparently the 1000 merks was Anna's tocher, and the "obligation" would be her matrimonial contract. On May 7, 1657, there was an action by "Captain" William Oliver against James Gordon of Newton, upon a band wherein he is obliged to give satisfaction to the Olivers of a band resting by George Gordon of Newton, his father, and to Anna Gordoun, spouse to the complainer, to infect them in land and possession, and that under the pain of 1000 merks of failzie. (Originals in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon.)

7. DAUGHTER, married to the laird of Byth (*Newton MS.*).
8. DAUGHTER, married to David Rickart of Auchnacant. Their son, George, bought Arnage from Sibbald of Arnage in 1669 (*Newton MS.*, and information from Col. Boyle).
9. DAUGHTER, married to James Keith of Kinaldie (*Newton MS.*).

JAMES GORDON, IV. OF NEWTON.

(*Second Son of III.*)

It is doubtful whether James really held Newton or part of it. He is described in 1666 as "sometyme of New Toun," and he may be given the benefit of the doubt. He afterwards held the lands of Glennyeston in Gartly. The following items refer to him:—

1644, August 19.—James Gordon got sasine in Kirkton of Culsalmond.

1648, April 13.—James Gordon, younger of Newton, compeared before the Presbytery, and being charged with neglect of worship confessed with grief his

accession to the late rebellion, and subscribed the Covenant, and ordained to do penance in his own Parish Church (Davidson's *Garioch*, p. 302). His father refused to subscribe about August 17 in the same year, but was forced to do so in March, 1650, and removed from the eldership the following month.

1663, August 20.—James Gordon of Newton was declared fugitive at the instance of the King's Advocate, and Robert Forbes, late Tutor of Craigievar, and Margaret Lindsay, his spouse, for the slaughter of Alexander Lindsay of Williamston, her father (*Records of the Justiciary Court of Edinburgh*; *Scot. Hist. Soc.*, i., 69).

1666, January 26.—Sheriff's precept charging "James Gordon in Glenistoune and Janet Buchan his spouse" to flit and remove from Glenistoun. In the "Inventar," p. 2, it is said that "James Gordon did possess Glennistoune before and efter his father's death till Witsonday 1678 yeares". (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon.)

1666, February 24.—James Gordon, "sometyme of Newtoun" (with consent of Janet Buchan, his spouse), binds himself to give his consent to all dispositions made by Robert Forbes, late Tutor of Craigievar, and others on the lands of Newtoun, Williamston and others which belonged to the late George Gordon of Newton his father; and also "to cause Alexander Gordone, brother to me the said James Gordone, John Gordone of Avachie and George Gordon of Sheillagrein, George, Alexander, John, William, Hew and James Gordones, his sones, give their express consent to said rights . . . reservand always to the said George Gordon of Sheillagrein and his saids sones ther several rights of the lands of Wranghame, Sheillagrein and others perteining to them"; at Aberdeen, February 24, 1666. (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon.)

He married Janet, eldest daughter of James Buchan of Auchmacoy by Margaret Seton, daughter of Pitmedden (Temple's *Fermartyn*, p. 534, where he is called "John," though on p. 264 he is called "James"). Janet was a sister of Major-General Thomas Buchan, who took part in the campaign of 1689, holding his commission from King James II. On June 24, 1652, "Mr. Arthur Ore, Minister of Culsalmond, reported that he had proclaimed the banns of James Gordon of Newton with Janet Buchan, daughter to the laird of Auchmacoy, and had received testimony from the Minister of Logie that the banns were proclaimed in that Church".

The issue of James's marriage to Janet Buchan is given in the *Newton MS.* as follows:—

1. JOHN, "who married the Ladie Gight". Temple (*Fermartyn*, p. 264) calls him "James," but this is evidently a mistake in copying the *Newton MS.*. This is evidently the "Livetennent Collonell John Gordon" who appears in the *Poll Book* as "laird of Gight," and who puzzled the compiler of the

Gight pedigree [*House of Gordon*, i., (270)]. His wife, Mary Gordon, was sister of Sir George Gordon, IX. of Gight. They had—

ELIZABETH, who was baptised by the minister of Fyvie in the presence of John Gordon of Rothnie, and others, January 12, 1694 (*Fyvie Registers*). She is mentioned in the *Poll Book*.

2. DAUGHTER, married Cumming of Birness (*Newton MS.*).
3. DAUGHTER, married Walter Gordon, merchant burgess of Aberdeen. On May 2, 1643, a Walter Gordon, eldest son of George Gordon at the Mill of Cromlie and burgess of Aberdeen, was made a burgess of the same in the right of his father. He seems to have been the Walter Gordon, merchant burgess, who had two sons:—
 1. WALTER, a bajan at Marischal College, 1667 (Anderson's *Fasti*, p. 234). He may have been the Walter, merchant in Aberdeen, who married Marie Ogilvie. As the spouse of Walter, she and her sister (described as the lawful daughters of the deceased Mr. Robert Ogilvie, minister at Methlick, and his wife Isobel Aidie) were proved, May 30, 1684, to be the only sisters in life of Mr. John Ogilvie who died in England, October, 1683, in the service of the Earl of Salisbury (*Aberdeen Propinquity Register*). Walter was probably the Walter who saw General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries off from Aberdeen to Elsinore, July 15, 1686.
 2. GILBERT, a bajan at Marischal College, 1674, was the son of the late Walter Gordon, burgess. He held the Crombie bursary (Anderson's *Fasti*, ii., 243).
4. DAUGHTER (*Newton MS.*).

THE SECOND FAMILY OF GORDONS OF NEWTON.

ALEXANDER GORDON OF GIGHT AND NEWTON.

(*Son of Alexander Davidson of Newton: drowned 1760.*)

This laird represented the second family of Gordons who have held the estate of Newton. It came to the Gight Gordons through the Davidsons, whose fortune had quite put the Gordons—beggared by a course of resistance to the old religion—on their feet again. The Davidsons had been in possession of Newton, or at least part of the lands, for a few years, when in 1701 Alexander Davidson, younger of Newton, married Mary Gordon, the heiress of Gight. The Davidsons seem to have been so proud of the alliance that they abandoned their surname ultimately for that of Gordon. It is probable that they may have been connected with the first set of Gordons of Newton through the Leslies. Sir Alexander Davidson (died March, 1731) married (in 1680) Isobel Leslie, daughter of Provost George Leslie, Aberdeen, and through this alliance got a piece of land in the Netherkirkgate, which ultimately became part of the site of the Sang School, and fell into the hands of the Gight Gordons. The marriage of Alexander Davidson and Mary Gordon of Gight, though probably raising the status of the Davidsons as county magnates (see *Aberdeen Free Press* of September 15, 1905, for an account by J. M. Bulloch of their rise to fortune), was financially a bad bargain. Fountainhall (who calls her “Anne” by mistake) says that when Davidson married her it was represented to him that the debt on the estate of Gight was only £40,000, whereon by his contract of marriage his father obliged himself to advance that sum to disburden the lands, and accordingly paid it. But after the marriage the debts emerged double that sum and far above 100,000 merks. Davidson showed fight when pursued by Gordon of Culz for a debt of 1300 merks owing to him by Mary Gordon of Gight, and the Court of Session decided on July 13, 1708, that the husband was liable only for all annual-

rents due by the wife, but not for the principal sums bearing annual rent; and they expressed their sympathy with Davidson (Morison's *Decisions*, v., 789). Davidson got some hold of the Gight estate, for his will notes that 500 merks were due to him by bygone rents by the tenants of Gight and Newton.

It is unnecessary to deal in detail with Alexander Gordon, XI. of Gight and of Newton, because he has been described in the *House of Gordon* [i., (278)-(280)]; but this opportunity is taken of filling up certain gaps in the career of this laird and his son, especially with regard to Newton, which played an important part in his settlement.

Longcraig, which is part of the Seaton estate, came into the hands of Alexander Gordon, XI. of Gight, for there is (among the *Balgownie Papers*) a sasine in his favour dated 1744.

The possession of Newton caused much trouble to Alexander Gordon, XI. of Gight. According to the claim of Colonel McIntosh of Newton, George Gordon of Newton, about the end of the seventeenth century, disposed to Leith of Freefield the sunny half of the lands of New Rayne and Barreldykes. On January 26, 1705, a charter was granted to Alexander Leith of Freefield in those lands. The lands of New Rayne are therein described as "all and haill the sunny half of the town and lands of New Rain & Barreldykes, with the croft thereof called Stanfield croft, with houses, biggings, yards, muirs, marshes, common pasturage and power to four men with spades for one day to dig, win and away take and transport peat and fewel from the marshes called the Moss of Cairnhill," which then remained in the possession of the laird of Newton.

Cockmoss was one of those ill-defined bits of waste land which so often lead to dispute. It lies round the foot of Cairnhill on the south and east side, and bounded on the south and east by two burns, Scutry and Gightly, except in the one corner where the burns join and where the moss is joined by a piece of meadow-ground called the Willincrook, a meadow claimed by Gight. The moss was divided between the laird of Sheelagreen, the laird of Gight (Alexander Gordon, son of Alexander Davidson of Newton, who had married Marie Gordon the heiress of Gight), and Alexander Leith of Freefield. In 1737 Gight and Freefield fell out as to their respective rights. There was every reason why they should do so, as Leith was a near relative of Gight and had looked after his estate when Gight was a minor. Gight alleged that Freefield had annexed part of the moss in 1723. The dispute reached a crisis on June 10, 1737. Two of Freefield's servants were casting peats in

the Willincrook when Gight and some other gentlemen and tenants arrived on the scene. Freefield and his eldest son came to the spot with rungs or batons in their hands, and Freefield in a "boisterous manner" asked Gight if he wanted his crown "knapped," and threatened with his staff drawn that he would dispel these people. He forced his servants to go on casting the peats, and he refused to listen as with many hurried oaths he threatened those who would hinder them. Gight in a "very civil and friendly manner"—which was rare for a Gight—suggested that Freefield should not adopt an illegal method, but refer the matter to gentlemen. Freefield refused, uttering many oaths, saying to Gight that he would be damned, that he would cast peats or lay down stones over his belly; that he would hough the cattle, and beat the tenants of Cairnhill if they offered any resistance to his tenants. Gight appealed to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, who on June 20 interdicted Freefield. But Leith paid no attention to the decision, for in July he committed a greater offence. Several of his tenants with "a great number of horses in company with his son (Alexander) went to Gight's moss and carried away five or six or nine score loads of peats belonging to two of Gight's tenants, but built in Freefield's own stack. One of these, Elspeth Thomson, widow of James Ledingham, was on the spot crying and entreating young Freefield to desist and not to carry off her firing. She implored him as a widow, to save her peats. Gight again appealed to the sheriff, who perambulated the moss on December 9, 1737, and then adjourning to the public-house of Gateside gave his decision—Leith declining to appear in the case.

The sheriff gave Gight £50 damages, and also decided that Freefield had encroached upon Gight's farm of Comscassie and enclosed a piece of land thereon whereby he stopped a peat road leading from the Moss of Comscassie to the farm. He also found that the Willincrook lying south of Cockmoss was also the property of Gordon, being a pertinent to the farm of Cairnhill. For two years Leith had been carrying stones from the hill and the adjacent grounds and laying them down on the Willincrook. On January 18, 1738, Leith raised a process of molestation in the Court of Session, claiming that as he had raised a bill of advocation on December 5, the intervention of the sheriff was invalid. Leith defined the boundaries of the moss as following: "Beginning at a cairn lying on the north side of the Scutry burn, being the southmost part of the moss; and therefrom lineally going from cairn to cairn as it was, or is marched and cairned, to the foot of the hill of Cairnhill to a cairn on the east side of the hill; the westmost stone of the said cairn, which stone has upon the head thereof a natural cross indented in the stone; and lineally down from the said stone eastward to the burn of Gighty; and keeping by the said burn of Gighty until it join with or run into the burn of Rothmaise". Leith claimed possession in virtue of a charter of 1705. Gight did not disprove his possession of the moss so far as it lay in the parish of Rayne, but pointed out that the marches as given by Freefield lay in Culsalmond. He denied that the stone with a cross upon it was a boundary, describing it as a "piece of manufactory so late as May or June, 1737". He further alleged that the moss had been taken from him piece-meal and by encroachments while he was an infant, Freefield having had management of

the estates. In short, Freefield's action was "patch't up without any foundation in right or fact in order to be made the handle to postpone the action by the Sheriff of Aberdeen, pronounced against Freefield for his having violently intruded upon the grounds of which Gight and his tenants were in peaceable possession, carrying off their peats and committing outrages of a gross nature in June and July of 1737".

The Lord Ordinary, on February 24, 1738, allowed each of the disputants to prove his case. A good deal of litigation then followed. In 1739 Gight claimed his expenses of £100. The Court of Session does not seem to have given any decision. The question seems to have been submitted to Mr. Dalrymple, "with as little effect". On June 1, 1756, Alexander Leith of Freefield and Gight agreed that the stones laid down by Alexander Leith late of Freefield in a line between his estate and Cairnhill should be built into a march dyke, the march being now "streighted". The Scutry burn had formerly been the boundary line; but they had agreed that a piece of ground on the south side of the burn should belong to Gight, and a piece of the Willincrook on the north side to Freefield. (Original in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon.) Even then, however, the dispute was not finished. At last Freefield and Alexander Innes, advocate in Aberdeen (acting for Gight), entered into submission of all the disputes to Alexander Garden of Troup and James Urquhart of Byth. They decided in 1761 that Leith was entitled only to four spades casting of peats in the Moss of Cairnhill. When Gight sold part of the lands of Williamston to Freefield about 1773, the same embargo on the peats he could cast was maintained, but Freefield continued to take more than this, and in 1794 an action was brought against him by Colonel William McIntosh, who then owned the estate of Newton. On January 12, 1795, they agreed to submit the case to arbiters.

The disposition of Newton was affected by the marriage settlement, dated January 21, 1740, between Alexander Gordon, XI. of Gight, and Margaret Duff. Gight went to the eldest son of this marriage, George Gordon. Newton and Melvinside was allotted in tail male to the second son, who alone of the family took the name of Davidson. Newton and Melvinside were charged with a jointure to Margaret Duff and with provisions for the younger children of the marriage. The debts of Alexander Gordon, XI. of Gight, were to be paid at his death, half out of the Gight estate and half out of the Newton property. It was also provided that Margaret Duff (who died in 1801) should have a life rent of £100 a year during her widowhood, reducible to £50 a year in the event of her remarrying, and this life rent was charged upon Newton, Melvinside and Williamston; but the eldest son, George Gordon, XII. of Gight, was bound to pay one-half of such life rent to his mother. By an instrument, dated October 12, 1751, Alexander, XI.

of Gight, gave £400 to each of his children then alive and £400 to each not then born. Each child had to obtain parental consent to any marriage under pain of forfeiture of half his or her portion. On October 1, 1763, all the younger children then alive got sasine on Newton and Melvinside, by way of security for their portion of £400 each. All these facts are to be found in a series of documents now in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton, who has freely placed them at the disposal of the Club. The children mentioned in the documents are:—

1. GEORGE GORDON, XII. of Gight.
2. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON of Newton.
3. PATRICK GORDON. On November 20, 1768, he granted his discharge to his brother, "Captain Alexander Davidson".
4. JOHN GORDON: died some days after his father.
5. WILLIAM GORDON: alive in 1751 and 1763; dead by 1768.
6. ARCHIBALD GORDON bought with his £400 a commission in the 53rd Regiment. He granted a discharge, October 28, 1771. He became an ensign in the 53rd on July 25, 1771; and lieutenant, August 2, 1775. He was captured during the American war, for there occurs among the American MSS. at the Royal Institution a memorial to Sir Henry Clinton, commander-in-chief of the forces in North America, sent from Easton, U.S.A., April 15, 1779, from Captains John Baird and Simion Lord, Lieutenants Archibald Gordon, John Hamilton Brown, and Thomas Hughes, all of His Majesty's 53rd Regiment and prisoners of war on parole at Easton. It "sheweth" that they had received subsistence to February 23, it being impossible in their present situation to procure money for bills, and having no "other channell to be supplied by but New York". They request his Excellency to direct what subsistence he may think proper to be forwarded to them. He is evidently the Archibald Gordon of Williamston, who in 1776 is returned in a roll of barons and freeholders in Aberdeenshire. In 1787 he infested by *clerc constat* his niece Catherine Gordon (Mrs. Byron) in the lands of Melvinside, Gleniston and others in Culsalmond. He died at Ardmurchin, November 28, 1792.
7. ROBERT. His £400 went to the purchase of a commission in the 44th Regiment, commanded by Lieut-General James Abercromby, and he granted a discharge on August 12, 1772. He was an ensign in the 44th on July 3, 1772. He was a lieutenant in the 35th Regiment on December 27, 1775, but was out of it in 1781 (Richard Trimen's *Historical Memoir of the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment*, p. 202).
8. ELIZABETH GORDON signed her discharge, January 11, 1773. She became her mother's executrix. On February 6, 1802, she granted a discharge to

"Alexander Gordon of Newton" for £25 as the half-year's annuity payable to her mother at the term of Martinmas last out of the Mains of Newton and town and lands of Meikle and Little Ledinghams, "now belonging to the said Alexander Gordon". (From the originals in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton.) She died at Banff, June 20, 1804.

9. MARY GORDON: predeceased her father.

10. MARGARET GORDON: died before January 15, 1773.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON OF NEWTON.

(*Second Son of Alexander Gordon, XI. of Gight.*)

As noted he got the estate of Newton while his elder brother, George, got Gight. He seems to have been known as "Davidson *alias* Gordon," and as "Gordon *alias* Davidson". All his brothers (except one) and sisters took the name of Gordon.

He was born in November 26, 1744, and was educated at Marischal College, 1758-62. He entered the 53rd Foot, commanded by Lieut.-General Robert Horn Elphinstone of Logie, and married the General's daughter, Jean.

It is interesting to note that Byron's mother, Catherine Gordon, this laird's niece, had some hold on Newton, as follows:—

On April 6, 1781, sasine was granted to Catherine Gordon upon the lands and estate of Newton, and others in security of £2972 8s. The debts due to her were £300 contained in a bond by her uncle, Captain Alexander Davidson, payable to William Gray, merchant in Aberdeen, and to his spouse; also £1500 contained in a bond dated May 22, 1775, subscribed by Alexander Davidson, with George Gordon of Gight as his cautioner, and with Thomas Innes as writer to the signet; also £500 contained in another bond granted by Davidson, July 1, 1776, to Innes; £400 contained in a bond by Davidson to Innes, December 21, 1776; £272 8s. in a bill dated January 19, 1781, drawn by Catherine Gordon and accepted by Alexander Davidson, the total amounting to £2972 15s. By the sasine the lands were to be redeemable by Captain Innes, by the payment of the aforesaid particular sum with the whole of the annual rents. (Original sasine in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon.)

Alexander Davidson had three daughters, including Mary and Margaret, who died unmarried. In the *House of Gordon* [i., (180)] it is stated that they sold the estate of Newton to Alexander Gordon, the ancestor of the present laird, but it seems to have gone through an intermediate stage of ownership.

LIEUT.-MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT HORN ELPHINSTONE AND
“SIR” ERNEST GORDON OF PARK.

The third set of Gordons who either owned or were trustees of Newton is represented by “Sir” Ernest Gordon of Park, who was Alexander Davidson of Newton’s brother-in-law, having married Mary, daughter of Lieut.-General Robert Horn Elphinstone of Logie. “Sir” Ernest was the son of the James Gordon of Cobairdy, who was the younger son of the second baronet of Park. Ernest (who died in 1800) wrongfully assumed the baronetcy.

It would seem that Alexander Davidson of Newton made over the property to his father-in-law and brother-in-law in or before 1784, when they are described as “the proprietors”. An attempt was made to sell the estate for £11,000 on May 28, 1784, but it failed, and an advertisement kept appearing in the *Aberdeen Journal* until June 13, 1785, as follows:—

The lands and estate of Newton, including the Baronies of Newton and Mellen-side, with the Mains of Newton, manor place, office-houses, pigeon house, gardens, inclosures, plantings, and pertinents, comprehending the towns and lands of Mellen-side, Brankanenthem, meikle and little Ledinghams, Glennieston, Gateside, Nether Gateside, Coomscausie, with the mill of Newton, mill lands, multures of the whole of both baronies, tiends, parsonage and vicarage, hail mosses and pertinents; . . . of yearly free rent, computing the meal at 10s. sterl. per boll, £508 7s. sterling, excluding all services. As also the fee right of the superiority of the lands of Williamstons, mill of Williamston and others, lying in the said parish and county.

The estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ury, of the best soil, early close field, well accommodated with peats and firing from the mosses in the middle of the estate, and may be much improved at an easy charge. The mansion house is lately built, very substantially and well fitted up for accommodating a large family; the office-houses are lately built and commodious. The mains is all inclosed and fenced round with thorn hedges in the greatest order, and the whole plantations and belts round the farm in the most flourishing state, and in wood of extent one hundred and twenty acres. All the mains is in the highest order, and there is a command of rich clay or marl on the estate and neighbourhood by privilege for manure.

The estate holds of the crown above £1000 Scots of valued rent ; the tiends are valued, and the title deeds unexceptionable. The church has been lately repaired, and the manse, office-houses and school-house lately built. There is easy access and good roads, and the great road from Aberdeen to Huntly leads through the estate. In the above computation of rent, there is no value put upon the mansion house, office-houses, pigeon house, gardens or plantings.

Any person inclining to purchase may apply to Lieutenant-General Robert Horn Elphinston at Logie, or Sir Ernest Gordon of Park, Bart., the proprietors ; or to Mr. Innes of Breda, Aberdeen, or Mr. Lauchlan Duff, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will treat and conclude a bargain. Immediate access will be given to the mansion house, office-houses, garden, mains, etc.

There is also to be sold that piece of ground, part of the shorelands of Aberdeen, lying on the south side of the house belonging to David Walker, cooper, and measuring 46 feet in length, from south to north, and 28 feet in breadth from east to west, which piece of ground lately belonged to Capt. A. Davidson of Newton, and was disposed by him to the saids General Horn Elphinston and Sir Ernest Gordon ; with the stables, lofts and other buildings thereon, and whole pertinents thereof. Entry at the time of sale.

The title deeds are to be seen in the hands of the said Alexander Innes, to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

The household furniture in Newton was to be roused on June 7 and the cattle and horses on June 8, 1784. These sales probably took place, although the estate hung fire for long.

THE FOURTH FAMILY OF GORDONS OF NEWTON.¹

The estate of Newton was bought, about the time of the foregoing advertisement, by Alexander Gordon, a Tobago merchant, who represents the fourth set of Gordons who have held the estate. Alexander Gordon was the son of a John Gordon (1710-1784), in Portsoy, whose origin is not known. This John married in April 2, 1748, Jean Findlater (died 1757). He married as his second wife Christian Wilson, sister of George Wilson of Glasgowege, who seems to have had power of attorney for Alexander while the latter was in Tobago. She died at Huntly in 1790. Her stepson Alexander, in a letter shortly afterward, says that he and his brother were indebted to her for "much kindness" in their youth. John Gordon had (as noted in the family Bible, now in the possession of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton) issue by his first wife only as follows :—

1. WILLIAM, born January 12, 1749. The *Fordyce Parish Register* gives the date of baptism as January 12. He died in Tobago, 1779.
4. ALEXANDER, baptised March 22, 1753 (*Fordyce Parish Register*). He bought Newton.
- 2 and 3. JAMES and MARY were born August 5, 1750. They are mentioned in the family Bible, but not in the *Fordyce Register*. Mary died in 1754. James went out to Tobago—which was puffed to the extent of a two-column advertisement in the *Aberdeen Journal* of May 20, 1765. He seems to have looked after his brother Alexander's affairs there after the latter came home. On January 31, 1778, "Mr James Gordon of Tobago," as the *Fordyce Register* calls him, married "Miss" Isabella Forbes in Tillynaught, near Portsoy (who had a sister, Mrs. Massie). James apparently did not go back to Tobago, but took the farm of Tillynaught from the Earl of Findlater, on a long lease—probably twenty-seven years—as Alexander Gordon of Newton, his brother, in asking Findlater's factor in 1793 to let James's widow get rid of the farm, says there was from "20 to 25 years to run". The buildings at the beginning of the

¹ The account of this family is the work of J. M. Bulloch, who has been greatly aided in building up the intricate military details by Mrs. Skelton.

lease were "all in ruins," and James "expended a good deal of money in making considerable improvements in rebuilding". James died at Tillynaught, March 19, 1793, aged 43, and was buried in Banff Churchyard (Cramond's *Banff*, ii., 326). The *Aberdeen Journal* gives the date of his death as April 16. Mrs. Gordon felt herself "unequal to the task of managing and conducting the farm," and wished to reside in town for her children's education. Alexander Gordon acted as guardian to the children, and Mr. A. M. Gordon possesses a minute account of his trust between the year 1788 (that is, before James died) to December 22, 1806. James Gordon in Tillynaught had five sons and one daughter:—

- (1) JOHN, who went to the West Indies (*Bible Pedigree*). In the above-mentioned statement of accounts, Alexander Gordon of Newton says: "I have also advanced nearly £150 for John Gordon's expences home and out a second time". He may have died before September, 1806, when his uncle speaks of having sold his effects.
- (2) GEORGE, died September 10, 1793, in his thirteenth year, and was buried at Banff (Cramond's *Banff*, ii., 326).
- (3) JAMES was educated at Banff Academy (*ibid.*, iii., 326). His uncle enters the cost of education over and above a bursary at £268 between 1797 and 1802. He seems to have been at one of the universities of Aberdeen, for money was constantly being sent on his behalf to Dr. Skene Ogilvie, Old Machar, but he is not recognisable on either of the university lists of graduates. Perhaps he is the James (: "Banffshire") who entered King's College in 1796 and took his M.A. in 1800. The payments to Skene Ogilvie covered the period 1797-1800. A fee was paid for his infirmary ticket November, 1799, and in the same year he was apprenticed to Dr. Williamson. After that he went to Edinburgh, where remittances were sent him until April, 1802. Imlach (Cramond's *Banff*, ii., 326) says he "distinguished himself as a surgeon in the H.E.I.C. service and in the staff of the army". Nominated by Mr. Cotton, he became an assistant surgeon on the Madras Medical Establishment, 1803. According to the *H.E.I.C. Register*, he was attached to the 5th Extra Battalion, Wallajabad, 1805; assistant surgeon at Nagpur Residency, 1807; surgeon, 16th Madras N.I., September 26, 1815; surgeon, 1st N.I., September 19, 1817, and of the 14th N.I., April 25, 1822. He was at the Nagpur Residency during all this time, so that he seems to have been lent from the Madras establishment, possibly as a good man during a rather difficult time. In 1817 the British troops waged a war on Afrá Sáhib, who was the nephew of Raja Raghuji (died 1816), and who had

poisoned the latter's son and usurped the throne. A notable fight took place, November 26-27, 1817, at Sitabaldi, two eminences which divide the city from Nagpur. The little garrison of the 24th N.I. was at first shaken, but Philippart (*East India Military Calendar*, iii., 162) says that "Captain Stone, with a small party of the 24th, turned back towards Seetabuldee [a variant spelling], and, joining another party of Sepoys under Lieutenant Ritchie of the 20th, who was accompanied by Surgeon J. Gordon, captured and spiked two heavy brass guns from the Arabs". Nagpur was captured on December 14, 1817. Surgeon James died at Tokah, November 9, 1824 (*H.E.I.C. Register*). He married at Nagpur, September 8, 1819, Maria Louisa, only daughter of James Fraser (*Scots Magazine*). After his death she married, October 16, 1829, General Sir Ephraim Stannus (1784-1850) who was for seventeen years lieutenant-governor of Addiscombe (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 7th ed., p. 1722, and *D.N.B.*, liv., 86). James Gordon and his wife had—

JAMES RICHARD, "only son of James Gordon, of Nagpur, East Indies, doctor of medicine". He matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, May 2, 1839, aged eighteen. He took his B.A. in 1844 (Foster's *Oxford Alumni*). He had no profession. (Information from Colonel Stannus Verner Gordon, D.S.O.)

- (4) WILLIAM. Imlach (quoted in Cramond's *Banff*, ii., 326) says that William entered the Indian Army and "rose to the rank of major". He was baptised June 30, 1784. He may be the William who was a cadet in the 2nd Madras N.I. in 1803, and a lieutenant September 21, 1804, for in Alexander of Newton's statement of accounts we find £150 paid for "William Gordon's outfit in February and March, 1804". The suggestion is all the more feasible as the William of the 2nd Madras N.I. entered the Raja of Nagpur's regular service in 1819. He was captain, May 16, 1822; major, 1828; and retired to England, November 25, 1828. He seems to be the Captain William Gordon who was fighting at "Comptah" in 1818. "Comptah" would seem to be the same as Kamptee, which is nine miles north-east of Nagpur. As reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. lxxxix., pt. i., p. 265), this Captain William Gordon, writing from the camp at Comptah, September 18, 1818, to Captain Bayley, military secretary to the Resident, stated: "At daybreak I moved down to attack the town of Comptah in three columns. The left column, under Lieut. Thullier, moved down in a most gallant style, every second man carrying a fascine

to fill the ditch. Having thrown them in, they forced their way into the town and drove all before them, killing many and forcing the rest to take to the plain, who were immediately attacked by two columns of Captain Pedlar's auxiliary horse, posted to the right and left, the right under myself and the left under Cornet Wilkinson. Both columns did great execution, killing from 300 to 400. An attempt was then made to blow open the gate with the 6-pounder, but without success. An elephant driver, by a present of 200 rupees, was induced to bring up his elephant to it, with which the first gate was forced open. On our arrival at the second gate, Chimna Potail held up a flag of truce, and I gave him my hand as a pledge for his life and that of his family. Chimna Potail says his force amounted to upwards of 2600 men, and not a gun amongst them. The loss of the enemy may amount to 500 or 600 men." The British loss was four Sepoys killed and fifty-seven native soldiers wounded. Major William died at Brixton, April 8, 1841, aged 57 (*Gentleman's Magazine*). He may have been the father of Mary, "only surviving child of the late Major William Gordon, H.E.I.C.," who married at Uffculme, July 17, 1845, Edward Arthur Copleston, youngest son of the late Rev. J. C. Copleston, rector of Offwell, Devon (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxiv. (N.S.), p. 417). He was certainly the father of

THOMAS WILKINSON, born at Nagpur, August 19, 1821. He was at Addiscombe, 1835—May 31, 1837, when he resigned to get a nomination for the Bengal N.I. from Richard Jenkins, a director of the H.E.I.C. (*Cadet Papers* at the India Office). He became a cadet, 1838; ensign, European Regiment, at Agra, September 1, 1838; lieut., 39th Bengal N.I., March 11, 1840. He shared the Ghuznee prize money, and was killed in the attempt to relieve the commissariat fort at Cabul, November, 1841 (H.E.I.C. Reg., 1839-42; *Lady Sale's Journal*, p. 56).

- (5) ALEXANDER, baptised at Fordyce, January 9, 1790. Imlach (Cramond's *Banff*, ii., 326) vaguely states that he became "colonel of a regiment in India". On September 20, 1806, the sum of £50 was spent on his outfit. He became ensign in the Madras European Regiment, July 3, 1807, joining the Residency escort at Nagpur in 1809; lieutenant, January 30, 1810. He then became attached to the Resident of Nagpur as second assistant in 1817, and as assistant in 1830, holding the appointment till

he retired. He became captain of the 1st European Regiment, May 1, 1824; major, March 3, 1830; retired, March 26, 1832 (*H.E.I.C. Register*). He had a fine knowledge of Hindustani and Persian. He died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, September 28, 1851, aged 61. He spent a long furlough at the Cape in 1823, and again in 1826. He married Maria Margaret De Wet, a Dutch-woman, who died in 1886. They had seventeen children, including six sons, who became officers in the army. One of these, Colonel Stannus Verner Gordon, D.S.O., has been good enough to supply a complete list of their names:—

- i. JAMES RICHARD, born February 1, 1827, at the Cape. He was educated at Haileybury, 1843-46 (*Monier-Williams' Memorials*, p. 519), and entered the Madras Civil Service, January 6, 1847, and landed in India June, 1847. He was appointed assistant to the Collector at Coimbatore, March 13, 1849; at Trichinopoly, 1851; entered the 5th class, 1852; assistant to the Collector at Guntur, 1854; and entered the 4th class, 1856. He died at Vellore, December 5, 1857 (*Madras Quarterly Army List*).
- ii. WILLIAM, born July 15, 1831; baptised at Nagpur, November 13, 1831; educated at Rev. E. E. Rowsell's, Godalming. He entered the Bengal army as a cadet December 12, 1849; and became ensign, 47th N.I. (Volunteers), May 25, 1850; lieutenant, May 11, 1852; assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, Sonthal Pergunnatis, in 1864; brevet captain, December 12, 1861; captain, January 24, 1865; major, December 12, 1869; lieutenant-colonel, December 12, 1875; brevet-colonel, December 20, 1880. He retired July 15, 1889. He served in Burmah against the rebel Mong Gong Gee, 1854; had charge of entrenchment at Allahabad, and command of outposts during mutiny, 1857; and was with the expeditionary force to China, at the capture of the Taku forts and the surrender of Pekin, 1858-60. He married, May 14, 1863, Alice Marion Heath Tomlinson, and lives at 7 Nevern Road, London, S.W. She is the author of a pamphlet entitled *A Simple Treatise on the Management of Cats in Health and Sickness*. She is the honorary secretary of the Home for Starving and Forsaken Cats at Gordon Cottage, Argyll Place, King Street, Hammersmith. It was founded in July, 1895, and was the first organised attempt to deal with the question of stray cats "in a sensible manner".

iii. **ALEXANDER ANSDELL.** He was born October 17, 1832, and was baptised at the Lutheran Church at the Cape, his sponsors being Thomas Ansdell, Sophia Alida Ansdell and Hendrik Justinus de Wet. He was educated at Mr. Day's, Buxton; Mr. Ward's, Kew; and Mr. Rowsell's, Godalming. On the nomination of Sir Richard Jenkins, he became cadet, Madras army, January 20, 1851. He was appointed, March 2, 1851, to do duty with the 2nd Light Cavalry; lieutenant, 7th Madras Light Cavalry, July 2, 1851; Staff Corps, September 1, 1857; on furlough, 1858-60; first lieutenant, cavalry, 1861-63; captain, January 20, 1863; served with the 1st Light Cavalry, 1868-69; major in the army, January 20, 1871; retired, April 1, 1873 (*Army Lists*). He married, April 30, 1860, at Hannington, Wilts, Lucy Catherine, youngest child of Captain Frederic Johnson, late 54th Regiment (*Gentleman's Magazine*), and had—

RAMSAY FREDERICK CLAYTON, born November 17, 1864; at Wellington College, 1877-82; lieutenant, 18th Hussars, August 23, 1884; Hampshire Regiment, September 10, 1884; Indian Staff Corps, January 2, 1888; captain, I.S.C., August 23, 1895; squadron commander, 15th Bengal Lancers (Cureton's Multanis, raised in 1858), March 12, 1901; major, Indian Army, August 23, 1902. He was appointed private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces in December, 1906. He acted as deputy-inspector general of military police in Burmah, April, 1901-April, 1902 (*Army Lists : India Office List*).

LILY: dead.

iv. **HENRY WILSON**, born May 21, 1837; baptised in the Protestant Chapel, Boulogne, July 1, 1837; educated at Mr. Daly's, Cleveland House. He became a cadet, 1854; ensign, 63rd Bengal N.I., 1854; lieutenant, November 23, 1856; adjutant, 8th (afterwards called the 20th) N.I., January 14, 1860; captain, May 6, 1866; major, May 6, 1874; lieutenant-colonel, May 6, 1880; brevet colonel, May 6, 1884. He saw a great deal of fighting: Sonthals rebellion, 1855-56; China war, 1860, including the action of Sinho, the capture of the Taku forts and the occupation of Pekin; the Umbeyla cam-

- paign, 1863; Hazara campaign, 1868; Jowaki expedition, 1877-78; Afghan war, 1878-80, including the capture of Ali Musjid, the advance to Gundamuk, the operations in Kuram and the Zaimukht expedition. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, January 28 and November 7, 1879). He was also in the Mahsood Wuzeeree expedition of 1881 and was mentioned in despatches. He retired May 21, 1894.
- v. GEORGE WILKINSON, born 1838; died 1850.
- vi. OLAFF GOTTLIEB ROBERTS, born 1843; died 1845.
- vii. JOHN ANDRIAS DAVIDSON, born December, 1844; baptised at the Episcopal Church, Boulogne, June 13, 1845; educated at Rev. E. Day's school at Brixton Hill. He became ensign, Bengal Infantry, June 20, 1861; lieutenant, 41st N.I., April 30, 1863; captain, June 5, 1870; major, June 20, 1881. He served with the 32nd Punjab Pioneers in the Bhootan expedition, 1865-66; the Afghan war, 1879; and the Burmese expedition, 1885-87, being mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, September 2, 1887). He retired as lieutenant-colonel, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, June 29, 1887.
- viii. STANNUS VERNER, born August 29, 1846; ensign, 36th Foot, August 9, 1864; lieutenant, May 22, 1868; entered Bengal Staff Corps, August 1, 1868; captain, August 9, 1876; brevet-major, March 2, 1881; lieutenant-colonel, Indian Staff Corps, August 9, 1890; brevet-colonel, January 23, 1897. He fought in the Afghan war, 1878-80—passage of the Mungiar defile; expedition into the Khost Valley; action of Charasiah, and subsequent pursuit; defence of Camp Latabund; affair at Saidabad; march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar, and battle of September 1. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, May 4 and December 3, 1880); got the medal with three clasps, and bronze star; brevet of major. He was in the first Miranzai expedition of 1891; and in the Chitral operations, 1895, for which he got the D.S.O. He commanded the 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers); and retired August 11, 1902. He married (August 29, 1872) Alice Gerrard, daughter of Colonel Halford Fellowes, and has one son—

CHARLES HUBERT FELLOWES (F.S.S.), born July 16, 1873; married, November 25, 1899, Ella, daughter of James Pocock, Kew, and has a

- daughter, Ailie Fellowes, born April 5, 1902.
He lives at Pitlurg, Hindhead, Surrey.
- ix. GEORGE WILKINSON RAMSAY, born 1850; ensign, 11th Foot, February 10, 1870; lieutenant, November 1, 1871. Died 1872.
- x. ANNE MARIA, born 1828.
- xi. MARY LOUISA (1829-1897); married Henry Minchin Chase, Indian Civil Service, and had—
- (i.) RAMSAY GORDON CHASE, major, Berkshire Regiment; married.
 - (ii.) ROBERT GORDON CHASE; dead.
 - (iii.) EVA GORDON CHASE; married.
 - (iv.) VIOLET GORDON CHASE; married.
 - (v.) FLORENCE GORDON CHASE; married.
 - (vi.) DAISY GORDON CHASE; married.
- xii. ISABELLA STANNUS, born and died, 1834.
- xiii. ISABELLA SOPHIA STANNUS, born 1836. She married as his second wife, June 14, 1865, Charles Forbes Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Civil Service (1824-1902), son of Sir James Rivett-Carnac, first baronet. They had—
- (i.) GORDON FORBES RIVETT-CARNAC (1866-98).
 - (ii.) SEYMOUR GORDON RIVETT-CARNAC, born 1868; captain, R.E.; married and has issue.
 - (iii.) ASHLEY GORDON RIVETT-CARNAC (1875-77).
 - (iv.) COLIN GORDON RIVETT-CARNAC, born 1881; late lieutenant, 5th battalion Royal Irish Rifles.
 - (v.) FLORENCE ANNIE GORDON RIVETT-CARNAC, born 1869; married, 1893, Major Albert Edward Whistler, Indian army.
 - (vi.) WINIFRED GORDON RIVETT-CARNAC, born 1871.
 - (vii.) IVY GORDON RIVETT-CARNAC, 1873-74.
 - (viii.) MURIEL GORDON RIVETT-CARNAC, born 1879; married Major Martin Wood, Indian Army.
- xiv. ANTOINETTE FRANCIS, born and died, 1839.
- xv. FRANCES JANE KATHERINE, 1840-45.
- xvi. ANTOINETTE, born 1842.
- xvii. HELEN FLORENCE, born 1848; married John Randal Wilmer, colonel, late R.A. and Indian Army. They have—
- (i.) HAROLD GORDON WILMER, lieutenant, 14th Sikhs.
 - (ii.) ERIC RANDAL GORDON WILMER, lieutenant, R.F.A.
 - (iii.) HELEN IDA GORDON WILMER.
 - (iv.) RUBY GORDON WILMER.

(6) JANE, died May 6, 1811, aged 20, and was buried at Banff (Cramond's *Banff*, ii., 326). From her uncle's statement of accounts with her mother, we find that £20 were paid for her "expenses at Pitkaithly" in 1800, 1801. She was probably at school there. When her uncle Alexander closed the account with her mother in 1806, he states that Mrs. Gordon proposed to give a bill for the balance of £588, to be made up to £600, for Jane Gordon, with interest to be paid on December 20 every year; "which for the benefit of all concerned" was agreed to, September, 1806.

ALEXANDER GORDON OF NEWTON.

(*Son of John Gordon, Portsoy: died 1824.*)

Alexander Gordon, the first of the fourth set of Gordons who owned Newton, was, as stated, the son of John Gordon in Portsoy and Jean Findlater. He was born March 2 (*Bible Pedigree*) and baptised March 22, 1755, William Gordon in Garmouth being the witness (*Fordyce Parish Register*).

He must have been particularly lucky in Tobago—where he is described as "of Grafton"—to have been able to buy Newton, though he seems to have had to borrow money for the purpose. The estate was advertised by General Horn Elphinstone and "Sir" Ernest Gordon of Park in June, 1785. In June, 1786, he borrowed £1000 (at 5 per cent.) from his brother James. In his statement of account with James's widow he admits liability to James for £151 13s. 4d. for board, lodging and clothing to a "molatto" boy from August, 1788, which seems to show that he had left Tobago only at that time, handing over the boy (his slave, or his ward?) to James. On December 20, 1796, he gave a bond for £1000 to "Sir" Ernest Gordon of Park and James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Logie, payable at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas after the death of Mrs. Margaret Gordon, widow of Alexander Gordon of Gight (Will of Elphinstone, 1802).

Alexander Gordon must have been a man of parts, for he soon took his place in the county. On February 1, 1794, he (described as "of the island of Tobago") was admitted an honorary burgess of the city of Aberdeen ("singularem favourem"). Mr. A. M. Gordon still possesses the diploma presented on that occasion. He was assessor to

Sir George Abercromby in 1819 as rector of Marischal College (Anderson's *Fasti*, ii., 20). He was one of the subscribers to the Aberdeen Horse Races (which were supported by the county gentry) in 1817, 1818, 1819, and his wife was a subscriber in 1820. He joined the Aberdeen County Club in 1816.

He married at Frendraught, February 25, 1794, Jane Margaret, widow of James Ogilvie of Ascreavie, daughter of Alexander Morison of Bognie and Frendraught by his wife Catherine, daughter of John Duff of Cowbin by Helen, daughter of "Sir" James Gordon of Park. This "Sir" James was the grandson of Sir John Gordon of Park and Helen, daughter of Sir James Sibbald of Rankeillor, whose other daughter, Anna, married William, son of George Gordon, II. of Newton, so that the first and fourth sets of Gordons who have held Newton were connected in a roundabout way. Alexander Gordon died December 12, 1824 (*Scots Magazine*). His widow died in 1848, aged 81. They had—

1. JOHN of Newton.
2. ALEXANDER of Newton.
3. GEORGE, born at Newton, January 5, 1808; M.A., Marischal College, 1824. He was admitted at the Middle Temple, November 27, 1824, and became a pensioner at Gonville and Caius College, July 2, 1825, taking his B.A. in 1830 (Venn's *Gonville and Caius*, ii., 196). He entered the Scots Greys as a cornet, June 8, 1830; died at Madeira, December 2, 1835 (*Bible Pedigree: Army Return*, at the Record Office).
4. MORISON, born at Countesswells November 6, 1795 (*Aberdeen Journal*); baptised same day; witnesses, Alexander Morison of Bognie and Alexander Gordon of Hazlehead (*Peterculter Parish Register*). She died 1807. The *Journal* and the *Register* call Alexander Gordon "of Tobago".
5. MARY, born December 27, 1797 (*Aberdeen Journal*). She married, as his first wife, August 4, 1825, Thomas, youngest son of Robert William Duff of Fetteresso. She died 1831, having had—

ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, paymaster, depot battalion, Aberdeen.

ALEXANDER GORDON DUFF, 36th Madras N.I. He became a lieutenant-general and commissioner of Tenasserin, Burma; and died at Rapollo, Italy, August 9, 1904 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*).

JOHN GORDON OF NEWTON.

(*Son of Alexander: died 1840.*)

He was born May 3, 1804 (*Scots Mag.*), and was served heir to his father, Alexander, in 1830 (*Services of Heirs*). He took his M.A. at

Marischal College in 1820. He bought the estate of Pippingfield in Sussex about 1836 from Henry Shirley, who had "made large additions to the house, and by the carelessness of whose servants in preparing it for his reception after his wedding in 1836, it was destroyed by fire" (*Sussex Archaeological Society's Journal*, xiv., 146). He joined the Aberdeen County Club in 1823.

John Gordon married Barbara Leith, by whom he had no issue. He died at Blackheath, January 9, 1840 (*Gent.'s Mag.*, vol. xiii., N.S., p. 216). The widow, who lived at Hyde Park Terrace, Kensington, London, died at Ramsgate, August 28, 1845 (*ibid.*, vol. xxiv., N.S., p. 435). Both were buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, where a big monument (No. 3738) marks their graves, and that of Mrs. Gordon's niece, Margaret Leith, who died March 3, 1845, aged 15. Newton went to John Gordon's younger brother. Pippingfield was sold to a Mr. Mortimer.

ALEXANDER GORDON OF NEWTON.

(*Second Son of Alexander, and Brother of previous laird: died 1868.*)

Born June 4, 1804, he attended Marischal College, 1818-21 and 1822-23, but did not graduate (*Anderson's Fasti*, ii., 433, 438). He was served heir to his brother John, July 29, 1840; and to his brother George in 1866. He joined the Aberdeen County Club in 1842.

He married (1) February 20, 1844, Sarah, eldest daughter of Alexander Forbes, third son of Duncan Forbes Mitchell of Thainston (by Janet, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar). She died April 4, 1851. He married (2) June 2, 1852, at Edinburgh, Helen, eldest daughter of the late John Brine, M.D., Dawlish. She was his first cousin, his mother, Jean Morison, and Mrs. Brine being sisters. She died in Glasgow without issue in 1876. Alexander Gordon died August 8, 1868.

By his first wife Alexander Gordon had—

1. ALEXANDER MORISON GORDON, of Newton.
2. DUNCAN FORBES GORDON, born at Newton, May 30, 1849. He was educated at Glenalmond and Sandhurst. He entered the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) as ensign, May 8, 1867; became lieutenant, December 15, 1869; captain, December 15, 1879; and major, May 13, 1885; retiring, October 26, 1889. He took part in the Afghan war of 1878-79, his services

being officially described as: Action of Charasiah and subsequent pursuit; final occupation of Kabul; affairs round Kabul and Sherpur; assault and capture of heights of Takht-i-Shah and Asmai (severely wounded); despatches, *London Gazette*, May 4, 1880: medal with two clasps; brevet of major. Apropos of the wound he received at Asmai, General Sir J. Hills-Johns pointed out that Major Gordon was "bowled over by what was believed to be a fatal shot," and his recovery was attributed to his "cool temperament, pluck and sobriety". Colonel C. M. Stockwell, in recommending Major Gordon for the chief constablership of Aberdeenshire, wrote: "I remember particularly one remarkable occasion of difficulty and danger when Captain Gordon commanded a party of his regiment which was placed under my more immediate charge on the Asmai Heights, near Kabul. . . . His coolness and the steady courage he displayed seemed to inspire his men with all the confidence and steadiness so very necessary at a very critical time." He was appointed Adjutant to the 1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire Volunteers, June 15, 1881, and acted for a time as agent to his brother-in-law, Lord Leith of Fyvie. He was appointed chief of the Aberdeenshire Constabulary (out of thirty-seven applicants) on January 27, 1893; was made Deputy-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, October 25, 1899; and received at Ballater, October 8, 1906, the 4th class of the Royal Victorian Order, in connection with the police arrangements at the Quatercentenary Celebrations of Aberdeen University. When the South African war broke out Major Gordon offered his services on the staff of reserve officers, and resigning the Chief Constablership for a time, he was appointed to do duty at Fort-George. The county police took the opportunity of his temporarily vacating office to show their appreciation of him by presenting him with a massive silver rose bowl. He married, November 16, 1880, Elizabeth Alexandrina, daughter of Rear-Admiral John Leith of Blackford, and has—

- (1) LEWIS, born February 26, 1883. He became a second lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders, October 19, 1901; and lieutenant, March 10, 1905.
 - (2) ALASTAIR, born November 27, 1884. Midshipman in the Royal Navy, September 15, 1901; sub-lieutenant, December 30, 1904.
 - (3) DUNCAN, born August 22, 1886; died in infancy.
 - (4) ESME AGNES.
3. JANET FORBES (her twin, a boy, was stillborn). She married as his first wife in 1869, Frederick de la Marre Morison of Bognie, and died at Aldershot, June, 1889. She had—
- ALEXANDER EDWARD FORBES MORISON, born 1874.
DUNCAN MAITLAND MORISON, born 1884.
ISABEL GORDON MORISON, born 1871.

4. JANE MARGARET.
5. DAUGHTER, born and died 1841.

ALEXANDER MORISON GORDON OF NEWTON.

(Son of Alexander Gordon of Newton.)

He is the son of Alexander Gordon of Newton, and was born July 14, 1846. He entered Harrow School (Dr. Vaughan's) in May, 1859. He afterwards went to Geneva and Stuttgart, and entered Exeter College, Oxford, February 21, 1867 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*).

He has taken a very keen interest in local affairs. He was chairman of the Parochial Board for twenty-three years; of the School Board for twelve years; he was many years a Commissioner of Supply and a leading member of the Garioch Road Trustees. He was the first chairman of the Aberdeen County Council. In 1895 he was appointed Chancellor's Assessor in the University Court. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Licensing Laws (1897-8) over which Viscount Peel sat, and supported the majority report in opposition to Lord Peel's. He is a director of the Town and County Bank. He is famous as a breeder of shorthorns, and is connected with various agricultural societies. He was made a Deputy-Lieutenant for Aberdeenshire on June 8, 1876, and January 12, 1900. A series of eulogies on his work was pronounced at a meeting held in Aberdeen, March 8, 1907, to recognise his services as convener of the County since 1889. He was appointed a director of the Caledonian Railway, March, 1907.

He married, 1870, Margaret Elizabeth, elder daughter of Lieut.-Colonel John Henry Graham Crawford, R.E. (died 1860), by Isabella Forbes-Leslie of Rothienorman (died April 25, 1904), a marriage which in a roundabout way connects this branch of the Gordons with the first Gordons who held Newton and who were intermarried with the Leslie's.

Mr. Gordon has one son and one daughter:—

1. ALEXANDER THEODORE, born May 11, 1881; educated at Glenalmond. He entered the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (Militia) as second lieutenant, November 18, 1899, and after serving 206 days there entered the 1st Battalion of the Gordons as second lieutenant, June 30, 1900, and resigned February 3, 1904. He fought in the South African War, taking part in the operations in the Transvaal east of Pretoria, July-November,

1900, and in the Orange River Colony, May-November, 1900. He became captain in the Scottish Horse, February, 19, 1904, and of the 3rd Gordons, July 10, 1906. He is now engaged in cattle breeding at Combs-causeway, a farm on the estate of Newton, and is an authority on shorthorns.

2. MARGARET HELENA: married at St. Drostan's Episcopal Church, Insch, December 20, 1906, William Parkin-Moore, Whitehall, Mealsgate, Cumberland. Mr. Parkin-Moore (born 1865) is the son of William Parkin (died 1882) of Blaithwaite, Cumberland, by Margaret Barnes. He assumed the additional name of Moore in 1889 under the will of his great-uncle George Moore of Whitehall. He was first married, September 12, 1888, to Lucy Josephine, only daughter of Dr. Cranage, Wellington, Salop, by whom he had two daughters.

GORDONS OF RHYNIE, SHEELAGREEN, ROTHNEY, CULTS.

A number of minor cadets were founded by George, a son of John Gordon of Newton. The *Newton MS.* and *Temple* (*Fermartyn*, p. 264) call him the second son, but the *Great Seal* calls John the second son. Furthermore, the *Newton MS.* calls him "George of Shilagreen"; but every other reference describes him of "Ranny" or Rhynie. Two other Gordons are described as "of Rhynie". The *Balbithan MS.* (p. 45) says that one of the sons of George Gordon of Crichie (also a cadet of Lesmoir) was "John Gordon of Rhynie," and it also notes that Sir John Gordon, the "second laird of Park," had an illegitimate son, "Patrick Gordon of Rhynie".

GORDON OF RHYNIE.

There are two Sheelagreens, one in Leochel and one in Culsalmond. Mr. Macdonald (*Place Names of West Aberdeenshire*) cites no authority for the name earlier than 1724. But in *A View of the Diocese of Aberdeen*, 1717, it is spoken of as "Sheelagreen, the seat of Gordon of Sheelagreen, son to Gordon of Rothney, son to Gordon of Sheelagreen, who was of the Gordons of Newton". The name does not occur in the *Poll Book*. In Gordon's description of the parish of Culsalmond (*Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, i., 557), the house of Sheelagreen, "belonging to Gordon of Sheelagreen," is said to be south from the church scarce a quarter of a mile. "It stands on the south-west side of a rivulet there called the Burn of Garnesmilne, but afterwards has the name of the Water of Urie, and takes its rise from the north side of the Hill of Foudlane. The house of Newtoun, formerly the mansion of a considerable family of the name of Gordon, now of Davidson of Newtoun, is east from Sheelagreen a lang mile. It stands on the north side of the said burn and hard by it."

Sheelagreen has been owned by four different families of Gordons : (1) Braco, cadets of Haddo ; (2) Newton ; (3) Coclachie [see *House of Gordon*, i., (120)-(142)]; and (4) Farskane, cadets of Park. In 1612 the *Privy Council Register* mentions an Alexander Gordon in Sheelagreen, and the *Balbithan MS.* (p. 54) gives Alexander Gordon of Sheelagreen as a son of Patrick Gordon of Braco, a cadet of the Gordons of Haddo. On July 21, 1604, Alexander Gordon in "Shiel of Green" and Agnes Leslie, his wife, got sasine in Glaschey; and on July 25, 1606, in Glasco and Mill of Bracky. On November 11, 1612, Alexander Gordon of "Scheilgrein" was caution in an action between John Gordon of Lenturk and George Black in Netherton of Knokinglewis (Littlejohn's *Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records*, ii., 186). He seems to have had no issue, for James Gordon, in Drymmeis, was served heir to Alexander Gordon in "Scheilgrein," his father's brother, July 1, 1614 (*Retours*). The Farskane Gordons followed the Newton Gordons, who concern us here.

GEORGE GORDON OF RHYNIE AND SHEELAGREEN.

(*Son of John Gordon, I. of Newton : alive in 1649.*)

George Gordon was, as noted, either the second or the third son of John, I. of Newton, who was "past four score" in 1621. He is apt to be confused with his nephew George, III. of Newton. The *Newton MS.* calls him "George of Shilagrein, who is the representative of Newton," and who had "faive sons". He seems to have held Sheelagreen, after being "of Rhynie".

George of Rhynie is referred to in the following items :—

1618, November 17.—George, "son of John Gordon of Newton," Richard Gordon there, John Gordon in Scotstoun and three other men were charged before the Privy Council by John Spence of Boddam of having gone armed on Aug. 9 to the Kirk of Insch and threatened him. They had also (from September) been armed and "gone atthort" his corn at Carnestoun in order to anger him. George Gordon, who appeared, was assoilzed in all points, as the Lords did not consider the certificate from the minister and elders of Insch accusing him of having uttered some threatening and "minassing speitcheis against Spence," sufficient probatoun for proving of the case (*Privy Council Register*).

1621, August 21.—George Gordon of "Ranye" got sasine in six oxbates of Wrangham and the same in Auld Wranghame.

1622, May 4.—George Gordon of "Ryne" got sasine in Wranghame. On November 6, George Gordon "of Wrangham" and his spouse got sasine in Wranghame.

1624.—The confusion between George of Rhynie and his nephew George, III. of Newton, is made clear in the dispute which the third laird of Newton had with his mother Isobel Forbes, with whom young Newton quarrelled. In this quarrel George of Rhynie supported young Newton. On January 15, 1624, Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, gave caution, 3000 merks, that George Gordon of "Ranye" should not molest Isobel Forbes, Lady Newton, nor her tenants, the Lords declaring that his former caution to the same effect shall not be held to refer to his future conduct, but shall stand in force for the past only; with clause of relief. On the same date there is caution by John Spens of Boddam in 1,000 merks for Isobell Forbes, Lady of Newton, not to molest George Gordoun of Ranye nor his servants; with clause of relief (*Privy Council Register*).

1624, January 22.—George Gordon of Rany had a dispute with Henry Ross, the minister of Rhynie, which came before the Privy Council at this date at the instance of John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and the minister. The Archbishop had given a ruling two days before, and the Council ratified it. The decree ordered Gordon to renounce his right and possession to the four rigs pertaining to the glebe land lying at the back of the cornyard of Rhynie. The minister was to enter into possession presently and work the land during his lifetime, "that it may remane with him and his successouris in the ministrie of the kirk and [he] sall pretend no right thairto heiraftir, bot sall leave the samyn to be bruikit be thame". Secondly, as there were certain "restis of victuall addebit" by George and his subtenants to the minister for his stipend since 1618, extending to 13 bolls, George shall "compense" and allow to the minister in payment as much of the "ferme victual as is addebit" by the minister to him for his occupation in Ardlong in 1623; and "gif thair be any difference in reckoneing of the saidis bollis, both partyes ar content to refer thame selffis in that poynt to the young Laird of Lesmoir and the Laird of Dunkintie". Thirdly, George shall pay and deliver to the minister "for bygane comptes quhairin he is fund addebit to him and the chargeis quhairunto he hes putt him in the persute of actiones," the sum of 250 merks, "by and attour the allowing of the saidis restis of victuall in maner forsaid". Then George agreed to pay the minister yearly that part of his stipend in victual and silver which he "is in use presentlie pay," namely, two bolls and one firlot of meal and £10 16s. 8d. in money. Fourthly, as there was a plough of land in Ardlong, occupied by Gordon and the minister with "certane pastouragis and mossis, belonging thairto," it was agreed that they should be equally divided. Mr. Patrick Andersoun of Milntoun, James Robson in Fuilzemont and John Walker in Tuchines, were to delimit the lands. Fifthly, the minister agreed to set a tack to Gordon of his vicarage teinds of the lands plenished with Gordon's "awne proper guidis and na either," during the minister's lifetime; in satisfaction whereof Gordon was to allow the minister to "bruik peceable and frielie but payment of any diewtie that peace of arrabill land and grass quhilk he haid of the said George". If Gordon broke in any of the "premissis" he was to pay 100 merks (*Privy Council Register*).

1624, January 22.—George Gordon was caution, 300 merks, for Thomas

Shand in Wrangham to appear before the Lords, on February 24, on the charge of having worn hagbuts and pistoletts: signed "G. Gordoun, wt. my hand" (*Privy Council Register*).

1625, July 28.—George Gordon "of Ryne" got sasine in Skares.

1629, December 14.—George of Wranghame had sasine in Scotstoun.

1633.—Bessie Duncan, widow of George Gordon, III. of Cocklarachie, was "restand" to George of "Raynie" 100 merks (*Spald. Club Misc.*, iii., 123). He got letters of protection for debt in 1631, 1634 and 1635.

1636, September 28.—George Gordon in Rhynie was suspended from his eldership for gathering "grossers" during the time of the sermon. He confessed he went with the children into the yard and gathered "grossers". On January 11, 1637, when his case came up again, he said Mr. Henry Ross wanted him to salute him "when he met him on the waye," and that Henry held out his finger to him and said to him "Goosehead, sir!" On February 22, 1637, it was further reported that George had cast James Gordon of Tilliangus upon the minister. On March 15 the dispute was referred to the Bishop and Synod (*Presbytery Book of Strathbogie*).

1645.—Like most of his kith and kin George was against the Covenant. Spalding records that he was captured by Sir William Forbes of Craigievar "at his owne hand" on April 25, 1645. In May, Leith of Harthill captured John and Mr. Alexander Farquhar, "cusinges to Craigiwar, and keipis them fast in Harthill whill the said George Gordoun [of Rhynie] was set to libertie". George was apparently confined to the house of Thombeg, occupied by William Forbes, which Harthill burned. The Forbeses and Frasers gathered against Leith who had manned his "stronghold," but did no damage (Spalding, *Trubles*, ii., 469, 475, 477). In 1645 a commission was granted to Lord Frendraught and the Laird of Boyne to uplift Gordon of "Ranys" rents (*Acts of Parliament*, vi., i., 463 a).

1646, April 26.—George Gordon of Rhynie desires to assist discipline when he resides within the parish (*Presbytery Book of Strathbogie*).

1649, December 18.—"Inhibition George Gordon of Rhynie against George Gordon of Newton groundit vpon ane contract past betuixt the saids pairties daited 22 July, 1622, quherby Newton for the soume of 3500 merks obleist him to deliver yeirlie for the space of thrie yeirs to the complainer four scoir bolls victuall to be vplifted out of the lands of Little and Meikle Ledinghames beginnand the first terms payment at zooll 1622, and for the complainer's securtie for 2000 merks of the said principall soume of 3500 merks the said George Gordon of Newton obleist him to infest the complainer in the lands of Wrangham called the two pleughes of Sheillagrein and Broadland and pertinents thereof to be holdin and with warrandise in maner mentionat in said contract" (*Register of Inhibitions among the Newton Papers*).

The *Balbithan MS.* (p. 52) and the *Newton MS.* say the "goodman of Rhynie, George Gordon," married Christian, daughter of George Gordon, III. of Coclarachie, by Bessie, daughter of James Duncan of

Merdrum. This was before 1622. The *Book of Annual Rentaris* (as already noted) gives some confirmation of this marriage, for at a Court held in Aberdeen by the sheriff depute, February 20, 1634, Bessie Duncan made a declaration through her son, Dr. William Gordon, that she was "restand to Alexander, Mr. Hugh and William Gordouns, her children, Mr. Robert Bisset of Lessendrum, George Gordoun of Raynie, and William Seatoun of Hadow equallie amongst them 600 merkis," these being her three younger sons, and the husbands of her three daughters (*Spalding Club Misc.*, iii., 123).

George Gordon and Christian Gordon had at least two sons—

1. GEORGE of Sheelagreen.

2. JAMES. On May 5, 1645, there was a skirmish between Montrose and Hurry, whom the marquis had pursued "over Spey," and in this affair James Gordon, "son to George Gordoun of Rynnie wes sore hurt. He is convoyit to the Strudderis, ane freind of his awin, to ly whill he sould be cureit, and had ane gentilman callit Gordoun to attend him. Bot Major Sutherland aduerteisses the young Laird Innes that he wes lying at this hous, who rashlie and vnadysedlie send out ane party, *viz.*, Capiten Smyth, Alexander Douglass, Mr. John Douglass, and John Mill, all Elgyn men, with sum vtheris, and cruellie thay mvrder this young gentilman lying sore woundit, and left his keiper also for death. This wes thocht ane odious deid, barbarous and inhumane, this youth not passing 18 yeires of aige, whiche wes weill revengit be Montross at Olderne and bigging of Elgyne." On May 11, Montrose burnt the homes of Walter Smith, John Mill, Mr. John Douglas at Murrestoun and Alexander Douglas, "becauss thair wes sum of thame selffis and sum of thair sonnes at the killing" of James Gordon (*Spalding's Troubles*, ii., 472, 477). Sir Robert Gordon (*Earls of Sutherland*, p. 526) speaks of the "inhumaine slaughter" of James Gordon "of Renie". According to *Britane's Distemper*, the murder of James Gordon took place in a labourer's house where he had been temporarily placed. The same authority says that the word at the battle of Auldearn was "Remember Donald Farquharson [who had married Margaret Gordon, daughter of the sixth laird of Aber geldie] and James Gordon of Rhynie"; and that he was a "werie hopfull and gallant youth".

3. ALEXANDER, "son to George Gordon of Scheilagrein," witnessed a contract between James Gordon, younger of Newton and Robert Forbes of Asloun at Aberdeen, December 29, 1660; registered at Aberdeen, February 1, 1663 (Newton papers). He also is named in the deed of 1666. The *Newton MS.* says he was married to the "laird of Newmachar's" daughter. A birth brieve granted in 1718 to John Gordon of the Coldwells family says

that this Alexander was of Kinguidy which is in Bourtie, and that he married Marjorie, daughter of William Seaton of Newmachar. He had—

(1) AUGUSTINIUS (?), “filius Dni Alex. Gordon in Kinguidy”. He became a monk at Ratisbon Monastery on March 25, 1682; was for many years a skilful teacher at Ratisbon and Erfurt; and died in 1702 (*Records of the Scots Colleges*, i., 264).

(2) CHRISTINA is given in the birth brieve of John Gordon, 1718, as the wife of Alexander Gordon of Coldwells, Ellon. She was returned as a Papist. She had, with two daughters—

ALEXANDER, of Coldwells.

JOHN. He emigrated to Pomerelia: married Petronella Gordon from Huntly and was buried in the Beinhardiner Monastery, Thorn. They had—

JOSEPH, who married the daughter of a certain aristocratic family, Schulze, in Dantzig, and had—

FRANZ VON GORDON, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment of Foot Grenadiers.

ADOLPH VON GORDON, Lieutenant, 19th Infantry Regiment.

EDMOND VON GORDON, Volunteer, 19th Infantry Regiment. The family is now represented by Dr. Franz St. Th. J. von Gordon - Coldwells, of Laskowitz, West Prussia, and was described by J. M. Bulloch in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, April 23, 1906.

4. JOHN is mentioned in the 1666 deed. John in Old Wrangham is mentioned in a renunciation of 1679. The *Newton MS.* calls him the third son, and says he married the “Laird of Minni’s daughter” (Seton). Anna, daughter of William Seton of Menie, married Alexander Forbes of Aquhorties in or before 1653 (*Temple’s Fermartyn*, p. 99). Menie was bought by the Setons from the Gordons of Gight in 1623 (*View of the Diocese of Aberdeen*, p. 285).
5. WILLIAM is mentioned in the 1666 deed and the 1679 renunciation. The *Newton MS.* says he married “Baillie Blair’s daughter in Ord”. A William Gordon, “son of Shellagreen, was admitted an advocate, Edinburgh, 1683”.
6. JAMES is mentioned in the 1666 deed but not in the *Newton MS.* He must have been born after the first James was killed.
7. DAUGHTER (“the only one”), married the Laird of Tillymorgan (*Newton MS.*). Tillymorgan was owned by the family of Cruickshank.
8. HUGH is mentioned in the 1666 deed and the 1679 renunciation. The

Newton MS. calls him the youngest son (the 1666 deed puts James last), and says he married "Patrick Duncan's daughter, Scotstoun". Patrick Duncan of Scotstoun, "oddisman for the pairt" of Alexander Calder of Asloun, is a perambulator of the marches of Corsindae and Asloun in 1609 (*Shires of Abd. and Banff*, iv., 147). There are three separate evidences of the marriage of a Hugh Gordon with a Jean Duncan. They appear as the parent of two sons and three daughters in the *Insch Parish Register*, but without any designation. They figure in the *Poll Book* of 1696 as of "in Scotshall," Insch, Hugh being described as a "gentleman". Lastly they are commemorated in the "Ille" at Culsalmond, where Hugh is described as "of Cults," and as having been born (inferentially) in 1641. Yet there was a Hugh of Cults who helped to attack John Forbes of Leslie in 1626 (*Privy Council Reg.*). It looks as if all the three Hughns, the husbands of Jean Duncan, were the same, and as if he had got Cults after the issue of the *Poll Book*, which gives a Patrick as "of Cults". The lands of Cults in Kennethmont had belonged to the Leslies and had passed to the Burnetts, who renounced Easter Cults to the laird of Lesmoir, November 24, 1627. There were also estates called Cults in the parishes of Tarland and Glengairden. Curiously enough there was a Hugh Gordon of Cults, Tarland, but he belonged to the Auchmenzie Gordons. The inscription in the "Ille" of Culsalmond says that Hugh of Cults died March 5, 1707, aged 66, and Jean Duncan on April 5, 1740, aged 72 (Jervise's *Epitaphs*, ii., 322-3). Hugh in Scotshall, "gentleman," and Jean Duncan had—

- (1) GEORGE of Cults is mentioned before all the other children in the *Poll Book*. He married in 1715 Grisell Hogg, sister of the Laird of Raemoir (*Family of Dingwall Fordyce*). She is commemorated in the "ille" at Culsalmond, though the wording is a little puzzling: "Hugh Gordon of Cults, who dyed the 5 of March 1707 years aged 66 and his spouse Jean Duncan, died Aprile the 5, 1740, aged 77; and Grisell Hog, spouse to George Gordon, his eldest son, who [Grisell or George?] dyed the 5 of May, 1727, and of their sones G. G., R. G., A. G., I. G.". It is not clear whether these were the sons of Hugh or of George of Cults. The latter had at least one son—

HUGH, described in his will as "only lawful son of the deceased George Gordon of Cults". One writer identifies him as "of Muggiemoss". Hugh of Muggiemoss certainly married Margaret (died 1737), daughter of George Leslie, I. of Rothie (by Margaret, daughter of James Gordon of Chapeltown), and had one son, who died at the age of 14 (*Leslie's Family of Leslie*, iii., 317). But nothing is said of Muggiemoss in the will of Hugh

Gordon, son of George of Cults, and his wife (in 1762) was Agnes Gordon. He made his will March 8, 1762, and it was signed at Aberdeen in presence of George Ramsay, apprentice to Dr. John Gregory, physician in Aberdeen, and James Ramsay, advocate in Aberdeen. Gordon died in March, and his wife was confirmed July 29, 1762, Walter Leith, merchant in Aberdeen, being cautioner. The inventory, given up by his widow, Agnes Gordon, as "universal legatrix," consists of the insight and plenishing of his house; "whereof one half belongs to the said executrix herself," the other half being valued at £18 Scots. The only other item is £285 8s. 8d. Scots, contained in a bill drawn by Hugh upon and accepted by Alexander Gordon in Tillieithrowie, ensign in Colonel Morris's Regiment, dated August 16, 1759, and payable at Whitsuntide or Martinmas after the decease of George Gordon of Cults.

JEAN? A Miss Jean Gordon, "lawful daughter to — Gordon of Cults," married November 5, 1748, William Gordon, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, baptised August 16, 1765; Thomas Gordon and Robert Gordon in Milltown [of Noth] being the witnesses (*Rhynie Parish Register*).

(2) ALEXANDER (*Poll Book*).

(3) WILLIAM (*ibid.*). For reasons stated below, under Elizabeth, it would seem as if this William was "of Newseat". According to Rev. George Gordon, Glenrinnes (in a letter to Hugh Gordon, The Knoll, Elgin, written about 1845), William of Newseat had—

i. PATRICK, whose daughter married as his first wife George Gordon in Bogencloch. She is described (by Mrs. Wilson) as a daughter of the "wid laird of Cults". She had a daughter, Janet, who married James Wilson, Netherton. George in Bogencloch married as his second wife Janet Gordon (first cousin of his first wife), the daughter of James Gordon in Old Merdrum (who had married Jean, daughter of William Gordon of Newseat). The Rev. George Gordon, Glenrinnes, in his very interesting letter to Hugh Gordon of The Knoll (now possessed by the latter's son), goes on to say that Patrick had several other daughters, one of whom was "grandmother to our friend the doctor at the Army Board". This would seem to refer to Theodore Gordon, inspector of Army hospitals, who is said, in

the *Dictionary of National Biography*, to have been born "in Aberdeenshire". He died at Brighton, March 30, 1845 (see *Scottish Notes and Queries*, June, 1903).

ii. ROBERT in Newseat is given by Rev. George Gordon as father to "the old mistress of Ord". A tombstone in Rhynie commemorates "Robert Gordon, late in Newseat of Rhynie, who departed this life March the 4th, 1793, in the 64th year of his age. Also Helen Wemyss, his relict, who departed this life the 7th of May, 1812, aged 81 years. And also George Gordon, late in Ord, who died February 28, 1820, aged 70. Also his spouse, Mary Gordon, died the 24th February 1834, aged 68 years." A George Gordon Auchindoir married Mary Gordon, January 17, 1794.

iii. JEAN, married as his second wife James Gordon in Old Merdrum (see Birkenburn).

- (4) PATRICK (*Poll Book*). The *Insch Parish Register* gives his baptism as January 16, 1692.
- (5) JOHN, baptised July 1, 1696 (*Insch Parish Register*).
- (6) CHRISTIAN (*Poll Book*).
- (7) MARJORIE (*ibid.*).
- (8) REBECCA (*ibid.*). The *Insch Parish Register* says she was baptised March 18, 1688.
- (9) ISOBEL (*Poll Book*). She was baptised May 22, 1694 (*Insch Parish Register*).
- (10) ELIZABETH, baptised June 18, 1701 (*Insch Parish Register*). Davidson (*Garioch*, p. 448) says that Elizabeth, "daughter of Hugh Gordon of Cults," married John Leslie, VI. of Little Folla (1697-1783). Leslie (*Family of Leslie*, iii., 315) calls her simply "Elizabeth Gordon of Cults". William Leslie of Warthill told Rev. George Gordon, Glenrinnes (who passed on the statement to Hugh Gordon, The Knoll, Elgin, in a letter written about 1845), that his paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Gordon, was "daughter to Patrick Gordon of Cults" and sister to William Gordon of Newseat. Now both Hugh of Cults and Patrick "elder of Cults" had each a son William and a daughter Elizabeth, but as Hugh's Elizabeth was younger than Patrick's Elizabeth, and also younger than John Leslie, VI. of Little Folla, it is more likely that Davidson's statement is correct. Davidson (*Garioch*, p. 448) says that Elizabeth Gordon and John Leslie, VI. of Little Folla, had ten children, all of whom died without issue except the eldest, who was

GEORGE LESLIE, VII. of Little Folla; married Mary,

daughter of Alexander Leslie, VIII. of Warthill. George died in 1807. He sold Little Folla to James Gordon, Brae of Scurdargue, whose son Alexander resold it to Leslie's son William, X. of Warthill. The Brae Gordons were described at length by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, August 31 and September 8, 1906.

GEORGE, II. OF SHEELAGREEN AND I. OF ROTHNEY.

(*Son of George of Rhynie and Sheelagreen: alive in 1704.*)

George Gordon's main achievement was to add the estate of Rothney, which lies in the parish of Premnay, to the family acres. He did this through his marriage with Helen, daughter of — Erskine of Rothney. He and his future spouse Helen got sasine in Rothney, 1663-4, and a charter on Rothney, May 2, 1665. Curiously enough he was usually called "of Rothney," and not of Sheelagreen.

1664, April 19.—Registration of sasine, dated April 6, of George Gordon of Rothnie in the lands of Cairnburrow, Cairnford, Broadland, Blackhill, Broomehill, Pyikitillimie, Caranemore, Balnacraig, Westfauldmills, Balnaboth, Newton, Bogheid, Garbert, Bogforth, in the parish of Glassmairtine, and Peter, in a disposition by Robert Farquharson of Wardes (*Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen*, iii., f. 37).

1677, March 30.—He matriculated arms on this date thus: "The said George Gordon of Rothney, whose grandfather was a second son of the family of Lesmoir, for his achievement and ensigne armorial, bears azure, a fess chequy, argent, and of the first, betwixt three boars' heads, erased or, all within a bordure, nebuly as the second, on ane helmet befitting his degrees, with a mantle gules doubled argent and a wreath of his colours is set for his crest, issuing out of the torque, 'a man presenting a gun all proper'. The motto is ane scroll *Vel pax vel bellum*" (*Lyon Register*, i., 313).

1679, June 5.—George Gordon of Rothney, Alexander, John, William and Hugh, lawful sons of the late George Gordon of Sheelagreen, renounced to Alexander Davidson part of Polquhite. The reference is probably to those concurring in the lands (part of Newton) passing from Robert Forbes, Tutor of Craigievar, who bought up the mortgages, and later he or his heirs sold them to Davidson.

1680.—George Gordon of Rothney got sasine in two ploughs in Old Wrangham (Nov. 24), and on both halves of Drumrossie (Dec. 23). He appears in a return of January 17, 1679, as owning Rothney and Drumrossie (*Scot. Notes and Queries*, April, 1899).

1690 and 1704.—He was a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Aberdeen (*Acts of Parliament*).

1696.—George Gordon of Rothney and Alexander Davidson of Newton were the Commissioners who took the poll for the parish of Culsalmond. His valuation on Wrangham was £300 and on Drumrossie £236.

1701, December 3.—“This day the lairds of Rothney, elder and younger, com-peared before the Presbytery and desired their concurrence for settling an eldership at Insch” (Davidson’s *Garioch*, p. 429).

George Gordon married (1) Helen, daughter of — Erskine of Rothnne (*Newton MS.*); and (2) before 1685, Marjorie (born 1657), daughter of John Moir, I. of Barnes (Mitchell Gill’s *Moir-Byres*, p. 80). He had—

1. GEORGE, III. of Sheelagreen.
2. ALEXANDER (*Poll Book*).
3. JOHN. He is not in the *Poll Book*, but he seems to be the John, son of George Gordon of Rothney, who, according to the St. Nicholas Parish Register, Aberdeen, under date December 13, 1700, contracted with Anna, daughter of Robert Reid, advocate, Aberdeen, and married her February 7, 1701, where he is described as “son of Sheillogrein”.
4. WILLIAM, II. of Rothney. Temple (*Fermartyn*, p. 265) says he was of the second marriage, but got the estate of Rothney conveyed to him by his father and brother George. He is mentioned in the *Poll Book*. In 1734 he got Drumrossie. He figures in the will of Alexander Davidson of Newton, 1731, as a debtor for £1068 14s. 3d. on “bygone rest money due and for his possession of the Mains of Newton”. It appears from the will that he married Christian, the daughter of the said Alexander Davidson. He had—

GEORGE, III. of Rothney, who was second heir male and of line general to his father William, July 29, Aug. 17, 1772. Davidson (*Garioch*, p. 471) says he was a merchant in Aberdeen, and married in 1762 Sarah, daughter of John Elphinstone of Glack by Jean Achindachy. She died at Aberdeen, December 5, 1775 (*Aberdeen Journal*). In 1782 the Aberdeen house of George Gordon of Rothney was advertised in the *Aberdeen Journal* to be let.

WILLIAM. In the St. Paul’s Church Register, Aberdeen, occurs the entry under date October 28, 1763: “George Gordon of Rothnie had William baptised by Mr. Gordon Wm. Richard his son” (*sic*). He was a bajan and studied at Marischal College, 1777-8 (Anderson’s *Fasti*, ii., 332). He was admitted a Writer to the Signet July 9, 1789, and was served heir to his father November 28, 1801. His name appears as a subscriber to the Aberdeen horse races in 1818, 1820 and 1821. He died at Rothney, February 10, 1824 (*Scots Magazine*).

ALEXANDER, baptised in St. Paul’s Church, Aberdeen, by Mr. John Gordon, February 6, 1767; witnesses John Eiven of Munil and John Gordon of Craigmayl.

JOHN, born September 26 and baptised at St. Paul's Church,
Aberdeen, September 28, 1770.

JEAN, baptised at St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, April 2, 1765.

MARY, baptised at St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, Sept. 28,
1768, by Mr. John Gordon; witnesses, John Irvine of
Auchmunziel and Alexander Garioch, merchant in Aber-
deen. She was served heir to her brother William, Feb.
25, 1824 (*Services of Heirs*). She was never married.
At her death in 1836 the lands were sold by her trustees to
Robert Abercrombie (Davidson's *Garioch*, p. 471).

5. ANNA (*Poll Book*).

6. JEAN (*ibid.*).

7. JANET (*ibid.*).

8. MARGARET (*ibid.*).

9. MARY, baptised April 24, 1685, "daughter of the laird of Rothney and
Marjorie Moir" (*Insch Parish Register*).

10. ISOBEL, baptised May 26, 1686, "daughter of the Laird of Rothney and
Marjorie Moir" (*Insch Parish Register*). In a MS. of 1741, quoted in
Leslie's *Family of Leslie* (iii., 341), reference is made to Alexander Achindachy, whose "only son George Achindachy is married to Isobel, daughter of William Gordon of Rothnie, whose head (as it was truly said of Richard Cromwell) is not like to fill his father's bonnet". It is not clear to whom the head refers, whether to William Gordon or to George Achindachy. Probably it is the latter, as the MS. describes Alexander Achindachy, who had bought Kinraigie, as "a person from the very dunghill," apparently because he had keen commercial ability, and because, as often happens, he ousted an old landed family. Alexander Achindachy's daughter Jean married John Elphinston of Glack, and her daughter Sarah married the above Isobel Gordon's nephew George Gordon, III. of Rothney.

GEORGE GORDON, III. OF SHEELAGREEN.

(*Son of II.*)

There is some confusion about this laird's marriage. Temple (*Fer-
martyr*, p. 265) says he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Udny
of Auchterellon, that the marriage contract was dated February 27,
1701, and that they had a charter of the lands of Sheelagreen August,
1707. On page 431 he says she was the daughter of Alexander Udny
of Udny and sister of Robert of Auchterellon. Mitchell Gill (*Moir-
Byres*, p. 181) says George of Sheelagreen married Martha, daughter of
James Sandilands of Countesswells, who married Ann Udny, who was
the daughter of Alexander Udny. The dates would make the latter

statement more probable, all the more as Patrick Sandilands confirmed his son George's will in 1778. George Gordon, "some time of Shillagreen, dyed the latter end of August, 1741, in the 67th year of his age," and is commemorated by a stone at Peterhead. He had at least one son—

GEORGE, IV. of Sheelagreen.

GEORGE GORDON, IV. OF SHEELAGREEN.

(*Son of III.*)

George Gordon sold Sheelagreen in 1744 to William Gordon, son of John Gordon of Drumwhindle and grandson of William Gordon, I. of Farskane, a cadet of the Gordons of Cairnburrow and Park, who was succeeded in 1776 by his son Colonel Charles Gordon, wrongly described in *Deeside Tales* (pp. 184, 185) as belonging to the Abergeldie family. George Gordon bought the lands of Invernettie in Old Deer on December 27, 1768. On August 17, 1764, he witnessed the baptism of Jean Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon, advocate, Aberdeen, and on December 27, 1768, the baptism of Mary Gordon (*Moir-Byres Family*, pp. 30, 38).

He married Ann, daughter of James Donaldson of Cocklaw (died 1745) by his wife, Helen Gordon (died 1728). She was served heir to her father April 16, 1746, and "dyed the 26th of September, 1746, in the 44th year of age," being commemorated by a stone at Peterhead. Her will was given up by her husband—edit, November 14, 1746. The inventory contained £1000 Scots, contained in a bond granted by Jean Cuming, widow of Thomas Forbes of Gavil, and his daughters, Ann and Jean, to the late James Donaldson of Cocklaw, October 23, 1730; £42 sterling, contained in a bond drawn by Donaldson upon James Moir of Invernytie December 6, 1744; £105 Scots, contained in a bill drawn by Donaldson on Mr. James Walker, minister at Peterhead. George Gordon's own will was confirmed June 15, 1778, Patrick Sandilands, merchant in Aberdeen, being the cautioner. The inventory contained £15 sterling of interest due on a bond granted by Dr. Alexander Donaldson, Professor of Medicine and Oriental languages in Marischal College, to the defunct for the principal sum of £300 sterling, dated June 28, 1773.

According to the wills of George and his wife, he had two sons and four daughters :—

1. JAMES of Cocklaw was served heir to his mother, Ann Donaldson, April 22, June 10, 1747. He died in June, 1755, his father being his executor, as creditor for £83 12s. 2d. sterling, and £52 10s. sterling on two bills dated January 9 and 5, 1754. The executor claimed 500 merks for paying the whole year's annuity due to Lady Cocklaw, widow of the late James Donaldson of Cocklaw. There was owing to the deceased James Gordon the rent of the lands of Cocklaw for the year 1755, extending to £666 13s. 4d. Scots; £291 7s. 8d. Scots as arrears; £466 13s. 4d. Scots as the price of 100 bolls of meal sold by him to Robert Arbuthnot, merchant, Peterhead; £123 12s., as the value of the furniture "in the defunct's room"; £69 Scots, as the value of his books (which were mostly legal); £122 as the balance of a bill due by George Gordon of Rothney, merchant in Aberdeen; £96 Scots, due by Peter Boot in Little Cocklaw, by a bill, payable April 6, 1753; £12 12s. Scots, due by William Greig in Meikle Cocklaw; £15 12s. Scots, due by Alexander Fyfe, dyster, Elgin; £16 16s. 6d. Scots, due by James Prrott in Dans[ig ?]. The will was proved September 19, 1755 (*Aberdeen Commissariot*).
2. ALEXANDER of Invernettie and Glendaveny. He was served heir to his brother James of Little Cocklaw, February 7, 1766. On September 23, 1772, he had sasine (political, in life rent) on the lands of Braewindie, parts of the Braes of Enzie, and Gollachie, proceeding on a charter of resignation under the Great Seal (*Banff Sasines*). He bought Invernettie, consisting of fourteen farms, which was advertised by the owner, Moir, in the *Aberdeen Journal*, July 18, 1785, and Glendaveny, advertised for sale April 26, 1784. He died April 9, 1827, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and is commemorated by a stone at Peterhead. He married, in 1771, Jean, the second daughter of Thomas Arbuthnot, M.D., of Balglassie, afterwards called Arbuthnottshaugh, the brother of the sixth Viscount Arbuthnot (*Scots Peerage*, i., 308). She was served heiress to her brother Alexander, August 10, 1774; and died March 11, 1820, aged 71. They had—
 - (1) ROBERT. He bought the estate of Ashmore in Perthshire. He married Miss Anderson of Techmuiry (Temple's *Fermartyn*, p. 266); and died at Ashmore, July 27, 1824, being described as "younger of Invernettie" (*Scots Magazine*). He left no issue.
 - (2) KATHERINE was served heir to her father, December 1, 1827, in parts of Invernettie, Wardes, Auquhistan, Wardhead, etc., Aberdeenshire. She was married at Invernettie, May 17, 1796 (*Gentleman's Magazine*), to William Forrester, captain in the 2nd battalion 4th Fencible Regiment, twenty-second laird of Culmore and Culbeg, Stirlingshire, and had four daughters, including—

MARY FORRESTER (died April 16, 1861, aged 64); married James Hutchison of Springfield (died 1876), son of Colonel Hutchison of Cairngall, and had seventeen children, including—

CLARISSA HUTCHISON. By a curious coincidence she reverted to her Gordon ancestry by marrying two Gordons in succession. Her first husband was James Gordon (died 1860), corn factor, Inverness, one of the Gordons in Tullochallum, Glenlivet. She married secondly, as his fourth wife, William Robert Gordon (1812-98), Procurator-Fiscal of Banffshire (1842-79), who was one of the Gordons in Lettoch, Glenlivet. These Glenlivet Gordons, who form an extremely interesting group, were described at length by J. M. Bulloch in the *Huntly Express*, June 22, 29, July 6, 20, 1906. By her first husband she had—

FORRESTER HUTCHISON GORDON, marine engineer, Glasgow, who has Jasper Gordon and Clarissa Gordon.

JAMES GORDON, solicitor, Peterhead, with whom his mother now (1907) resides.

3. ELIZABETH; married Rev. John Watt, of the Episcopal Chapel at Old Deer. She appears in her father's will, 1778. She died August 24, 1793 (*Aberdeen Journal*).

4. HELEN. She appears in her mother's and father's wills, 1746 and 1778.

5. KATHERINE; married, 1754, Alexander Findlay, physician, Fraserburgh. He was surgeon in 1759 to the 89th Regiment, raised by the fourth Duke of Gordon and commanded by his grace's stepfather, Colonel Staats Long Morris. Katherine Gordon, who is mentioned in her father's will, 1778, died, as a widow, at Fraserburgh, November 26, 1809 (*Scots Magazine*). She had four daughters (Temple's *Fermartyn*, p. 266), one of whom was—

HELEN FINDLAY; married Rev. William Anderson, minister of Strichen, and had—

Sir ALEXANDER ANDERSON, born 1802; died 1887. A succinct notice of Sir Alexander's remarkable career will be found in A. M. Munro's *Memorials of the Aldermen and Provosts of Aberdeen* (pp. 284-86). Sir Alexander left issue by his wife Rachel, daughter of William Johnstone of Viewfield (Temple's *Fermartyn*, p. 266).

6. MARGARET, appears in her mother's will, 1746, but not in those of her brother James, 1755, nor of her father, 1778.

GORDONS IN LARGIE, CULSALMOND.

A family of Gordon, who tenanted the farm of Largie, Insch, are inclined to claim descent from the Rothney family; but the connection, so far, is not established by documentary evidence. The family has produced a very well-known Nonconformist minister, in Boston, U.S.A., the Rev. George Angier Gordon. Its descent, so far as ascertained, is as follows:—

William Gordon, Rothney, is said to have kept a school at Rayne, and to have lived afterwards at Tayloch; he was buried at Clatt. He had a son—

WILLIAM, born September 13, 1784; died August 5, 1868. He tenanted the farm of Largie. He married Helen Roger (born 1787), sister of Alexander Roger, merchant and bank agent at Insch. This Alexander Roger was a direct descendant of the Walter Roger, farmer, Headtown—"the muckle whig o' Heediton"—who, according to the tombstone, in Insch churchyard, disarmed Tyrie in the church of Insch, February 9, 1746. He had—

1. ALEXANDER, born June 13, 1814. He was a farmer, and died unmarried.
2. WILLIAM, born January 16, 1816. He was a farmer, and was noted for his strength. A story is told of him that he once caught a mad bull by the horns in the village of Insch and held it until assistance came. He had—

- (1) WILLIAM, born October 31, 1840. He was a farmer, and died in 1899. He had—

JAMES TENNANT, born 1865. He was educated at the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen. He was in the Ayrshire Constabulary, November, 1884-May, 1895. In June, 1895, he became deputy chief constable of Hamilton, and in September, 1895, deputy chief constable of Wigtownshire. In July, 1898, he became chief constable of Banffshire, and in January, 1904, chief constable of Fife and Kinross. He has a son William, born 1894.

WILLIAM, born 1868, died 1891.

GEORGE, born 1880; is married.

ALEXANDER, born 1884.

BARBARA, born 1870; is married and has issue.

JEANNIE, born 1887.

(2) GEORGE; married and has issue.

(3) JEAN; married and has issue.

3. GEORGE, born June 12, 1818. He was a notable agriculturist, and served as factor to Colonel Gordon of Cluny in the islands of Barra and Benbecula. He married and had—

(1) WILLIAM, born 1848; Burgh Procurator-Fiscal of Falkirk (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, April, 1903). He married and had—

GEORGE STUART, born 1881; gold medallist in Greek at Glasgow University, first prizeman in English Literature, etc. After graduating at Glasgow with first class honours in Classics, he took an open scholarship at Oriel College, Oxford, where he obtained a double first in Classical Mods. and Litt. Hum., and graduated 1906. He also won the Stanhope historical prize with an essay on "The Fronde" (published by Blackwell, Oxford, 1905); elected Fellow of Magdalen, 1907. He has since edited several works for the Oxford University Press, with which he is officially connected.

CHARLES, born 1892.

ELIZABETH, born 1875.

MARY, born 1882.

EUPHEMIA, born 1885.

(2) Rev. GEORGE ANGIER, D.D., a well-known Congregational minister in Boston. Born on January 2, 1853, he was educated at the parish school of Insch. He went to America in 1871, and graduated at Harvard in 1881 (D.D., Bowdoin and Yale, 1893; Harvard, 1895). He has been minister of Old South Church, Boston, since 1884; lecturer in Lowell Institute, Course 1900; Lyman Beecher lecturer, Yale, 1901; University preacher —Harvard, 1886-90; Yale, 1888-91. He is an "overseer" of Harvard. He has written *The Witness to Immortality*, 1893; *The Christ of To-day*, 1895; *Immortality and the New Theodicy*, 1897; and *The New Epoch of Faith*, 1901. He took the name of Angier from a clergyman of that name in whose family he lived for many years, up to the time of his marriage. His portrait appeared in the *New York Review of Reviews*, 1904. He married, June 3, 1890, Susan Huntington Manning. He has one daughter, Ruth Manning.

(3) DAVID; married, and has issue; inspector of police, Dundee.

(4) JOHN; married; B.L. (Harvard); attorney-at-law, Boston, U.S.A.

- (5) CHARLES; dead.
 (6) CATHERINE.
 (7) HELEN.
 (8) MARGARET.
 (9) JESSIE.
 (10) ANNIE.
4. ROBERT, born April 22, 1820; farmer; married and had issue.
 5. ADAM, born March 5, 1826; farmer; married and had issue.
 6. JOHN, born January 8, 1829. He went to New Zealand about forty-five years ago. He is a sheep farmer at Thornton, Opotiki, Auckland. He is married and has issue.
 7. CHARLES, born June 30, 1831; farmer in New Zealand; died without issue.
 8. JAMES, born July 4, 1835. He emigrated to New Zealand and was successful. On returning to this country he took the farm of Braehead, Monymusk. He married and had issue.
 9. HELLEN, born April 6, 1822; married and had issue.
 10. JEAN, born March 5, 1826; married and had issue.



HOUSE OF GORDON.

GORDON BALLADS

EDITED BY

THE REV. STEPHEN REE

NEW SPALDING CLUB.

PREFATORY NOTE.

POPULAR poetry, as expressed in ballads, songs and short rhymes, sets forth an aspect of a family, whose members in any way attract public notice, that is seldom portrayed by ordinary historical narratives, though it is often of great illuminative value for the right understanding of the true characteristics of a family, as well as of the family's place and influence in public life. Hence a section of "The House of Gordon" has been, in the Editor's scheme of the work, reserved for the materials now available for showing how popular poetry regarded the Gordons.

In the present fascicle only ballads referring to incidents prior to the Revolution are given. The ballads that refer entirely or mainly to the Gordons are printed in full. There are, however, other ballads in which there are references to the Gordons, and the chief of these references are here briefly indicated, as also most of the short rhymes.

The battle of Roslin was fought on February 24, 1302-3, and a ballad, "The Battle of Rosline," published as a chapbook in 1785, and probably composed not long before its publication, mentions the Gordons among those Scots who distinguished themselves at that battle.

The Douglas, Campbell, and the Hay,
The Gordons from the water Spey
So boldly as they fought that day
With the brave Montgomery.

The battle of Otterburn, fought on August 5, 1388, has been celebrated in several fine ballads that were composed not

long after the battle. In the English version, of which a MS. of about 1550 exists, the Douglas, in ordering his forces for the battle, says :—

The yerle of Mentaye, thou arte my eme,
The forwarde I gyve to the ;
The yerle of Huntlay, cawte and kene,
He schall be with the.

The title Earl of Huntly must have crept into the ballad at a date after 1445, when it was first conferred on the Lord of Gordon. It is, however, worthy of notice that, while the early family histories all incorrectly state that the Lord of Gordon was slain at Otterburn, the ballad does not mention him in its list of notable Scots that fell, though including the Earl of Menteith formerly coupled with him. In the earliest Scottish version, given in Herd's *Songs and Ballads* (1776), the Gordons are mentioned in the opening verses :—

It fell about the Lammas time,
When husbandmen do win their hay,
Earl Douglass is to the English woods
And a' with him to fetch a prey.

He has chosen the Lindsays light,
With them the gallant Gordons gay,
And the Earl of Fife withouten strife,
And Sir Hugh Montgomery upon a grey.

This version is a fragment, and evidently wants the verses in which the behaviour of all the leading combatants would have been described. The other Scottish version opens thus :—

It fell about the Lammas time,
When the muirmen win their hay,
That the doughty Earl Douglas went
Into England to catch a prey.

He chose the Gordons and the Graemes,
 With the Lindsays light and gay ;
 But the Jardines wadna wi' him ride,
 And they rued it to this day.

In the description of the combat it says :—

The Gordons good, in English blood
 They steep'd heir hose and shoon ;
 The Lindsays flew like fire about
 Till a' the fray was doon.

In the ballads upon the battle of Harlaw in 1411, the Gordons are not mentioned, though the Seton who had married the heiress is said by the family historians to have been present at the battle.

Mr. David Hume of Godscroft in his *History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus*, written about 1622, has preserved an interesting rhyme that originated in an incident of the year 1452. After describing the battle of Brechin, fought on May 18, 1452, he says : “ Huntly had the name of victory, yet could not march forward to the King partly because of his great loss of men, partly for that he was advertised that Archibald Douglas, Earl of Murray, had invaded his lands and burnt the Peil of Strabogie. Wherefore he returned speedily to his own country. . . . Huntly, being returned to the North, not only recompensed the damage done to him by the Earl of Murray, but also compelled him out of his whole bounds of Murray ; yet it was not done without conflict and mutual harm, for Huntly, coming to Elgin in Murray, found it divided, the one half standing for him, and the other half, and almost the other side of the street, standing for the Earl of Murray : wherefore he burnt that half which was for Murray, and hereupon arose the proverb, *Half done, as Elgin was burnt*. While he was there, Murray assembled his power, which consisting most of footmen, he sat

down upon a hill some two or three miles off, called the Drum of Pluscarden, which was inaccessible to horsemen. Huntly furrowed [forayed] his lands to draw him from the hill, or at least to be revenged of him that way, thinking he durst not come into the plain fields, and not thinking it safe to assault him in a place of such disadvantage. But Murray, seeing Huntly's men so scattered, came out of his strength and falling upon four or five hundred horsemen drove them into a bog, called the Bog of Dunkinty, in the bounds of Pittendreigh, full of quagmires so deep that a spear may be thrust into them and not find the bottom. In this bog many were drowned, the rest slain, few or none escaping of that company. There are yet to be seen swords, steelcaps, and such other things, which are found now and then by the country people that live about it. They made this round ryme of it afterward :—

Where left thou thy men, thou Gordon so gay?
In the bog of Dunkinty mowing the hay."

Often in subsequent years the inhabitants of Moray received similar visits from the Gordons, and these unfavourable experiences culminated in their sufferings in the seventeenth century at the hands of Lord Lewis Gordon. Lord Lewis Gordon, afterwards third Marquis of Huntly, left a deep impression on the people of Moray. This gay Gordon first startled the district by compelling a minister to marry him. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Elgin held on November 5, 1644, Mr. George Hannay, minister of Alves,

Compleanid to his brothren of the violence and iniurie don to him be Lord Lodovik Gordon, quho in the mids of the night sent for him in nam of the Lady Grant, elder, pretending that the comon enemie was approaching and that she, tendring his saffitie, willid him to haw his recourse to hir as he tendrid his liff and familie; quhilk being, the said M^r Georg, coming on his jurney from his ouen house, was surprisid be the said Lodovik and

chargid vnder pain of his liff or he wold pistoll him, yea draw him in ane horse taile, if he went not with good will; and after the said Mr Georg had escapid, he ran violently, shot pistols and brought him bak and causid him mary the said Lodovik with the Lady Grant hir daughter that samin night.

The brethren, having appointed a committee to inquire into the matter and having heard the committee's report, did on November 11 "purg Mr. Georg Hannay from any blam or skandell in that matter, sieing that the tenor of his compleant was found to be of ane treuth". About the middle of 1646 Lord Lewis seized the Castle of Rothes, which he made his headquarters thereafter, and for some time he was the terror of all the Covenanters of the district. Their lands were raided, and whatever his men could not carry off as spoil was wantonly burned. Pennant, in his *Tour in Scotland in 1769*, says that the characters of Lord Lewis and the brave Montrose are well contrasted in the old lines :—

If ye with Montrose gae, ye'll get sick and wae eneugh;
If ye with Lord Lewis gae, ye'll get rob and reave eneugh.

Probably it was about the time of Lord Lewis Gordon that the people of Moray crystallised their view of the Gordons in the rhyme :—

The gool, the Gordon, and the hoodie craw
Are the three worst faes that Moray ever saw.

The services rendered to the Royalist cause by other northern Gordons are mentioned in the ballad, "The Gallant Grahams".

Nathaniel Gordon, stout and bold,
Did for King Charles wear the blue.

And Newton Gordon, burd alone.

And bold Aboyne is to the sea,
Young Huntly is his noble name.

And the laird of Assint has seized Montrose,
 And had him into Edinburgh town,
 And frae his body taken the head,
 And quartered him upon a trone.

And Huntly's gone the self-same way,
 And our noble king is gone ;
 He suffered death for our nation,
 Our mourning tears can ne'er be done.

There are several Border ballads referring to the rescue of prisoners during the sixteenth century. One of these is called "Archie of Ca'field," and in one of the versions a Gordon is stated to have been the guardian of the prisoner. After rescuing the prisoner and riding the whole night with him still fettered,

They hadna filed a shackle of iron,
 A shackle of iron but barely three,
 When out and spak young Simon brave :
 "Oh ! dinna ye see what I do see ?

Lo ! yonder comes Lieutenant Gordon
 With a hundred men in his companie ;
 This night will be our lyke-wake night,
 The morn the day we all maun die."

Jockie Hall, who had already carried the prisoner on his back down the tolbooth stair, now takes him, still fettered, on his bonnie black mare.

Now they did swim that wan water,
 And wow, but they swam bonnlie !
 Until they came to the other side,
 And they wrang their clothes right drunkily !

"Come thro', come thro', Lieutenant Gordon !
 Come thro' and drink some wine with me,
 For there is an alehouse here hard by,
 And it shall not cost thee ae penny !"

"Throw me my irons," quo' Lieutenant Gordon,

"I wot they cost me dear enough."

"The shame a ma," quo' mettled John Ha',

"They'll be gude shackles to my pleugh."

"Come thro', come thro', Lieutenant Gordon,

Come thro' and drink some wine with me !

Yestreen I was your prisoner,

But now this morning I am free!"

The common people of Scotland were fond of condensing their estimate of leading families into a single descriptive epithet drawn from a prominent trait of character, or from some peculiarity of bodily appearance ; and they also showed a strong preference for the epithet that gave an alliteration with the family name. Thus we find Gallant Grahams, Gentle Johnstons, Light Lindsays, Saucy Scots, Cappit Cars, Muckle-mou'd Murrays, etc. At an early date, as the ballads show, the epithet " gay " caught the popular fancy as an appropriate description of the Gordons, and was ultimately almost exclusively applied to them.

"Cock of the North" as a title of the head of the Huntly family appealed to the popular imagination. It probably had its origin in the vigorous use made by the Earls of Huntly of their position as King's Lieutenant of the North. The third Earl (1500-24) held this position, and so did his successor, the fourth Earl (1524-62). Regarding the fourth Earl there is a contemporary testimony that it was the general opinion in January, 1543, that " whosoever should be king of the south, Huntly would be king of the north " (*State Papers*, Henry VIII., vol. vi., iv., 238). Speaking of the fifth Earl's (1562-76) behaviour in the beginning of 1569, Calderwood, in his *Kirk of Scotland*, says that he " bare himself like a king in the north ". By the beginning of the seventeenth century the title was fully established in the north of Scotland. Mr. James Park, who was ordained minister of Urquhart near Elgin on July 15, 1647, was a strenuous Cove-

nanter, but was deposed in 1660 mainly on account of the nature of his preaching. One of the charges made against him was that in his sermons he "cryed alowd against kings and monarchs, dukes and marquesses, and him that was called Cock of the North, a button for them all, their heads had happed of, their honours were laid in the dust, and they were casten by as broken weshells". The title, probably given first by opponents in a spirit of satire, came afterwards to be regarded as a familiar title of honour, embodying the same idea as the phrase, "The Gordons hae the guidin' o't". The masterful spirit exhibited by the head of the family was also found in the ordinary members, for an old proverb says, "Ne'er misca' a Gordon in the Raws of Strathbogie," or "You're never allowed to speak ill of the Gordons on their ain green". "The Raws of Strathbogie" was the old name of the village of Huntly. Another old Gordon proverb seems to have originated in the south of Scotland : "Ye're ane o' the tender Gordons, ye downa be hanged for gallin' your neck".

Over all Scotland there exist curious old rhymes about lands and their proprietors, which are locally supposed to have prophetic significance and are generally attributed to Thomas the Rhymer. With the lands of Gight, three such rhymes are connected [see *House of Gordon*, i., (169), (294)]. One of these is supposed to indicate by its quaintly obscure phraseology the inexpressibly bad character of the Gordons of Gight :—

Twa men sat down by Ythan Brae;
The ane did to the ither say—
And what sic men may the Gordons o' Gight hae been!

Another rhyme is more clearly expressed :—

When the heron leaves the tree,
The Laird of Gight shall landless be.

This prophecy was supposed to have been fulfilled when, shortly before the lands of Gight were in 1787 bought by the Earl of Aberdeen, the herons, which had, from time immemorial, nested on the lands of Gight, entirely deserted the place and settled near Haddo House. The third prophecy had to wait longer for its fulfilment :—

At Gight three men a sudden death shall dee,
An' after that the land shall lie in lea.

Lord Haddo was killed in 1791 on the Green of Gight by a fall from his horse. Some years after a servant on the home farm was accidentally killed. About 1855 a labourer was killed while engaged in demolishing some old outhouses at Gight.

The lands of Tolquhon in the parish of Tarves, Aberdeenshire, after being in possession of a Forbes family for nearly three hundred years, were sold in 1716. Some years later one of the new proprietors changed the name to Granton, and then a local prophet sang :—

Granton, Granton, or Tolquhon !
When one ill's off, another's on ;
And rest to ye will never be,
Till the hands of the Gordons get ye !

In a few years more the lands were bought by William, second Earl of Aberdeen.

The ballads here printed are arranged in a chronological order, determined by the incident that apparently gave origin to the ballad, or the period with which it probably deals. The order is necessarily often approximate or conjectural, and is not meant to indicate that the ballads, in the form in which they now appear, were all composed at the times in which they are here placed. In the brief introductory notes the sources from which the ballads are taken are indicated.

Mr. J. M. Bulloch very generously placed in my hands the voluminous collections he had made on the subject. I have also received valuable help from Mr. P. J. Anderson, the Secretary of the Club, and from Mr. Robert Anderson, editor of the *Aberdeen Journal*.

S. R.

PRINCE EDWARDE AND ADAM GORDON.

This ballad is taken from the second edition, published at London in 1784, of Thomas Evans' *Old Ballads, historical and narrative*; where it is stated that the ballad is "now first printed," and that "the subject of this ballad is taken from the history of England, the latter part of the reign of Henry the IIId." Ferrerius [p. (15) *supra*] says that the duel took place in the year 1266. Sir Adam Gordon, who like other Scottish nobles of the time held lands in England, having joined the Barons of England against King Henry III., had his headquarters between Farnham Castle and the town of Alton in Hampshire. There he held out against the King, until Prince Edward challenged him to single combat. Sir Adam readily accepted the challenge, and after a long and keen contest agreed to yield the victory to the Prince on receiving a promise of pardon and rewards.

To Adam Gordon's gloomye haunte
Prince Edwarde wounde hys waye:
"And coulde I but meete that bold outlawe
In the wolde where hee doth laye!"

Prince Edwarde boldlye wounde his waye
The briars and bogs amonge:
"And coulde I but finde that bolde outlawe,
Hys lyfe shoule not be longe.

For hee hath harrowed merrye Hampshire,
And manye a spoile posseste;
A bolder outlawe than this wight
Ne'er trod by easte and weste.

And now come on, my merrye men all,
Nor heede the drearye waye;
For coulde I but meete that bolde outlawe,
Fulle soone I would him slaye.

And when wee meete in hardye fyghte,
 Let no one come betweene ;
 For Adam o' Gordon's as brave a man
 As ever foughte on greene."

Then spake a knigte : " It maye be longe
 Ere Gordon you shalle fynde,
 For hee dothe dwelle in a drearye haunte,
 Remote from human kynde.

Amonge the woldes and deepe morasse
 Hys lodging hee hath ta'en,
 And never that wand'ring wight wente in
 That ere came out agayne.

So darke, so narrowe, and so dreare
 The wyndyngs all aboute
 That scarce the birdes that scim the aire
 Can fynde their waye thrououte."

Prince Edwardre drewe hys darke browne sworde
 And shooke hys shynyng lance :
 " And rather I'd fyghte thys bolde outlawe
 Then alle the peers of France ".

Prince Edward grasp'd his buckler strong
 And proudly marched forthe :
 " And rather I'd conquer thys bolde outlawe
 Then alle the knightes o' the northe ".

And then bespake a valiant knyghte :
 " Now, prince, thy wordes make goode,
 For yonder I see that proude outlawe
 Acominge forthe the woode ".

Then quick the prince lit off hys steede
 And onward wounde hys waye :
 " Now stande yee bye, my merry men alle,
 And ye shall see brave playe ".

Brave Adam o' Gordon sawe the prince,
 As hee came forthe the wolde,
 And soone he knewe hym by hys shielde
 And hys banners all of golde.

“Arouze,” he criede, “my merry men alle,
 And stande yee welle your grounde,
 For yonder great prince Edwardre coms,
 For valoure so renounnde.”

“Now welcom, welcom, Adam Gordon,
 I’m gladde I have thee founde;
 For manye a daye I’ve soughte for thee
 Thro’ alle the countrye rounde.”

“Nowe here I sweare,” brave Adam cried,
 “Had I but so beene tolde,
 I wolde have met thee longe ere nowe
 In citie or in wolde.”

Oh, then began as fierce a fyghte
 As e’er was foughte in fielde;
 The prince was stoute, the outlawe strong,
 Their heartes with courage steel’d.

Fulle manye an houre in valiante fyghte
 These chieftaines bolde did close,
 Full manye an houre the hilles and woodes
 Reechoed with their blowes.

Full many a warriour stooede arounde
 That marvellous fighte to see,
 While from their woundes the gushing bloode
 Ranne like the fountaine free.

Thrice they agreeede, o’erspente with toyle,
 To cease their sturdye blowes;
 And thrice they stopp’d to quench their thirste
 And wipe their bloodye browes.

Edward aye lov’d that braverye
 Which Adam prov’d in fighte,
 And, with congenial virtue fir’d,
 Resolv’d to do him righte.

“Adam, thy valour charms my soule,
 I ever love the brave;
 And tho’ I feare not thy dread sworde,
 Thy honoure I wolde save.

Here, Gordon, do I pligte my hande,
 My honour and renowne
 That, if thou to my sworde wilt yeilde
 And my allegiance owne ;
 But more, if thou wilt be my friende
 And faithful share my hearte ;
 I'll ever prove gentle unto thee,
 Wee never more wille part.
 Thou in the raging battle's houre
 Shalle aye fighte by my side,
 And at my table and my court
 In times of peace preside.
 When prosperous fate shall gilde my throne,
 Thou shalt partake my joye ;
 When troubles low're, to soothe thy prince
 Shall bee thy sole employe.
 And I to thee the same will prove,
 A gentle bosom friend ;
 In joy to share thy happinesse,
 In woe thy cares to end.
 Nowe, Adam, take thy lasting choice,
 Thy prince awaites thy worde :
 Accept, brave man, my smile or frowne,
 My friendship or my sworde.”
 Brave Adam, struck with wonder, gaz'd,
 Hee sigh'd at every worde ;
 Then, falling quicke upon hys knee,
 Hee gave the prince hys sworde.
 Upon the warrioure's dark browne cheeke
 A teare was seene to shyne ;
 Hee layde hys hande upon hys hearte :
 “Brave Edwardre, I am thyne”.
 The pyting prince the warriour rais'de,
 And press'd hym to his hearte :
 “Adam, thy prince will bee thy friende,
 We never more will parte”.

A shouting from their followers bye
 Proclaym'd the joyful sound,
 The hills and woodlandes, echoing loud,
 Dispers'd the tedyngs rounde.

The prince then made that brave outlawe
 On hys own steede to ryde
 With banners rich and trappings gaye,
 And he rode by hys syde.

And when with shoutes to Guilforde towne
 Thys noble trayne came on,
 O'erjoy'd our royal queene came forthe
 To mee her warlyke son.

"Fayre son, fayre son, more deare to mee
 Than alle that lyfe can give,
 Full many a daye the losse of thee
 Hath caus'd my hearte to grieve.

And whence that stayne upon thy shielde?
 That blode upon thy browe?
 Oh, thou hast had some desperate fyghte
 And didst not let mee knowe!

Was it among the rebel hoste
 Thy sworde hath got this stayne,
 And are their banners overthowne,
 And proude Earl Derbye slaine?

Or is't where Kenilworth's proud tow'res
 O'erlook the neighbour playne
 That thou hast rear'd thy conquering armes
 And fix'd thy father's reigne?"

"Oh! I've not been where Derby's earl
 The rebel cause upholdest;
 But I've o'ercome a braver man
 'Mong forests, bogs and wolds.

Nor have I seene proud Kenilworth,
 With towers all arowe;
 But I've o'ercome a braver man
 Than Kenilworth e'er did knowe.

Adam o' Gordon is that man,
A braver ne'er was seene."
Then tooke the warrioure by the hande,
And led hym to the queene.
And there the Gordon was caress'd
With tiltes and revelrye,
And none in all the tournameentes
Was founde with him to vye.
Where'er the royal Edwarde foughte,
Brave Gordon aye woulde wende;
And Edwarde, like a noble prince,
Was ever Gordon's friende.

GEORDIE.

This ballad is taken from Kinloch's *Ancient Scottish Ballads*, where it is suggested that the subject of the ballad may be found in an incident of the time of the Queen Regent connected with the Earl of Huntly. "1554. The Queene Regent sent George, Erle of Huntlie to apprehend Mudiard, or Muderacke, cheefe of the Reginalds, which service he did not discharge faithfullie. When he returned, he was committed to prisoun. It was bruited by his friends that he was hindered by the Chattans, becaus he had first intysed Williame, their cheefe, and then commanded his wife to execute him when he was absent, becaus he would not consent to be his depender and follower. This colour would not serve. Some of the Counsell would have had him banished to France, others to suffer death. Gilbert, Erle of Cassils judged neither of the two expedient. . . . A middle course was taken. He was forced to pay a price, to quitt the erledome of Murrey, the fermes of Marr, Orkney and Zetland, the King's patrimonie in these parts, and the shireships in some shires. Upon these conditions he was sett at libertie, and reconciled to the Queene Regent and her cheefe courteours" (Calderwood's *Kirk of Scotland*, i., 283).

There was a battle in the North,
And rebels there were monie ;
And monie ane got broken heads,
And taken was my Geordie.

My Geordie O, my Geordie O,
O the love I bear to Geordie;
For the very grund I walk upon
Bears witness I lo'e Geordie.

As she gaed up the tolbooth stair,
The cripples there stood monie,
And she dealt the red gowd them among
To pray for her love, Geordie.

And when she cam into the hall,
 The nobles there stood monie ;
 And ilka ane stood hat on head,
 But hat in hand stood Geordie.

Up bespak a Norlan' lord,
 I wat he spak na bonnie,
 "If ye'll stay here a little while,
 Ye'll see Geordie hangit shortly".

Then up bespak a baron bold,
 And O but he spak bonnie,
 "If ye'll pay doun five hundred crowns,
 Ye'se get your true love, Geordie".

Some lent her guineas, some lent her crowns,
 Some lent her shillings monie ;
 And she's paid doun five hundred crowns,
 And she's gotten her bonnie love, Geordie.

When she was mounted on her hie steed,
 And on abint her Geordie,
 Na bird on the brier e'er sang sae clear
 As the young knight and his ladie :

My Geordie O, my Geordie O,
 O the love I bear to Geordie !
 The very stars in the firmament
 Bear tokens I lo'e Geordie.

GEORDIE.

This ballad deals with the same subject, and is evidently of a later date. It was contributed by Robert Burns to Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum*.

There was a battle in the North,
And nobles there were many,
And they hae kill'd Sir Charlie Hay,
And they laid the wyte on Geordie.

O, he has written a lang letter,
He sent it to his lady:
"Ye maun cum up to E'nburgh town
To see what word's o' Geordie".

When first she look'd the letter on,
She was baith red and rosy;
But she hadna read a word but twa,
Till she wallow't like a lily.

"Gar get to me my gude grey steed,
My menzie a' gae wi' me,
For I shall neither eat nor drink,
Till E'nburgh town shall see me."

And she has mountit her gude grey steed,
Her menzie a' gaed wi' her,
And she did neither eat nor drink,
Till E'nburgh town did see her.

And first appear'd the fatal block,
And syne the aix to head him,
And Geordie cumin down the stair,
And bands o' airm upon him.

But tho' he was chain'd in fetters strang
 O' airn and steel sae heavy,
 There was nae ane in a' the court
 Sae bra' a man as Geordie.

O, she's down on her bended knee,
 I wat she's pale and weary :
 "O, pardon, pardon, noble king,
 And gie me back my dearie !

I ha'e borne seven sons to my Geordie dear,
 The seventh ne'er saw his daddie ;
 O, pardon, pardon, noble king,
 Pity a waefu' lady ! "

"Gar bid the headin' man mak haste,"
 Our king reply'd fu' lordly.
 "O noble king, tak a' that's mine,
 But gie me back my Geordie."

The Gordons cam and the Gordons ran,
 And they were stark and steady ;
 And aye the word amang them a'
 Was, "Gordons, keep you ready ! "

An aged lord at the king's right hand
 Says, "Noble king, but hear me ;
 Gar her tell down five thousand pound,
 And gie her back her dearie".

Some gae her marks, some gae her crowns,
 Some gae her dollars many ;
 And she's tell'd down five thousand pound,
 And she's gotten again her dearie.

She blinkit blythe in her Geordie's face,
 Says, "Dear I've bought thee, Geordie ;
 But there sud been bluidy bouks on the green,
 Or I had tint my laddie".

He claspit her by the middle sma',
 And he kist her lips sae rosy :
 "The fairest flower o' womankind
 Is my sweet, bonnie lady ! "

GIGHT'S LADY.

This ballad is taken from Buchan's *Songs and Ballads* (i., 130). Buchan considers this version greatly superior to the other editions, which, he says, "have been deprived of their original beauty and catastrophe by the too officious and sacrilegious hands of our wise-headed modern reciters and interpolators". In this form the ballad is enlarged and adapted to the case of one of the Gordons of Gight. It is full of local allusions, and the rudest of its incidents are quite appropriate to this turbulent family; but it cannot be applied, with any confidence, to any one of the lairds of Gight.

"First I was Lady o' Black Riggs,
And then into Kincraigie;
Now I am the Lady o' Gight,
And my love he's ca'd Geordie.

I was the mistress o' Pitfan,
And Madam o' Kincraigie;
But now my name is Lady Anne,
And I am Gight's own Lady.

We courted in the woods o' Gight,
Where barks and flow'rs spring bonny;
But pleasures I had never one,
But sorrows thick and mony.

He never own'd me as his wife,
Nor honour'd me as his lady;
But day by day he saddles the grey
And rides to Bignet's lady."

When Bignet he got word of that,
That Gight lay wi' his lady,
He's casten him in prison strong,
To lie till lords were ready,

"Where will I get a little wee boy
 That is baith true and steady,
 That will run on to bonny Gight
 And bring to me my lady?"

"O, here am I, a little wee boy
 That is baith true and steady,
 That will run to the yates o' Gight
 And bring to you your lady."

"Ye'll bid her saddle the grey, the grey,
 The brown rode ne'er so smartly;
 Ye'll bid her come to Edinbro' town,
 A' for the life of Geordie."

The night was fair, the moon was clear,
 And he rode by Bevany,
 And stopped at the yates o' Gight,
 Where leaves were thick and mony.

The lady look'd o'er castle wa',
 And dear but she was sorry;
 "Here comes a page frae Edinbro' town,
 A' is nae well wi' Geordie.

What news, what news, my little boy?
 Come, tell me soon and shortly."
 "Bad news, bad news, my lady," he said,
 "They're going to hang your Geordie."

"Ye'll saddle to me the grey, the grey,
 The brown rode ne'er so smartly;
 And I'll awa' to Edinbro' town,
 Borrow the life o' Geordie."

When she came near to Edinbro' town,
 I wyte she didna tarry;
 But she has mounted her grey steed
 And ridden the queen's ferry.

When she came to the boat of Leith,
 I wat she didna tarry;
 She gae the boatman a guinea o' gowd,
 To boat her o'er the ferry.

When she came to the pier o' Leith,
 The poor they were sae mony
 She dealt the gowd right liberallie,
 And bade them pray for Geordie.

When she gaed up the tolbooth stair,
 The nobles there were mony ;
 And ilka ane stood hat on head,
 But hat in hand stood Geordie.

She gae a blink out ower them a',
 And three blinks to her Geordie ;
 But when she saw his een fast bound,
 A swoon fell in this lady.

"Whom has he robb'd? What has he stol?
 Or has he killed ony?
 Or what's the crime that he has done,
 His foes they are sae mony?"

"He hasna brunt, he hasna slain,
 He hasna robbed ony ;
 But he has done another crime
 For which he will pay dearly."

Then out it speaks Lord Montague,
 O, wae be to his body!
 "The day we hang'd young Charles Hay,
 The morn we'll head your Geordie".

Then out it speaks the king himsell,
 Wow, but he spake bonny,
 "Come here, young Gight, confess your sins,
 Let's hear if they be mony.

Come here, young Gight, confess your sins,
 See ye be true and steady,
 And if your sins they be but sma',
 Then ye'se win wi' your lady."

"Nane have I robb'd, nougnt have I stown,
 Nor have I killed ony ;
 But ane o' the king's best brave steeds,
 I sold him in Bevany."

Then out it speaks the king again,
 Dear, but he spake bonny;
 "That crime's nae great, for your lady's sake
 Put on your hat now, Geordie".

Then out it speaks Lord Montague,
 O, wae be to his body!
 "There's guilt appears in Gight's ain face,
 Ye'll cross-examine Geordie".

"Now since it all I must confess,
 My crimes baith great and mony:
 A woman abused, five orphan babes
 I killed them for their money."

Out it speaks the king again,
 And dear, but he was sorry;
 "Your confession brings confusion,
 Take aff your hat now, Geordie".

Then out it speaks the lady hersell,
 Wow, but she was sorry;
 "Now all my life I'll wear the black,
 Mourn for the death o' Geordie".

Lord Huntly then he did speak out,
 O, fair mot fa' his body!
 "I there will fight doublet alane
 Or ony thing ails Geordie".

Then out it speaks the king again,
 Wow, but he spake bonny;
 "If ye'll tell down ten thousand crowns,
 Ye'll buy the life o' Geordie".

She spread her mantle on the ground,
 Dear, but she spread it bonny,
 Some gae her crowns, some ducadoons,
 And some gae dollars mony.
 Then she tauld down ten thousand crowns—
 "Put on your hat, my Geordie".

Then out it speaks Lord Montague,
 Wae be to his body !
 "I wish that Gight wanted the head,
 I might enjoy'd his lady".

Out it speaks the lady hersell,
 "Ye need ne'er wish my body :
 O, ill befa' your wizzen'd snout !
 Would ye compare wi' Geordie ?"

When she was in her saddle set,
 Riding the leys sae bonny,
 The fiddle and fleet play'd ne'er sae sweet
 As she behind her Geordie.

"O Geordie, Geordie, I love you well,
 Nae jealousy could move me ;
 The birds in air, that fly in pairs,
 Can witness how I love you.

Ye'll call for one, the best o' clerks,
 Ye'll call him soon and shortly ;
 As he may write what I indite,
 A' this I've done for Geordie."

He turn'd him right and round about,
 And high, high looked Geordie :
 "A finger o' Bignet's lady's hand
 Is worth a' your fair body.

My lands may a' be masterless,
 My babes may want their mother,
 But I've made a vow, will keep it true,
 I'll be bound to no other."

These words they caus'd a great dispute,
 And proud and fierce grew Geordie.
 A sharp dagger he pulled out
 And pierc'd the heart o's lady.

The lady's dead, and Gight he's fled
And left his lands behind him;
Altho' they searched south and north,
There were nane there could find him.

Now a' that liv'd into Black Riggs,
And likewise in Kinraigie,
For seven years were clad in black
To mourn for Gight's own lady.

LOCHINVAR.

This ballad appears under different forms and titles. Scott in the first edition of his *Minstrelsy* called it "The Laird of Laminton," and in the later editions "Catherine Janfarie". Motherwell calls his version "Catherine Johnstone"; Maidment in his *North Country Garland* gives "Catherine Jaffery" as the title; and Buchan in his *Gleanings* chooses *Loch-in-var*. The names of the successful and unsuccessful lovers are different in the different versions and are sometimes interchanged. The version here given is taken from Buchan's *Gleanings*. The ballad belongs to a class that was ancient, numerous and popular, and there is no certainty that the original hero was a Gordon; but it is given a place here, because to its existence we undoubtedly owe Scott's beautiful ballad "Lochinvar" in the fifth canto of his *Marmion*.

There lives a lass in yonder dale,
In yon bonny borrows town;
Her name it's Catherine Jeffrey,
She is loved by many a ane.

Lord Lochinvar has courted her
These twelvemonths and a day;
With flattering words and fair speeches
He has stown her heart away.

There came a knight from South Sea Bank,
From North England I mean;
He alighted at her father's yetts,
His stile is Lord Lymington.

He has courted her from her father and mother,
Her kinsfolk ane and a';
But he never told the lady hersell
Till he set the wedding day.

" Prepare, prepare, my daughter dear,
 Prepare, to you I say,
 For the night it is good Wednesday night,
 And the morn is your wedding day."

" O, tell to me, father," she said,
 " O, tell me who it is wi',
 For I'll never wed a man on earth
 Till I know what he be."

" He's come a knight from the South Sea Bank,
 From North England I mean ;
 For when he lighted at my yetts,
 His stile is Lord Lymington."

" O, where will I get a bonny boy,
 Will win baith meat and fee,
 And will run on to Lochinvar
 And come again to me?"

" O, here am I, a bonny boy,
 Will win baith hose and sheen,
 And will run on to Lochinvar
 And come right seen again."

" Where ye find the brigs broken,
 Bend your bow and swim ;
 Where ye find the grass growing,
 Slack your bow and run.

When ye come on to Lochinvar,
 Byde not to chap nor ca',
 But set your bent bow to your breast
 And lightly loup the wa'.

Bid him mind the words he last spake
 When we sindered on the lea ;
 Bid him saddle and ride full fast,
 If he be set for me."

Where he found the brigs broken,
 He bent his bow and swam ;
 Where he found the grass growing,
 He slackt his bow and ran.

When he came on to Lochinvar,
 He did not chap nor ca' ;
 He set his bent bow to his breast
 And lightly leapt the wa'.

“What news, what news, my bonny boy,
 What news have ye to me ?”
 “Bad news, bad news, my lord,” he said,
 “Your lady awa’ will be.

You’re bidden mind the words ye last spake,
 When ye sindered on the lea ;
 You’re bidden saddle and ride full fast,
 Gin ye set for her be.”

When he came to her father’s yetts,
 There he alighted doun ;
 The cups of gold of good red wine
 Were going roun’ and roun’.

“Now came ye here for sport,” they said,
 “Or came ye hear for play,
 Or for a sight of our bonny bride
 And then to boun your way ?”

“I came not here for sport,” he says,
 “Nor came I hear for play ;
 But if I had a sight of your bonny bride,
 Then I will boun my way.”

When Lymington he called on her,
 She would not come at a’ ;
 But Lochinvar he called on her,
 And she was not swear to draw.

He has ta’en her by the milk white hand
 And by her silken sleeve ;
 He has mounted her high him behind,
 He spiered nae mair their leave.

And aye she scoffed and scorned them,
 And aye she rode away ;

And aye she gart the trumpet sound
The voice of foul play—
To take the bride frae her bridegroom
Upon her wedding day.

As they came in by Foudlin dyke
And in by Foudlin stane,
There were mony gallant Englishmen
Lay gasping on the green.

Now a' you, that are English lords
And are in England born,
Come never here to court your brides,
For fear ye get the scorn.

For aye they'll scoff and scorn you,
And aye they'll ride away :
They'll gie you frogs instead of fish,
And call it foul play.

LOCHINVAR.

O, young Lochinvar is come out of the west,
Through all the wide Border his steed was the best ;
And save his good broadsword he weapons had none,
He rode all unarm'd, and he rode all alone.
So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war,
There never was knight like the young Lochinvar.

He staid not for brake, and he stopp'd not for stone,
He swam the Eske river where ford there was none ;
But ere he alighted at Netherby gate,
The bride had consented, the gallant came late :
For a laggard in love, and a dastard in war,
Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Lochinvar.

So boldly he enter'd the Netherby Hall
Among bridesmen and kinsmen and brothers and all :
Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on his sword
(For the poor craven bridegroom said never a word),
“O, come ye in peace here, or come ye in war,
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar ?”

“I long woo'd your daughter, my suit you denied—
Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide—
And now I am come, with this lost love of mine
To lead but one measure, drink one cup of wine.
There are maidens in Scotland more lovely by far,
That would gladly be bride to the young Lochinvar.”

The bride kiss'd the goblet; the knight took it up,
He quaff'd off the wine, and he threw down the cup.
She look'd down to blush, and she look'd up to sigh,
With a smile on her lips and a tear in her eye.
He took her soft hand ere her mother could bar :
“Now tread we a measure !” said young Lochinvar.

So stately his form, and so lovely her face,
That never a hall such a galliard did grace :
While her mother did fret, and her father did fume,
And the bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume ;
And the bride-maidens whisper'd, " 'Twere better by far
To have match'd our fair cousin with young Lochinvar".

One touch to her hand, and one word in her ear,
When they reach'd the hall door, and the charger stood near ;
So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung !
" She is won ! We are gone over bank, bush and scaur ;
They'll have fleet steeds that follow," quoth young Lochinvar.

There was mounting 'mong Graemes of the Netherby clan ;
Forsters, Fenwicks and Musgraves, they rode and they ran ;
There was racing and chasing on Cannobie Lee ;
But the lost bride of Netherby n'er did they see.
So daring in love, and so dauntless in war,
Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young Lochinvar ?

GLENLOGIE.

This ballad is taken from C. K. Sharpe's *Ballad Book* (1824). None of the persons mentioned in it can be identified.

Four and twenty nobles sit in the king's ha',
But bonnie Glenlogie is the flower amang them a'.

In cam Lady Jean, skipping on the floor,
And she has chosen Glenlogie 'mang a' that was there.

She turned to his footman, and thus she did say:
"Oh, what is his name, and where does he stay?"

"His name is Glenlogie, when he is from home;
He is of the gay Gordons; his name it is John."

"Glenlogie, Glenlogie, an you will prove kind,
My love is laid on you: I am telling my mind."

He turned about lichtly, as the Gordons does a':
"I thank you, Lady Jean; my love's promised awa'".

She called on her maidens, her bed for to make,
Her rings and her jewels all from her to take.

In cam Jeanie's father, a wae man was he:
Says, "I'll wed you to Drumfendrich, he has mair gold than he".

Her father's own chaplain, being a man of great skill,
He wrote him a letter, indited it well.

The first line he looked at, a licht laugh laughed he;
But ere he read through it, the tears blinded his e'e.

Oh, pale and wan looked she, when Glenlogie cam in;
But even rosy grew she, when Glenlogie sat doun.

"Turn round, Jeanie Melville, turn round to this side,
And I'll be the bridegroom, and you'll be the bride."

Oh, it was a merry wedding, and the portion down told,
Of bonnie Jeanie Melville, who was scarce sixteen years old.

JEAN O' BETHELNIE'S LOVE FOR SIR G. GORDON.

This ballad is taken from Buchan's *Songs and Ballads* (i., 184). It is a version of Glenlogie adapted to Aberdeenshire. Buchan, in a note on the ballad, states that the incident occurred during the Queen's visit to the North in 1562; and he also gives an account of the lovers, which he has probably drawn solely from the ballad itself, for the persons mentioned are not known to the historians. The ballad, however, probably refers to the time of Queen Mary.

There were four and twenty ladies
Dined in the queen's ha',
And Jean o' Bethelnie
Was the flower o' them a'.

Four and twenty gentlemen
Rode thro' Banchory fair,
But bonny Glenlogie
Was the flower that was there.

Young Jean at a window
She chanced to sit nigh,
And upon Glenlogie
She fixed an eye.

She call'd on his best man,
Unto him did say,
"O, what is that knight's name,
Or where does he stay?"

"He's of the noble Gordons,
Of great birth and fame,
He stays at Glenlogie,
Sir George is his name."

Then she wrote a broad letter,
 And wrote it in haste ;
 To send to Glenlogie,
 She thought it was best ;
 Says, "O, brave Glenlogie,
 Unto me be kind,
 I've laid my love on you
 And told you my mind".

Then reading the letter,
 As he stood on the green,
 Says, "I leave you to judge, sirs,
 What does women mean".

Then turn'd about sprightly,
 As the Gordons do a',
 " Lay not your love on me,
 I'm promised awa'".

When she heard this answer,
 Her heart was like to break,
 That she laid her love on him
 And him so ungrate.

Then she call'd on her maidens
 To lay her to bed
 And take her fine jewels
 And lay them aside.

" My seals and my signets
 No more I shall crave,
 But linen and trappin,
 A chest and a grave."

Her father stood by her,
 Possessed with fear
 To see his dear daughter
 Possessed with care ;

Says, " Hold your tongue, Jeanie,
 Let all your folly be,
 I'll wed you to Dumfedline,
 He is better than he".

“O, hold your tongue, father,
 And let me alane;
 If I getna Glenlogie
 I'll never have ane.

His bonny jimp middle,
 His black rolling eye;
 If I getna Glenlogie,
 I'm sure I shall die.”

But her father's old chaplain,
 A man of great skill,
 He wrote a broad letter
 And penned it well,
 Saying, “O, brave Glenlogie,
 Why must it be so?
 A maid's love laid on you,
 Shall she die in her woe?”

Then reading the letter,
 His heart was like to break
 That such a leal virgin
 Should die for his sake.

Then he call'd on his footman
 And likewise his groom,
 Says, “Get my horse saddled
 And bridled soon”.

Before the horse was saddled
 And brought to the yate,
 Bonnie Glenlogie
 Was five miles on foot.

When he came to Bethelnie,
 He saw nothing there
 But weeping and wailing,
 Vexation and care.

Then out spake her father
 With the tear in his e'e,
 “You're welcome, Glenlogie,
 You're welcome to me”.

“If ye make me welcome,
As welcome’s ye say,
Ye’ll show me the chamber
Where Jeanie does lay.”

Then one of her maidens
Took him by the hand
To show him the chamber
Where Jeanie lay in.

Before that she saw him,
She was pale and wan;
But when she did see him,
She grew ruddy again.

“O, turn, bonny Jeanie,
Turn you to your side,
For I’ll be the bridegroom
And ye’ll be the bride.”

When Jeanie was married,
Her tocher down tauld,
Bonny Jean o’ Bethelnie
Was fifteen years auld.

THE BATTLE OF CORICHE.

This ballad first appeared in *The Weekly Magazine or Edinburgh Amusement* on July 30, 1772, under the title, "The Battle of Corichie on the Hill of Fair fought October 28, 1562," and with this note : " We have been favoured with the following copy of an old Scots ballad by a gentleman of taste and literature, which we do not remember ever to have seen in print ; and therefore have given it a place for the sake of preservation. It is said to have been wrote by one Forbes, schoolmaster at Maryculter upon Deeside." Various conjectures have been made regarding this "Forbes, schoolmaster at Maryculter," but no satisfactory identification has been established. The most probable is that which assumes that he was William Forbes, M.A., schoolmaster at Peterculter from 1724 to 1732, and author of "The Dominie Deposed".

The ballad may have been founded on an older ballad now lost, but must have taken its present form at a date long after the battle, for it contains many details that are too unhistorical to have been received by a generation that knew anything about the battle, and that are at variance with the older accounts.

" The erle of Huntlie was tane be ane Reidpeth, ane of our soverane ladeis gaird, quha put him vpone his horse to have brocht him to the quenis majestie ; bot howsein he was set vpoun horsback, incontinent thairefter he bristit and swelt sua that he spak not one word, bot deceissit. And Johne and Adame Gordounis, sones to the said erle, wer tane and baith brocht to the quenis majestie to Abirdene, with some vtheris presonaris ; and als thair was vj^{xx} [six score] personis or thairby slane of the erle of Huntlies cumpany, and ane man of the quenis gard slane " (*Diurnall of Occurrents till 1575*).

" Then Murray and Morton, thinking it both tedious and perilous to be always on their guard and to be defenders only, resolved to take their turn of assailing and pursuing, if so happily they might break his [Huntly's] forces and disperse them ; and howbeit they had not of their own, that they could trust to, above an hundred horse, yet being armed

with authority and the majesty of their sovereign, for the safety of whose person they were to fight, having gathered together of Forbeses and Leslies to the number of seven or eight hundred, and hoping that, albeit they inclined to favour Huntly, yet their duty and allegiance to their Princess would not suffer them to betray her, they took the field. These made great show of forwardness in conveening, and gave out great words and brags that they alone would do all. Huntly with his men had taken a plot of ground inclosed about with marshes, so that he was in a manner encamped. Murray and Morton with the trustiest of their friends retired to a little hill to behold the issue of this battle, committing all to those who had taken it upon them ; only they sent some horsemen a byway to close up the passages of the marish, that Huntly being overcome might not escape that way. So these boasters began to march towards the enemy, and by the way they plukt off the heath, or heather, which grows in abundance in those parts, and stuck it in their helmets and head pieces, according as it had been agreed upon betwixt them and Huntly. Wherefore he, thinking now (these being for him) that there was no power to resist him, came out of his strength against them, who presently turned their backs and came fleeing with their swords drawn, and crying *Treason, Treason*, as if they had been betrayed, when indeed themselves were the traitors. They had thrown away their spears and long weapons ; wherefore Murray and Morton, though they were astonished at the first sight of these heather-topped traitors, who came running towards them with Huntly at their heels, yet they took courage and resolved to stand to it. For as they were about to save themselves by flight and were calling for their horses, William Douglas of Glenbervy, who was afterwards Earl of Angus, requested them to stay, as is reported, saying, ‘ No horses, my Lords ; we are strong enough for Huntly, and these men, tho’ they flee, yet they will not fight against us. Wherefore let us present our pikes and spears to keep them out that they come not in among us to break our ranks, and the rest will prove easy.’ This advice was liked and followed ; so that Huntly, expecting nothing less than to find resistance and being destitute of long weapons, was forced, some of his men being slain, to give ground and at last to flee as fast as before he had followed the counterfeit fliers. Then the heather-tops, perceiving that Huntly fled, turned upon him, and, to make amends, slew most of them that were

slain that day, which were some hundred and twenty, and an hundred taken prisoners, amongst whom was Huntly himself and his sons, John and Adam. The Earl, being an aged and corpulent pursy man, was stifled with his armour and for want of breath in the taking. Some say that he received a stroke on the head with a pistol, but it seems to be false ; for it is reported that, when Huntly saw his men routed, he asked of those that were by him what the name of the ground was upon which they fought, and having learned that it was commonly called *Corrichie*, he repeated the name thrice, *Corrichie, Corrichie, Corrichie, then God be merciful to me*. The name of the place put him in mind of a response or oracle, if we may so call it, which was given by a witch in the Highlands, to whom he had sent to enquire of his death, and she had told that he should die at *Corrichie* ; but whether the messenger or he himself mistook the word, he understood it of *Creighie*, a place which was in his way to Aberdeen and which (riding thither) he did always shun by reason of this soothsayer's speech, or, if at any time he did adventure to go by it, he was sure to be well accompanied and to have the fields cleared before ; but this event discovered his mistaking. It was also told him by some of the same profession that the same day on which he was taken he should be in Aberdeen maugre those that would not so, neither should one drop of his blood be spilt. This seemed to promise a successful journey, but the ambiguity thereof was cleared by his death, for he was indeed that night in Aberdeen, being carried thither upon a pair of creels or panniers, and that against the will of all his friends, who would not have had him brought thither in such a guise. Neither did he lose any blood but was choaked for want of breath. Such are commonly the answers of such spirits, ambiguous and of no use to the receivers, yet men's curiosity is so prevalent that posterity will take no warning of former examples" (*Hume's House and Race of Douglas*, ii., 147).

The present copy of the ballad is taken from *The Weekly Magazine*, and has been kindly supplied by the Rev. W. J. Couper, Glasgow.

Murn ye heighlands, and murn ye leighlands,
 I trow ye hae meikle need ;
 For thi bonny burn o' Corichie
 His run this day wi' bleid.

Thi hopefu' laird o' Finlitter,
 Erle Huntly's gallant son,
 For thi love hi bare our beauteous quine
 His gar't fair Scotland mone.

Hi his braken his ward in Aberdene
 Throu dreid o' thi fause Murry,
 And his gather't the gentle Gordone clan
 An' his father auld Huntly.

Fain wid he tak our bonny guide quine,
 An' beare hir awa' wi' him;
 But Murry's slee wyles spoil't a' thi sport,
 An' rest him o' lyfe and lim.

Murry gar't rayse thi tardy Merns men
 An' Angis, an' mony ane mair,
 Erle Morton, and the Byres lord Lindsay;
 An' campit at thi hill o' Fare.

Erle Huntlie came wi' Haddo Gordone,
 An' countit ane thusan men;
 But Murry had abien twal hunder,
 Wi' sax score horsemen and ten.

They soundit thi bougills an' the trumpits,
 An' marchit on in brave array,
 Till the spiers an' the axis forgatherit,
 An' than did begin thi fray.

Thi Gordones sae fercelie did fecht it,
 Withouten terror or dreid,
 That mony o' Murry's men lay gaspen,
 And dyit thi grund wi' theire bleid.

Then fause Murry seingit to flee them,
 An' they pursuit at his backe,
 Whan thi haf o' thi Gordones desertit,
 An' turnit wi' Murry in a crack.

Wi' hether i' thir bonnits they turnit,
 The traitor Haddo o' their heid,
 An' slaid theire brithers an' their fatheris,
 An' spoilit an' left them for deid.

Then Murry cried to tak thi auld Gordone,
 An' mony ane ran wi' speid ;
 But Stuart o' Inchbraik had him stickit,
 An' out gushit thi fat lurdane's bleid.

Then they teuke his twa sones quick an' hale,
 An' bare them awa' to Aberdene ;
 But sair did our guide quine lament
 Thi waefu' chance that they were tane.

Erle Murry lost mony a gallant stout man ;
 Thi hopefu' laird o' Thornitune,
 Pittara's sons, an' Egli's far fearit laird,
 An' mair to mi unkend, fell doune.

Erle Huntly mist ten score o' his bra' men,
 Sum o' heigh an' sum o' leigh degree,
 Skeenis youngest son, thi prude o' a' the clan,
 Was ther fun' deid, he widna flee.

This bloody fecht wis fiercely faucht
 Octobris aught an' twenty day,
 Crystis fyfteen hunder thriscore yeir
 An' twa will mark thi deidlie fray.

But now thi day maist waefu' came,
 That day the quine did grite her fill,
 For Huntly's gallant stalwart son
 Wis heidit on thi heidin hill.

Fyve noble Gordones wi' him hangit were,
 Upon thi samen fatal playne ;
 Crule Murry gar't thi waefu' quine luke out
 An' see hir lover an' liges slayne.

I wis our quine had better frinds,
 I wis our countrie better peice,
 I wis our lords wid na discord,
 I wis our weirs at hame may ceise.

EDOM O' GORDON.

This ballad is founded on a tragedy of the year 1571. Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, a younger son of the Earl of Huntly, was taken prisoner at the battle of Corichie, but his life was spared. Afterwards as deputy for his brother, George, Earl of Huntly, Lieutenant in the North for Queen Mary, he distinguished himself by the services he rendered to the Queen's party. Taking command of the Gordons, he twice defeated the Forbeses and their allies of the King's party at Tillyangus and Crbstane in 1571. "Bot what glore and renowne he obtenit of thir twa victoreis was all cassin doun be the infamie of his nixt attempt: for immediatlie efter this last conflict he directit his soldiers to the castell of Towy, desyring the hous randrit to him in the Queynis nayme; whilk was obstinatlie refusit be the Lady, and she burst furth with certayne injurious words. And the soldiers being impatient, be command of thair leader, Capten (Thomas) Ker, fyre was put to the hous, wharin she and the nomber of 27 persons war cruellie brynt to the death" (*Historie of James the Sext*). This tragedy seems, even in that rough time, to have sent a thrill of horror through the whole country. The ballad-makers were soon at work upon it, producing versions in which the names of the actors and places were altered to suit different localities. There is a contemporary English version, called "Captain Carr," in which Captain Carr, Lord of Estertowne, takes the place of Sir Adam Gordon, and the Lady's castle is named "Crecrynbroghe". In the Border versions the name of Gordon was generally retained, but the names of different Border castles were selected as the scene of the tragedy.

The version here given is taken from Buchan's *Gleanings*, with the substitution of Edom (pronounced *aedom*) for Adam, and some other changes of spelling. The Lady of Towie was Margaret Campbell, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder, and second wife of John Forbes of Towie.

It fell about the Martinmas,
 When the wind blew schrill and cauld,
 Said Edom o' Gordon to his men,
 "We maun draw to a hald.
 And whatan a hald sall we draw to,
 My merry men and me?
 We will gae strait to Towie house,
 To see that fair ladie."
 The ladie stude on her castle wa',
 Beheld baith dale and down,
 When she was ware of a host of men
 Cam riding towards the town.
 "O, see ye not, my merry men a',
 O, see ye not what I see?
 Methinks I see a host of men,
 I marvel what they be."
 She ween'd it had been her lovely lord,
 As he came riding hame:
 It was the traitor Edom o' Gordon,
 Wha reck'd nae sin or shame.
 She had nae sooner buskit hersel,
 Nor putten on her gown,
 Till Edom o' Gordon and his men
 Were round about the town.
 They had nae sooner sitten down,
 Nae sooner said the grace,
 Till Edom o' Gordon and his men
 Were closed about the place.
 The ladie ran up to her tower head,
 As fast as she could dree,
 To see if by her fair speeches
 She could with him agree.
 As soon as he saw this ladie fair,
 And her yetts all locked fast,
 He fell into a rage of wrath,
 And his heart was aghast.

"Cum doun to me, ye ladie fair,
 Cum doun to me ; let's see,
 This night ye's ly by my ain side,
 The morn my bride sall be."

"I winna cum doun, ye fals Gordon,
 I winna cum doun to thee ;
 I winna forsake my ain dear lord,
 That is sae far frae me."

"Gie up your house, ye fair ladie,
 Gie up your house to me ;
 Or I will burn yoursel therein,
 Bot and your babies three."

"I winna gie up, ye fals Gordon,
 To nae sic traitor as thee ;
 Tho' you should burn mysel therein,
 Bot and my babies three.

But reach my pistol, Glaud, my man,
 And charge ye weil my gun ;
 For if I pierce not that bluidy butcher,
 We a' sall be undone."

She stude upon her castle wa',
 And let twa bullets flee ;
 She mist that bluidy butcher's heart
 And only raz'd his knee.

"Set fire to the house," quo' the fals Gordon,
 "Sin better may nae be ;
 And I will burn hersel therein,
 Bot and her babies three."

"And e'en wae worth ye, Jock, my man,
 I paid ye weil your fee :
 Why pu' ye out my ground wa' stane
 Lets in the reek to me ?

And e'en wae worth ye, Jock, my man,
 I paid you weil your hire :
 Why pu' ye out my ground wa' stane
 To me lets in the fire ?"

"Ye paid me weil my hire, ladie,
 Ye paid me well my fee;
 But now I'm Edom o' Gordon's man,
 Maun either do or dee."

O, then bespak her youngest son,
 Sat on the nurse's knee,
 "Dear mither, gie ower your house," he says,
 "For the reek it worries me".

"I winna gie up my house, my dear,
 To nae sic traitor as he.
 Cum weil, cum wae, my jewels fair,
 Ye maun tak share wi' me.

But I wald gie my gowd, my child,
 Sae wald I a' my fee,
 For ae blast o' the westlin wind
 To blaw the reek frae thee."

O, then bespak her dochter dear,
 She was baith jimp and sma',
 "O, row me in a pair o' sheets,
 And tow me ower the wa'".

They row'd her in a pair o' sheets,
 And tow'd her ower the wa';
 But on the point of Edom's spear
 She got a deadly fa'.

O, bonnie, bonnie was her mouth,
 And cherry was her cheeks;
 And clear, clear was her yellow hair,
 Whereon the reid bluid dreeps.

Then wi' his spear he turned her ower,
 O, gin her face was wan!
 Quoth he, "Ye are the first that e'er
 I wished alive again!"

He turn'd her ower and ower again,
 O, gin her skin was white!
 "I might hae spared that bonnie face
 To been sum man's delyte.

Busk and boun, my merry men a',
 For ill dooms do I guess:
 I canna luik in that bonny face
 As it lies on the grass."

"Wha luik to freits, my master dear,
 Freits will aye follow them:
 Let it ne'er be said, brave Edom o' Gordon
 Was daunted by a dame."

But when the ladie saw the fire
 Cum flaming ower her head,
 She wept, and kiss'd her children twain,
 Said, "Bairns, we been but dead".

The Gordon then his bugil blew,
 And said, "Awa', awa'!
 Sin Towie house is a' in flame,
 I hald it time to ga."

O then bespied her ain dear lord,
 As he cam ower the lea,
 He saw his castle in a blaze
 As far as he could see.

Then sair, O sair, his mind misgave,
 And a' his heart was wae:
 "Put on, put on, my wighty men,
 Sae fast as ye can gae.

Put on, put on, my wighty men,
 Sae fast as ye can dree;
 He that is hindmost o' the thrang
 Sall ne'er get guid o' me."

Then sum they rade, and sum they ran
 Fu' fast out ower the bent;
 But e'er the foremost could win up,
 Baith lady and babes were brent.

He wrang his hands, he rent his hair,
 And wept in tearfu' muid:
 "O, traitors, for this cruel deed
 Ye shall weep tears o' bluid!"

And after the Gordon he is gane,
Sae fast as he might dree,
And soon i' the Gordon's foul heartis bluid
He has wroken his dear ladie.

Instead of the last two verses the version published by Lord Hailes in 1755 ends thus :—

But mony were the mudie men,
Lay gasping on the green ;
For o' fifty men that Edom brought out
There were but five gaed hame.

And mony were the mudie men,
Lay gasping on the green ;
And mony were the fair ladies,
Lay lemanless at hame.

And round and round the wa's he went,
Their ashes for to view ;
At last into the flames he flew,
And bade the world adieu.

THE BONNIE EARL OF MURRAY.

James Stewart, son of Sir James Stewart of Doune, became Earl of Murray by his marriage in 1580 with Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the former Earl, the Regent; and he also took over the old feud with the Earl of Huntly. He was one of the handsomest young men of the time, and was popularly called "the bonnie Earl of Murray". George, sixth Earl of Huntly, was commissioned by the King to arrest the Earl of Murray, on the plea that he was sheltering the Earl of Bothwell, though it was commonly believed that jealousy was one of the motives of the King's action. On the evening of February 9, 1592, Huntly with his men came to Donibristle Castle in Fifeshire, and on resistance being offered set fire to the castle. Murray escaped from the castle and hid himself among the rocks near the castle, but was discovered by the tassel of his helmet having taken fire, and was murdered. This transaction aroused great indignation among the people. Huntly was warded in Blackness Castle, but after a few days was set at liberty. Afterwards the King sought to smooth over the trouble by causing the eldest son of the murdered Earl marry the eldest daughter of the Earl of Huntly.

There are two versions of the ballad. The first is taken from Motherwell's *Ballad Minstrelsy*.

Ye Highlands, and ye Lawlands,
Oh ! quhair hae ye been ?
They hae slain the Earl of Murray,
And hae lain him on the green.

"Now wae be to thee, Huntly !
And quhairfore did you sae ?
I bade you bring him wi' you,
And forbade you him to slay."

He was a braw gallant,
 And he rid at the ring;
 And the bonny Earl of Murray,
 Oh! he might hae been a king.

He was a braw gallant
 And he play'd at the ba';
 And the bonny Earl of Murray,
 Was the flower amang them a'.

He was a braw gallant,
 And he play'd at the gluve;
 And the bonny Earl of Murray,
 Oh! he was the Queenes lufe.

Oh! lang will his lady,
 Look owre the Castle Downe,
 Ere she see the Earl of Murray,
 Cum sounding thro' the towne.

This version was first printed in Finlay's *Historical and Romantic Ballads*, and is dramatic at the expense of historical accuracy.

"Open the gates,
 And let him come in;
 He is my brother Huntly,
 He'll do him nae harm."

The gates they were open't,
 They let him come in;
 But fause traitor Huntly,
 He did him great harm.

He's ben and ben,
 And ben to his bed;
 And with a sharp rapier,
 He stabbed him dead.

The lady came down the stair
 Wringing her hands:
 "He has slain the Earl o' Murray,
 The flower o' Scotland".

But Huntly lap on his horse ;
Rade to the king,
“ Ye’re welcome hame, Huntly,
And whare hae ye been ?

Whare hae ye been ?
And how hae ye sped ? ”
“ I’ve killed the Earl o’ Murray,
Dead in his bed.”

“ Foul fa’ you, Huntly,
And why did you so ?
You might hae taen the Earl of Murray,
And saved his life too.”

“ Her bread it’s to bake,
Her yill is to brew ;
My sister’s a widow,
And sair do I rue.

Her corn grows ripe,
Her meadows grow green ;
But in bonny Dinnibristle,
I darena be seen.”

WILLIE MACINTOSH.

This ballad perhaps refers to events of the year 1592. "In the north there was likewise great unquietness [in 1592]; for the clan Chattan conducted by Angus Williamson, to revenge the Earl of Murray's death, made great spoil upon the Earl of Huntly's lands in Strathspey and Glenmuick, killing divers and amongst others an honest aged man, called Gordon of Brackley, against whom they could pretend no quarrel. Huntly, to be revenged of this wrong, made an incursion upon the lands of Pettie, which the clan Chattan did then possess, exercising great cruelty; and, understanding that William Mackintosh was at the same time spoiling the lands of Colerick [Cabrach], encountered him at the head of Staplegate Hill, where after a short conflict three score of the clan Chattan were killed, a few only falling of his side" (Spottiswoode's *Church of Scotland*, ii., 424).

Verses 1, 4, 8 are taken from Finlay's *Ballads*, the others from Laing's *Thistle of Scotland*. "The Stepler" is a hill a little south of Auchindown.

As I came in by Fiddich-side
In a May morning,
I met Willie Macintosh
An hour before the dawning.

"Turn, Willie Macintosh,
Turn, turn, I bid you;
Gin ye burn Auchindown,
Huntly will head you."

"Head me, or hang me,
That canna fley me;
I'll burn Auchindown,
Ere the life lea' me."

As I came in by Auchindown
In a May morning,
Auchindown was in a breeze
An hour before the dawning.

Coming ower Cairn Croom
And looking down, man,
I saw Willie Macintosh
Burn Auchindown, man.

“Bonny Willie Macintosh,
Where left ye your men?”
“I left them in the Stepler,
But they’ll never come hame.”

“Bonny Willie Macintosh,
Where now is your men?”
“I left them in the Stepler,
Sleeping in their sheen.

Crawling, crawling,
For my crouse crawling
I lost the best feather i’ my wing,
For my crouse crawling.”

THE BATTLE OF GLENLIVET.

The battle celebrated in this ballad was fought on October 3, 1594, and is known as the battle of Glenlivet, the battle of Balrinnes, the battle of Avon, or the battle of Altachoilachan. It was fought between the Earl of Argyll (a young man of eighteen) as Lieutenant for James VI., and the Catholic nobles, Francis, Earl of Errol and George, Earl of Huntly. Argyll, though having about 10,000 men of one kind or another, was totally defeated by Errol and Huntly, who had only about 1200 men, aided however by cannon, which by their novelty had a very disturbing effect upon Argyll's Highlanders. In the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, there is a Latin MS., giving an historical account of the battle by an eye-witness, and the details of the battle given in this account and in the ballad agree so well that it is evident that the ballad was composed almost immediately after the battle.

The version here given is taken from the unique print preserved in the Pepysian Collection in the library of Magdalen College, Oxford, of which the title is: *The Battell of Glenlivet | Foughten by the Earls | of Huntlie | and Errol | against Argyle. | Printed Anno 1681.* In A. Laing's *Ancient Ballads* there is a version that agrees with the Pepysian print, but omits stanza 41; and the first four verses also appear in Finlay's *Ballads*. There is an older MS. version in the Advocates' Library, which was accurately printed in Dalyell's *Scotish Poems of the Sixteenth Century*. This version contains 35 instead of 42 stanzas, omitting stanzas 3, 27, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41; but the text is far from good. It is perhaps worthy of notice that stanza 41 is the only one in which the rhyme is imperfect. A few manifest printer's errors in the Pepysian print have been silently corrected, and in the second stanza "Cowie Mounth" has been substituted for "Cow-mouth," in the ninth stanza "together nor" for "for others wha".

Frae Dunnottar to Aberdeen

I raise and took the way,
Believing well that it had been
Not half an hour to day.
The lift was clade with cloudis gray,
And masked was the moon,
Which me deceived where I lay,
And made me rise so soon.

In Cowie Mounth I met a man
Well graithed in his gear.

“What news?” quoth I. Then he began
To tell a tale of wear,
Saying, “The Ministers, I fear,
A bloody browst have brown ;
For yesterday withoutten mair,
On the hill at Stradown,

I saw three Lords in battel fight
Right furiously a while ;
Huntlie and Errol, as they height,
Were both against Argyle.
Turn back with me and ride a mile,
And I shall make it kend
How they began the form and stile,
And of the battels end.”

Then I, as any man would be,
Right curious was to know
Mair of that tale he told to me,
The which he said he saw.
By then the day began to daw,
And back with him I raid.
Then he began the sooth to show
And on this wise he said :—

“ Mackallan Moir came frae the West
With many bow and brand,
To waste or win, as he thought best,
The Earl of Huntlie’s land ;

Wha sware that nane shuld him withstand,
 Except that they were fey,
 But all should be at his command
 That dwelt by Northside Tay.

Then Huntlie, to prevent this peril,
 Directed hastilie
 Unto the noble Earl of Errol,
 Besought him for supplie ;
 Wha said, 'It is my dutie
 To give Huntlie support,
 For, if he losses Straboggie,
 My Slanes will be ill hurt.

Therefore I hold the subject vain
 Would reave us of our right ;
 First shall the one of us be slain,
 The other put to flight :
 Suppose Argyle hes mickle might
 By force of Highland men,
 We's be a mot into his sight
 Ere he gang hame again.

Therefore, 'my merrie men, be blyth ;
 Argyle shall have the worse,
 If he into this countrey kyth,
 I hope in God his cross.'
 Then lap this Lord upon his horse,
 A weirlike troupe at Turray,
 To meet with Huntly and his force
 He raid to Elgin in Murray.

This samen night thir Lordis met
 Together nor thought lang ;
 To tell you all, I have foryet,
 What mirth was them amang ;
 But players play'd, and singers sang
 To glad the merry hoast,
 Who feared not their foes strang,
 Nor yet Argyle his boast.

They for twa days would not remove,
 But blythly drank the wine,
 Some to their lass, some to their love,
 Some to their lady fine :
 And some, that thought not for to tyne,
 Their mistress taken takes,
 They kiss it first, and set it syne
 On the breast of their jakes.

They past the time right wantonly,
 Till word came at the last
 That Argyle with a great army
 Approached wondrous fast.
 Then frae the town thir wearmen past,
 And Huntlie to them said,
 'Good gentlemen, we will us cast
 For Straboggie to bed '.

When they unto Straboggie came,
 To counsell soon they yeed
 For to foresee how things might frame,
 For they had mickle need.
 They voted there to do a deed,
 As Kirkmen did devise,
 And pray'd to God that they might speed
 Of their good enterprise.

Then every man himself gan arme
 To meet Mackallan Moir,
 Wha in Stradown had done great harme
 The Wednesday before :
 As lyons do poor lambs devoure
 With bloody teeth and nails,
 They burnt the biggings, took the store
 And slew the peoples selves.

Besides all this his cruetie,
 He said, ere he should cease,
 The standing stanes of Straboggie
 Should be his pailzeon place.

But Huntlie sayes, ' By God his grace
 First we shall fight him anes.
 Perchance that he will take the chace,
 Ere he come to the stanes.'

Thir Lords lap on at afternoon
 With all their wearmen wight,
 And raid up to Cairnburrow soon,
 Whereat they bade all night.
 Then on the morn, when day was light,
 They raise and made them bown
 Unto an house that stands on hight,
 They call it Auchendown.

Beside that castle on a craft,
 They stented pailzeons there.
 Then spake a man who had been aft
 In jeopardy of wear :
 ' My Lords, your foes they are to fear,
 Though ye be ne'er so stout,
 Therefore command some men of wear
 To watch the rest about '.

When this was done, some gentlemen
 Of noble kin and blood
 To counsel with thir Lords are gane
 Of matters to conclude ;
 For well enough they understood
 The matter was of weight,
 They had too many men and good
 In battel for to fight.

The first man that in counsel spake,
 Good Errol it was he,
 Wha said, ' The vanguard I will take,
 The leading upon me ;
 My Lord Huntly come succour me,
 When ye see me opprest,
 For frae the field I will not flee,
 So lang as I may last '.

Thereat the Gordons waxed wraith,
 And said he did them wrang;
 To let this Lord, for they were laith,
 First to the battel gang.
 The mutinie was them amang
 Thereof was no mair heard,
 But Huntlie and a troup full strang
 Baid into the rearguard.

This was the number of the force
 Thir Lords to battel led—
 A thousand gentlemen on horse,
 And some footmen they had;
 Three hundred that shot arrows braid,
 Fourscore that hagbuts buir;
 That was the number that they had
 Of footmen with them suir.

Thus with their noble chevalrie
 They marched to the field,
 Where Argyle with a great armie
 On an hill had tane bield,
 Abiding them with spear and shield,
 With hagbut, dart and bowes,
 And men that well could weapons wield,
 To meet them was na mowes.

When they so near others were come,
 That ilk man saw his fae:
 ‘Go to and sey the game,’ said some;
 But Captain Ker said, ‘Nae,
 First let the guns before us gae,
 That they may break their order’.
 Quoth baith the Lords, ‘Let it be sae,
 Ere ever we gang farder’.

Then Andro Gray upon an horse
 Betwixt the battels raid,
 Making the sign of holy cross,
 ‘*In manus tuas*’ said.

He lighted there, the guns he laid,
 While they came to a raist,
 Then Captain Ker unto him sped,
 And bade him shoot in haste.

'I will not shoot,' sayes Andro Gray,
 'While they come o'er yon hill :
 We have o'er good a cause this day
 Through misguiding to spill.
 Ride back and bid our men bide still,
 While they come to yon plain ;
 Then shall my shooting do them ill,
 I will not shoot in vain.'

'Shoot up, shoot up,' sayes Captain Ker,
 'Shoot up for our comfort.'
 The firstan shot, they were so far
 It lighted all too short ;
 The second shot, their faes it hurt,
 It lighted wondrous weel.
 Quoth Andro Gray, 'I see a sport,'
 When they began to reel.

'Go to, go to, and sey the game,
 Yon folks are in a fray ;
 Let see if we can mell with them
 Into their disarray.
 Go to, it is no time to stay,
 And for my bennison—
 Save never one that you can slay,
 While we the field have won.'

Then awfull Errol he gan say,
 'Good fellows, follow me.
 I hope it shall be ours this day,
 Or else therefore to die.
 Though they in number many be,
 Set on withoutten words ;
 Let ilk brave fellow break his tree,
 And sine pursue with swords.'

Sine Errol hasted to the hight,
 Where he did battel bide.
 With him went Auchindown and Gight
 And Bonitown by his side.
 Mae gentlemen did with him ride,
 Whose praise should not be smor'd ;
 But Captain Ker, wha was their guide,
 Raid aye before the Lord.

They were not manie men of wear,
 But they were wondrous true.
 With sword, with pistol and with spear
 They did their foes pursue ;
 Whose bullets, darts and arrows flew
 As thick as hail or rain,
 Whilk manie hurt, and some they slew,
 Of horse and gentlemen.

Huntlie made haste to succour him,
 And charged furiously ;
 Where many a mans sight grew dim,
 The shots so thick did flie ;
 Whilk made right many daughtie die,
 Of some on either side.
 Argyle with his hail hoast did flee,
 But yet Macklean did bide.

Macklean had on a habergeoun,
 Ilk lord had on a jack.
 Together they did fiercely run,
 With many guns crack.
 The splinters of the spears that brake
 Flew high up to the air,
 Whilk buir down many on their back,
 Again raise never mair.

Then some men said, ‘ We will pursue
 And take Macklean perforce :
 Go to, for we are men anew
 To bear him down with horse ’.

But noble Errol had remorse,
 And said, 'That is not best;
 For sen Argyle hes gotten the worse,
 Let him gang with the rest.

What greater honour would ye wiss
 In deeds of chevalrie,
 Or braver victory then this,
 Where one hes chas'd thrice three?
 Therefore, good fellows, let him be,
 He'll die before he yeeld!
 For he with his small companie
 Bade langest in the field.

'Alace! I see a sory sight,'
 Now sayes the Laird Macklean.
 'Our feeble folk hes tane the flight,
 And left me mine alane:
 Now man I flee, or else be tane,
 Sen they will not return.'
 With that he lap over a den
 Alangs a little burn.

Syne after great Argyles hoast
 Some horsemen start the chace;
 Wha turn'd his back for all his boast
 Before his foes face.
 His men cry'd 'Oh,' with many 'Alace,'
 But never mercy sought;
 Therefore the Gordons gave na grace,
 Because they crav'd it nought.

With some good men pursued sharp
 The hardy Earl Huntlie,
 And on that Captain he did carp
 Whose name height Ogilvie:
 Wha sayes, 'Now, gentlemen, let see,
 Wha maniest slaves slayes;
 Save nane this day ye may gar die,
 For plaids no ransom payes'.

Like harts o'er hills and hops they ran,
 Where horsemen might not win.
 'Retire again,' quoth Huntlie then,
 'Where we did first begin.
 Now here lies many carved skin,
 And many a bloody beard,
 For any help of all their kin,
 Will rot above the eard.'

When they came to the hill again,
 They fell down on their knees
 And thanked God that they had slain
 Sa manie enemies ;
 Sine raise before Argyles eyes,
 Made Captain Ker a knight ;
 And bade among the dead bodies,
 While they were out of sight.

Now I have you already tauld
 Huntlie and Errols men
 Could scarce be thirteen hundred call'd,
 The truth if ye would ken ;
 And yet Argyle his thousands ten,
 By help of God his grace,
 Albeit they were nine to ane,
 They caused take the chace.

Sae Argyles boast it was in vain,
 He thought sure not to tine,
 That, if they durst come to the plain,
 He would gar every nine
 Of his lay hald upon ilk man
 Huntlie and Errol led ;
 But yet for all his odds he ran
 To tell how ill he sped.

And thus it was, this General stout
 With all his huge armie
 By Huntlie was put to the rout
 And forced for to flee.

Frae awful Errol did appear
And shew his angrie face,
The Highlanders were fill'd with fear,
And quited soon the place.

This deed right daughtily was done,
As I heard true men tell,
Upon a Thursday afternoon,
Saint Frances even befell.
And Auchindown in that battel,
With fourteen mae was slain ;
So was the Laird of Lochinnel,
With four hundred Highland men."

LORD SALTOUN AND AUCHANACHIE.

This ballad is taken from Buchan's *Ballads and Songs* (ii., 127). It is impossible to fix its chronological position; but the Gordons did not get possession of Auchanachie, which is in the parish of Cairnie, Aberdeenshire, till about 1600.

"Auchanachie Gordon is bonny and braw,
He would tempt any woman that ever he saw;
He would tempt any woman, so has he tempted me,
And I'll die if I getna my love, Auchanachie."

In came her father tripping on the floor,
Says, "Jeanie, ye're trying the tricks o' a whore;
Ye're caring for them that cares little for thee,
Ye must marry Salton, leave Auchanachie.

Auchanachie Gordon, he is but a man;
Altho' he be pretty, where lies his free land?
Salton's lands they lie broad, his towers they stand hie:
Ye must marry Salton, leave Auchanachie.

Salton will gar you wear silk gowns fring'd to thy knee,
But you'll never wear that wi' your love, Auchanachie."
"Wi' Auchanachie Gordon I would beg my bread
Before that wi' Salton I'd wear gowd on my head;

Wear gowd on my head or gowns fring'd to the knee;
And I'll die if I getna my love, Auchanachie.
O, Salton's a valley lies low by the sea;
He's bowed on the back and thrawn on the knee."

"O, Salton's a valley lies low by the sea;
Though he's bowed on the back and thrawn on the knee,
Though he's bowed on the back and thrawn on the knee,
The bonnie rigs of Salton they're nae thrawn tee."

"O, you that are my parents to church may me bring,
 But unto young Salton I'll never bear a son;
 For son, or for daughter, I'll ne'er bow my knee;
 And I'll die if I getna my love, Auchanachie."

When Jeanie was married, from church was brought hame,
 When she wi' her maidens sae merry should hae been,
 When she wi' her maidens sae merry should hae been,
 She's called for a chamber to weep there her lane.

"Come to your bed, Jeanie, my honey and my sweet,
 For to style you mistress I do not think it meet."

"Mistress, or Jeanie, it is a' ane to me,
 It's in your bed, Salton, I never will be."

Then out spake her father, he spake wi' renown,
 "Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose aff her gown,
 Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose aff her gown,
 And I'll mend the marriage wi' ten thousand crowns."

Then ane of her maidens, they loosed aff her gown,
 But bonny Jeanie Gordon she fell in a swoon;
 She fell in a swoon low down by their knee,
 Says, "Look on, I die for my love, Auchanachie!"

That very same day Miss Jeanie did die,
 And hame came Auchanachie, hame frae the sea.
 Her father and mither welcom'd him at the gate:
 He said, "Where's Miss Jeanie, that she's nae here yet?"

Then forth came her maidens, all wringing their hands,
 Saying, "Alas! for your staying sae lang frae the land,
 Sae lang frae the land, and sae lang frae the fleet,
 They've wedded your Jeanie, and now she is dead".

"Some of you, her maidens, take me by the hand
 And show me the chamber Miss Jeanie died in."
 He kissed her cold lips, which were colder than stane,
 And he died in the chamber that Jeanie died in.

THE BURNING OF FRENDRAUGHT HOUSE.

The version of this ballad is taken from Buchan's *Gleanings*.

"Frendraught Castle now ruinous: the old tower whereof was burnt on Friday, October the eighteenth, A.D. MDCXXX., and in it perished John, Viscount of Melgum (son to George, first Marquis of Huntly, and married to Sophia, daughter to Francis, Earl of Erroll) and John Gordon of Rothimay, with four servants. Melgum and Rothimay had come but that very day out of Gordon Castle with Frendraught (who had been visiting there), having accompanied him out of courtesy lest Pitcaple, who was at that time at enmity with him, should intercept him by the way, Pitcaple having returned home but the day before out of Gordon Castle. Melgum and Rothimay were lodged in two rooms, the one above the other, and, 'tis said, Melgum might have escaped upon the breaking out of the fire, had he not gone up stairs to awake and save Rothimay; but being prevented after that by the smoke and fire, they came to the window to call for help, where finding none they expired in one another's arms, calling out to God for mercy. Not one can tell to this day how this fire was kindled, though Frendraught and his wife were sadly suspected for the actors. In [Blaeu's] description of Aberdeenshire there is a poem on this tragical event by Dr. Arthur Johnston, wherein the general suspicion is expressed in these words:

Tristis, et infelix, et semper inhospita turris.

This is certain that, upon this presumption, the Gordons pursued them so long at law as guilty, and (because the law found not the evidence sufficient) wasted their lands with so many inroads, that in a few years this family of Frendraught, which at the time of the burning possessed three parishes (Forgue, Inverkeithny and Aberchirder), was reduced to great poverty, and, against seventy years after, was stripped of all and extinguished" (*View of the Diocese of Aberdeen* (1732) in Spalding Club's *Collections on Aberdeen and Banff*, pp. 519-20).

The eighteenth day of October,
 A dismal tale to hear,
 How good Lord John and Rothiemay,
 Were both burnt in the fire.

When steeds were saddled and well bridled
 And ready for to ride,
 Then out there came the false Frendraught,
 Inviting them to bide.

Said, "Stay this night until we sup,
 The morn until we dine;
 'Twill be a token of good 'greement
 'Twixt your good lord and mine".

"We'll turn again," said good Lord John.
 "But no!" said Rothiemay,
 "My steed's trepann'd, my bridle's broken;
 I fear the day I'm fey."

When mass was sung, and bells were rung,
 And all men bound for bed,
 Then good Lord John and Rothiemay
 In one chamber were laid.

They had nöt long cast off their clothes,
 And were but new asleep,
 When the weary smoke began to rise,
 Likewise the scorching heat.

"O, waken, waken, Rothiemay,
 O, waken, brother dear,
 And turn you to your Saviour,
 There is strong treason here."

When they were dressed wi' their clothes,
 And ready for to boun',
 The doors and windows were secured,
 The roof-tree burning doun.

He did flee to the wire window,
 As fast as he could gang,
 Says, "Woe to the hands put in the stanchions,
 For out we'll never win!"

While he stood at the wire window,
 Most doleful to be seen,
 He did espy the Lady Frendraught,
 Who stood upon the green.

Cried, "Mercy, mercy, Lady Frendraught !
 Will ye not sink with sin ?
 For first your husband kill'd my father,
 And now you burn his son."

O then out spake the Lady Frendraught,
 And loudly did she cry :
 " It were great pity for good Lord John,
 But none for Rothiemay.
 The keys are casten in the deep draw-well,
 Ye cannot win away."

While he stood in this dreadful plight,
 Most piteous to be seen,
 Then called out his servant, Gordon,
 As he had frantic been :
 " O loup, O loup, my dear master !
 O loup and come to me !
 I'll catch you in my arms two,
 One foot I will not flee.

O loup, O loup, my dear master !
 O loup and come away !
 I'll catch you in my arms two,
 But Rothiemay may lay."

"The fish shall ne'er swim in the flood,
 Nor corn grow through the clay,
 Nor the fiercest fire that e'er was kindled
 Twine me and Rothiemay.

I cannot loup, I cannot come,
 I cannot win to thee ;
 My head's fast in the wire window,
 My feet burning from me.

My eyes are southering in my head,
 My flesh roasting also,

My bowels are boiling with my blood :
Is not that a woeful woe ?

Take here the rings from my white fingers,
Which are so long and small,
And give them to my lady fair,
Where she sits in her hall.

I cannot loup, I cannot come,
I cannot loup to thee :
My earthly part is all consumed,
My spirit speaks to thee.”

Wringing her hands, tearing her hair,
His lady fair was seen,
Calling to his servant, Gordon,
Where he stood on the green :

“ O, woe be to you, George Gordon,
An ill death may you dee !
So safe and sound as you stand there,
And my lord burned from me ! ”

“ I bade him loup, I bade him come,
I bade him come to me ;
I’d catch him in my arms two,
A foot I would not flee.

He threw me the rings from his white fingers,
Which were so long and small,
To give to you, his lady fair,
Where you sit in your hall.”

Sophia Hay, Sophia Hay,
Bonny Sophia was her name ;
Her waiting maid put on her clothes,
But she tore them off again.

And oft she cried, “ Ohon, alas !
A sair heart is easy wan ;
I wan a sair heart when I married him,
The day it’s returned again ”.

THE GORDONS AND THE GRANTS.

These verses, which are taken from Buchan's *Ballads and Songs* (ii., 209), may preserve portions of a ballad referring to James Grant, uncle of John Grant of Carron, who was slain by John Grant of Ballindalloch in 1629. In revenge for his nephew's death this James Grant performed many freebooting exploits that at the time attracted great attention.

"Away with you, away with you, James de Grant,
And Douglas, ye'll be slain;
For Balnadallach's at your yetts
Wi' mony brave Highland man."

"Balnadallach has no feud at me,
And I hae none at him;
Cast up my yetts baith braid and wide,
Let Balnadallach come in."

James de Grant has made a vant
And leapt the castle wa';
But if he comes this way again,
He'll nae win sae well awa'.

"Take him, take him, brave Gordons,
O, take him, fine fellows a';
If he wins but ae mile on the Highland hill,
He'll defy you Gordons a'."

BATTLE OF BRIDGE OF DEE.

This ballad is taken from Maidment's *Scottish Pasquils*, p. 100. The battle of the Bridge of Dee was fought on June 18-19, 1639, when the Marquis of Montrose with his Covenanters defeated the Royalists under the Viscount of Aboyne, son of the Marquis of Huntly, and obtained possession of the city of Aberdeen. The effect of the cannon (called "Muskie's Mother" in this ballad) upon the Highlanders is also referred to in one of the versions of another ballad on this battle called "Bonnie John Seton". The Marquis mentioned in the first verse is the Marquis of Huntly, and the Laird of Bamffe is Sir George Ogilvie, created a knight in 1627, and in 1642 Lord of Banff.

God bliss our Couenanters
In Fyffe and Lothean,
In Angus and the Mearnis
Quho did us first begin,
With muskit and with carabin,
With mony speare and shield,
To take the toune of Aberdeen
And make our Marques yield.

God bliss Montrois our General,
The stout Earl of Kinghorne,
That we may long liue and rejoice
That euer they were borne.
The man that hes ane ciuell wyffe,
He prayes God to amend her,
That he may liue a quyat lyffe
And dye a Couenanter.

My Lord Aboyne hes tint his style
With maney a Northland man,
Quhen couardly they fled away
For all their craft and can.

Quhen they caroused at the brig end,
 Drinkand their wyne and beaire,
 The Couenanters leuche at thame,
 And dranke the watter cleir.

I was a Couenanter,
 Long ere that I came heire.
 With my burnisht muskit
 And with my bandeleire,
 My seven ells of Flanders matche
 And with my sheiring suord,
 At euery woley I did shote
 The limers yeuled loud.

I purpois to begin
 In wersse for to record
 The commendatioun of our men
 That trusted in the Lord.
 Pray for our Couenanters
 Quho still depens on God
 Quho proued treuly to the end,
 And marched be south the rod.

The Laird of Bamffe is taken the sea,
 His pilot for the ruther,
 And dars not come aland agane
 For feare of muskies mother.
 The Laird of Bamffe hes gottin the jamffe,
 And so did Gight ane other,
 My Lord Aboyne beshet his breikes
 For feare of muskies mother.

The Prouests daughter of Aberdeine,
 She is a sore lamentor,
 And cursses her father he will not be
 Ane honest Couenanter.
 The Couenanters of the South,
 They're honest, stout and trewe,
 And they haue woued both saule and lyffe
 To burne fals Aberdeine.

Muskies mother hes made a wow
 That she will take her wenter
 And thunder thorough Brige of Dee
 Led by a Couenanter.
 The Couenanters that ye see
 Come marching alongest the Grein,
 Wer not for feare of God they say
 They vold ploulder Aberdeine.

I had a beard as vther men,
 But God reuard the pouder,
 He suers he's neuer cocke his matche
 Nor muskit on his shoulder,
 While that the dogs of Aberdeene,
 Which did cast vpe such trinches,
 Themselues with speed fill vpe the same
 To please our Couenanters.

The douper doges of Aberdeene
 Is fled and veighed their ankers,
 They durst not byde into their toune
 To feast the Couenanters.
 They left their children and their wyffes
 To reed their reuelit yairne,
 And cuckold lyke fled for their liues
 Unto the yle of Ferne.

NATHANIEL GORDON.

This ballad is taken from Buchan's *Ballads and Songs* (i., 52). Nathaniel Gordon was a son of John Gordon of Ardlogie and a grandson of William Gordon, fifth laird of Gight. He was a celebrated Royalist, and was executed on January 20, 1646. A detailed account of his career will be found in *House of Gordon*, i., (215-221).

“Widow, are ye sleeping yet?
Or, widow, are ye waking?
Ye'll open the gin, let me come in,
And me, your only darling.”

“Ye're het and warm in your bed,
And I'm baith wet and weary.”
“Cast aff the wet, put on the dry,
Come to your bed, my deary.”

Widow, etc.

He kiest aff his scarlet coat
He weared, being a serjeant;
Likewise kiest aff his beaver hat,
And he lay down beside her.

Widow, etc.

“If Mess John hear o' our tricks
I fear he'll scandalise me;
But I shall hang him o'er a deese,
My widow, if he steer thee.”

Widow, etc.

“But what gin we a bairn get,
The country will abuse us?
And what gin we a bairn get,
The kirkmen will ill use us?”

Widow, etc.

"But if it be a lad bairn,
 We'll ca' him Nathaniel Gordon ;
 But if it be a lass bairn,
 We'll gar her push her fortune."
 Widow, etc.

When forty weeks were come and gane,
 Just forty and nae forder,
 She bare to him a braw young son,
 Ca'd him Nathaniel Gordon.
 Widow, etc.

She's ta'en her mantle her about,
 Her gown upon her arm ;
 And she has gane to yon borrow's town,
 Seeking Nathaniel Gordon.
 Widow, etc.

When she came by yon greenwood side,
 The birds were sweetly singing ;
 And ilka bird sang o'er a note
 To bonny Nathaniel Gordon.
 Widow, etc.

When she came to yon borrow's town,
 The wives they were a-baking ;
 And ilka wife gied her a cake
 To bonny Nathaniel Gordon.
 Widow, etc.

When she gaed out at yon town end,
 The sodgers were a-marching ;
 She turned her right and round about,
 And spied Nathaniel Gordon.
 Widow, etc.

"Oh, mind you not, young man," she said,
 "Sin you were on our border,
 Ye promised for to marry me,
 My bonny Nathaniel Gordon."

Widow, etc.

"If I promised for to marry you,
My dow, but and my dawty,
And if I promised for to marry you,
I'm sure I'se nae be fauty.

Widow, etc.

I'll take ye in at the church door,
Because ye're wet and weary,
And hae you ben to yon church end
And marry you, my deary."

O, widow, are ye sleeping now?
Or, widow, are ye waking?
Ye'll open the gin, let me come in,
I was your only darling.

JOCK AND TAM GORDON.

This ballad is taken from Buchan's *Ballads and Songs* (ii., 59). It is placed here on the supposition that during the time of Cromwell's occupation of Scotland many of the Royalist Gordons preferred to leave Scotland and go over the sea.

Jock and Tam's gane o'er the sea,
Joy be in their companie;
Our Scots lords may ever mourn,
Till Jock and Tam get a safe return.

These two into a tavern went,
For rest it was their whole intent;
They call'd for mugs o' nut-brown ale,
Themselves they sweetly might regale.

In came the guidman, in came he,
"What lords are ye, from what countrie?"
"We are lords in Scotland born,
Our lands lie lea and yield nae corn.

We're seeking fortune, where fortune may be,
For misfortune it nae man can flee;
And ae night's lodging we ask of you
And on the morn ye'se hae your due.
We ask for wine, we ask for beer,
We ask for quarters for Scots lords here."

"We brew nae ale, nor brew we beer,
And you Scots lords cannot quarter here."
"Gudeman," said they, "ye're far in the wrang,
This night ye'll lodge baith Jock and Tam."

In came the gudewife, in came she,
"What lords are ye, or what countrie?"
"We are lords in Scotland born,
Our lands lie lea and yield nae corn.

We're seeking fortune, where fortune may be,
For misfortune it nae man can flee;
And ae night's lodging we ask of you,
And on the morn ye'se hae your due."

"We brew nae ale, nor do we beer;
Ye Scottish lords cannot quarter here."
"Gudewife," said they, "ye're far in the wrang,
This night ye maun lodge Jock and Tam."

They gart the gold and silver flee,
They sought nae change for their monie.
"We hae quartered mony a man,
But never the like o' Jock and Tam."

LORD ABOYNE.

This ballad is taken from Buchan's *Ballads and Songs* (ii., 63). Charles Gordon, fourth son of George, second Marquis of Huntly, was created Earl of Aboyne on September 14, 1660.

"Aft hae I play'd at the ring and the ba',
And lang was a rantin' lassie;
But now my father does me forsake,
And my friends they all do neglect me.

But gin I had servants at my command,
As I hae had right mony,
For to send awa' to Glentanner's yetts
Wi' a letter to my rantin' laddie."

"O, is your love a laird or lord,
Or is he a Highland caddie,
That ye sae often call him by name
Your bonny, bonny rantin' laddie?"

"My true love he's baith laird and lord;
Do ye think I hae married a caddie?
O, he is the noble Earl o' Aboyne,
And he's my bonny rantin' laddie."

"O, ye'se hae servants at your command,
As ye hae had right mony,
For to send awa' to Glentanner's yetts
Wi' a letter to your rantin' laddie."

When Lord Aboyne the letter got,
Wow, but he blinket bonny;
But ere three lines o' it he read,
O, but his heart was sorry.

His face it reddened like a flame,
He grasped his sword sae massy;
"O, wha is this dare be sae bauld
Sae cruel to use my lassie?"

Gae, saddle to me five hundred men,
Gae, saddle and make them ready
Wi' a milk-white steed under every ane,
For I'm gaing to bring hame my lady."

And when they came to Auld Fedderate,
He found her waiting ready;
And he brought her to Castle Aboyne,
And now she's his ain dear lady.

THE EARL OF ABOYNE.

This ballad is taken from Buchan's *Gleanings*. Margaret Irvine of Drum, the first wife of Charles, first Earl of Aboyne, died in December, 1662.

The Earl o' Aboyne to Old England's gone
And a' his nobles wi' him;
Sair was the heart his fair lady had,
Because she wanna wi' him.

As she was awalking in her garden green
Amang her gentlewomen,
Sad was the letter that came to her—
Her lord was wed in Lunan.

"Is this true, my Jean," she says,
"My lord is wed in Lunan?"
"O no, O no, my lady gay,
For the Lord o' Aboyne is comin'."

When she was looking o'er her castle wa',
She spied twa boys comin'.
"What news, what news, my bonny boys?
What news hae ye frae Lunan?"

"Good news, good news, my lady gay,
The Lord o' Aboyne is comin';
He's scarcely twa miles frae the place,
Ye'll hear his bridles ringin'."

"O my grooms all be well on call
And hae your stables shinin';
Of corn and hay spare nane this day,
Sin the Lord o' Aboyne is comin'.

My minstrels all be well on call,
 Now set your harps a tunin'
 Wi' the finest springs, spare not the strings
 Sin the Lord o' Aboyne is comin'.

My cooks all be well on call
 And haud your spits a runnin'
 Wi' the best o' roast and spare nae cost,
 Sin the Lord o' Aboyne is comin'.

My maids all be well on call
 And hae your floors a shinin',
 Cover o'er the stair wi' herbs sweet air,
 Cover the floors wi' linen;
 And dress my bodie in the finest array,
 Sin the Lord o' Aboyne is comin'."

Her gown was o' the guid green silk,
 Fastened wi' red silk trimmin';
 Her apron was o' the guid black gauze,
 Her hood o' the finest linen.

Sae stately she stept down the stair
 To look gin he was comin';
 She called on Kate, her chamber maid,
 And Jean, her gentlewoman,
 To bring her a bottle of the best wine
 To drink his health that's comin'.

She's gaen to the close, ta'en him frae's horse,
 Says, "You're thrice welcome frae Lunan".
 "If I be as welcome hauf as ye say,
 Come, kiss me for my comin',
 For to-morrow should been my wedding day
 Gin I'd staid on langer in Lunan."

She turned about wi' a disdainful look
 To Jean, her gentlewoman:
 "If to-morrow should been your wedding day,
 Go, kiss your whores in Lunan".

"O my nobles all now turn your steeds,
 I'm sorry for my comin',

For the night we'll alight at the bonny Bog o' Gight,
To-morrow tak horse for Lunan."

"O Thomas, my man, gae after him
And spier gin I'll win wi' him."

"Yes, madam, I hae pleaded for thee,
But a mile ye winna win wi' him."

Here and there she ran in care,
And doctors wi' her dealin',
But in a crack her bonny heart brak,
And letters gaed to Lunan.

When he saw the letter sealed wi' black,
He fell on's horse a weepin':
"If she be dead that I love best,
She has my heart a keepin'.

My nobles all, ye'll turn your steeds,
That comely face may see then;
Frae the horse to the hat a' must be black,
And mourn for bonny Peggy Irvine."

When they came near to the place,
They heard the dead bell knellin',
And aye the turnin' o' the bell
Said, "Come, bury bonny Peggy Irvine".

THE BARON OF BRACKLEY.

"The collection at Invercauld contains many miscellaneous papers. . . . The following paper preserves the contemporary versions of a tragic affray which occurred in Strathdee on 7th September in the year 1666, and is commemorated in a local ballad called 'The Baron of Braickley'. It is entitled 'Memorandum for John Farquharson of Inverey and others, 24 January, 1677,' and sets forth that John Gordon of Brackley having bought from the Sheriff of Aberdeen the fines exigible from Inverey and others for killing of black-fish, the said Brackley made friendly arrangements with others, but declined to settle with Inverey; whereupon the latter, being on his way to the market at Tullich, sent Mr. John Ferguson, minister of Glenmuick, John M'Hardy of Crathie, a notary, and Duncan Erskine, portioner of Invergelder, to the Laird of Brackly with the view of representing to him that Inverey and his tenants were willing to settle their fines on the same terms as their neighbours. These proposals were received by Brackly with contempt, and during the time of the communiting he gathered his friends and attacked Inverey, and having 'loused severall shotts' against Inverey's party, the return 'shots' of the latter were in self-defence. The result was that the Laird of Brackley with his brother William and their cousin James Gordon in Cults were killed on the one side, and on the other Robert M'William in Inverey, John M'Kenzie sometime there, and Malcom Gordon the elder. This is the account of the fray by Inverey; but the paper contains that given by the son of the murdered Laird of Brackly, and the Marquis of Huntly as one of his friends, which is to the effect that Inverey had convoked his people to revenge himself on Brackly for putting the law in execution, that he came to the house of Brackly and required the Laird to restore his cattle which had been poinded; and that although the Laird gave a fair answer, yet the Farquharsons, with the

view of drawing him out of his house, drove away not only the poinded cattle but also Brackley's own cattle ; and when the latter was thus forced to come out of his house, the Farquharsons fell on him and murdered him and his brother " (Dr. John Stuart in *Hist. MSS. Report*, iv., 534 ; see also Michie's *Records of Invercauld*, p. 38).

There are different versions of the ballad. The first here given is taken (with some changes of spelling) from Buchan's *Gleanings*, the second is taken from Jamieson's *Ballads*.

Inverey cam doun Deeside, whistlin' an' playin' ;
He was at brave Braikley's yett, ere it was dawin'.

He rappit fu' loudly, an' wi' a great roar
Cried, " Cum doun, cum doun, Braikley, an' open the door.

Are ye sleepin', Baronne, or are ye wakin'?
There's sharp swords at your yett will gar your bluid spin.

Open the yett, Braikley, an' lat us within,
Till we on the green turf gar your bluid rin."

Out spak the brave Baronne ower the castel wa',
" Are ye come to spulzie an' plunder my ha'?

But gin ye be gentlemen, licht an' cum in ;
Gin ye drink o' my wine, ye'll nae gar my bluid spin.

Gin ye be hird widdifus, ye may gang by,
Ye may gang to the Lawlands an' steal their fat ky ;

There spulzie like reivers o' wild kettrin clan
Wha plunder unsparin' baith houses an' lan'.

Gin ye be gentlemen, licht an' cum in ;
There's meat an' drink i' my ha' for every man.

Gin ye be hird widdifus, ye may gang by ;
Gang doun to the Lawlands an' steal horse an' ky."

Up spak his ladie, at his back where she laid,
" Get up, get up, Braikley, an' be not afraid ;
They're but hird widdifus wi' belted plaids".

" Cum, kiss me, my Peggy, I'll nae langer stay,
For I will go out an' meet Inverey.

But haud your tongue, Peggy, an' mak nae sic din,
For yon same hird widdifus will prove to be men."

She called on her Maries, they came to her han';
Cries, " Bring your rocks, lassies, we will them comman'.

Get up, get up, Braikley, and turn back your ky,
For me an' my women will them defy.

Come forth then my maidens, an' show them some ply;
We'll ficht them, an' shortly the cowards will fly.

Gin I had a husband, whereas I hae nane,
He wadna ly in his bed an' see his ky ta'en.

There's four an' twenty milk white calves, twal o' them ky;
In the woods o' Glentanner, it's there they a' ly.

There are goats in the Etnach, an' sheep on the brae,
An' a' will be plundered by young Inverey."

" Now haud your tongue, Peggy, an' gie me a gun;
Ye'll see me gae furth, but I'll never return.

Call my brither William, my uncle also,
My cusin, James Gordon; we'll mount an' we'll go."

When Braikley was ready an' stood i' the close,
He was the bravest Baronne that e'er munted horse;

When a' war assembled on the castel green,
Nae man like brave Braikley was there to be seen.

" Turn back, brither William, ye are a bridegroom,
Wi' bonnie Jean Gordon, the maid o' the mill;
O' sichin' an' sobbin' she'll seen get her fill."

" I'm nae coward, brither, it's kent I'm a man;
I'll ficht i' your quarrel as lang's I can stan'.

I'll ficht, my dear brither, wi' heart an' guid will,
An' so will young Harry, that lives at the mill.

But turn, my dear brither, an' nae langer stay;
What'll cum o' your ladie, gin Braikley they slay?

What'll cum o' your ladie an' bonny young son,
O, what'll cum o' them, when Braikley is gone?"

"I never will turn ; do ye think I will fly ?
No : here I will ficht, an' here I will die."

"Strick, dogs," cries Inverey, "an' ficht till ye're slain ;
For we are four hunder, ye are but four men.

Strick, strick, ye proud boaster, your honour is gone ;
Your lands we will plunder, your castel we'll burn."

At the head o' the Etnach the battel began,
At Little Aucholzie they kill'd the first man.

First they kill'd ane, an' syne they kill'd twa ;
They kill'd gallant Braikley, the flower o' them a'.

They kill'd William Gordon, an' James o' the Knock,
An' brave Alexander, the flower o' Glenmuick.

What sichin' an' moanin' war heard i' the glen
For the Baronne o' Braikley, wha basely was slain !

"Cam ye by the castel, an' was ye in there ?
Saw ye pretty Peggy tearin' her hair ?"

"Yes, I cam by Braikley, an' I gaed in there ;
An' there saw his ladie braidin' her hair.

She was rantin' an' dancin' an' singin' for joy,
An' vowin' that nicht she would feast Inverey.

She ate wi' him, drank wi' him, welcomed him in ;
Was kin' to the man that had slain her Baronne."

Up spak the son on the nourice's knee :
"Gin I live to be a man, revenged I'll be".

There's dool i' the kitchen an' mirth i' the ha' ;
The Baronne o' Braikley is dead an' awa'.

THE BARON OF BRACKLEY.

Down Deeside came Inverey, whistling and playing;
He's lighted at Brackley yates at the day dawing;

Says, "Baron o' Brackley, O, are ye within?
There's sharp swords at the yate will gar your blood spin."

The lady raise up, to the window she went;
She heard her kye lowing o'er hill and o'er bent:

"O, rise up, ye baron, and turn back your kye,
For the lads of Drumwharran are driving them bye".

"How can I rise, lady, or turn them again?
Where'er I have ae man, I wat they hae ten."

"Then rise up, my lasses, tak rocks in your hand,
And turn back the kye: I hae you at command.

Gin I had a husband, as I hae nane,
He wadna lie in his bower, see his kye ta'en."

Then up got the baron, and cried for his graith;
Says, "Lady, I'll gang, though to leave you I'm laith.

Come, kiss me then, Peggy, and gie me my spear:
I aye was for peace, though I never feared weir.

My glaive might hae hung in the ha' till my death,
Or e'er I had drawn it a kinsman to scaith.

Come, kiss me then, Peggy, nor think I'm to blame.
I weel may gae out, but I'll never win in!"

When Brackley was busked, and rade o'er the close,
A gallanter baron ne'er lap to a horse.

When Brackley was mounted, and rade o'er the green,
He was as bald a baron as ever was seen.

Though there came wi' Inverey thirty and three,
There was nane wi' bonny Brackley but his brother and he.

Twa gallanter Gordons did never sword draw,
But against four and thirty, wae's me! what is twa?

Wi' swords and wi' daggers they did him surround,
And they've pierced bonny Brackley wi' mony a wound.

Frae the head o' the Dee to the banks o' the Spey
The Gordons may mourn him, and bann Inverey.

"O, cam ye by Brackley yates, was ye in there?
Or saw ye his Peggy dear riving her hair?"

"O, I cam by Brackley yates, I was in there,
And I saw his Peggy amaking good cheer."

That lady she feasted them, carried them ben;
She laughed wi' the men that her baron had slain.

"O, fy on ye, lady! How could ye dae sae?
You opened your yates to the fause Inverey!"

She ate wi' him, drank wi' him, welcomed him hame,
She welcomed the villain that slew the Baron.

She kept him till morning, syne bade him begane,
And showed him the road, that he should na be ta'en:

"Through Birss and Aboyne," she said, "fly, and out o'er
A' the hills o' Glentanar you'll skip in an hour".

There's grief in the kitchen, and mirth in the ha',
But the Baron o' Brackley is dead and awa'.

Inverey spak a word, and he spak it wrang:
"My wife and my bairns will be thinking lang".

"O, wae fa' ye, Inverey! Ill mat ye dee!
First to kill Brackley, and then to slight me."

BOTHWELL BRIG.

The battle of Bothwell Brig, so disastrous to the Covenanters, was fought on June 22, 1679. Sir William Gordon of Earlston was on his way, with his men, to join the Covenanters, when his party was attacked by a detachment of dragoons and he was shot dead. His son, Alexander, was present at the battle, and seems to be the person referred to in the ballad. He escaped at the time, but was afterwards made a prisoner, and in 1683 was tried and sentenced to death. He was reprieved in order that he might be tortured with a view to disclosing information regarding the Covenanters, and then was confined on the Bass Rock till the Revolution.

"O billie, billie, bonny billie,
Will ye go to the wood wi' me?
We'll ca' our horse hame masterless,
An' gar them trow slain men are we."

"O no, O no!" says Earlstoun,
"For that's the thing that mauna be;
For I am sworn to Bothwell Hill,
Where I maun either gae or dee."

So Earlstoun rose in the morning,
An' mounted by the break of day,
An' he has joined our Scottish lads,
As they were marching out the way.

"Now fareweel, father, and fareweel, mother,
An' fare ye weel, my sisters three,
An' fare ye weel, my Earlstoun,
For thee again I'll never see."

So they're awa' to Bothwell Hill,
An' waly they rode bonnilie!
When the Duke o' Monmouth saw them comin',
He went to view their companie.

"Ye're welcome," then Monmouth said,

"Ye're welcome, brave Scots lads, to me;
And sae are ye, brave Earlstoun,
The foremost o' your companie.

But yield your weapons, ane and a',
O yield your weapons, lads, to me;
For gin you yield your weapons up,
Ye'se a' gae hame to your countrie."

But up then spak a Lennox lad,
An' waly but he spak bonnilie!
"I winna yield my weapons up
To you, nor nae man that I see".

Then he set up the flag o' red,
A' set about wi' bonnie blue;
"Since ye'll no cease and be at peace,
See that ye stand by ither true".

They stell'd their cannons on the height,
An' show'r'd their shot down in the hew,
An' beat our Scots lads even down,
Thick they lay slain on every know.

As e'er you saw the rain down fa',
Or yet the arrow frae the bow,
Sae our Scots lads fell even down,
An' they lay slain on every know.

"O haud your hand," then Monmouth cry'd,
"Gie quarters to yon men for me!"
But wicked Claver'se swore an aith,
His cornet's death reveng'd should be.

"O haud your hand," then Monmouth cry'd,
"If ony thing you'll do for me;
Haud up your hand, you cursed Graeme,
Else a rebel to our king ye'll be."

Then wicked Claver'se turn'd about,
I wot an angry man was he;
And he has lifted up his hat
And cry'd "God bless his Majestie!"

Then he's awa' to London town,
Ay, e'en as fast as he can dree;
Fause witnesses he has wi' him ta'en,
An' ta'en Monmouth's head frae his bodie.

Alang the brae, beyond the brig
Mony brave man lies cauld and still;
But lang we'll mind, and sair we'll rue
The bloody fight of Bothwell Hill.

THE DUKE OF GORDON'S DAUGHTER.

This ballad has been taken from a print in the British Museum (No. 11621 c 2 (15)), entitled : “The Duke of Gordon's | Garland, | composed of two excellent | New Songs | I. The Duke of Gordon's Daughter. | II. A New Song called Newcastle Ale. | [Woodcut.] | Licensed and entered according to Order.” There is no date, but the Museum Catalogue gives 1785 as the probable date of the volume in which this print is bound up with other ballads. The copy was supplied by Mr. J. M. Bulloch. The ballad belongs to a class which set at defiance the prosaic details of the genealogist and historian. The first Duke of Gordon was created in 1684.

The Duke of Gordon has three daughters,
Elizabeth, Margaret and Jean ;
They would not stay in bonny Castle Gordon,
But they would go to bonny Aberdeen.

They had not been in Aberdeen
A twelvemonth and a day,
Till Lady Jean fell in love with Captain Ogilvie,
And away with him she would gae.

Word came to the Duke of Gordon
In the chamber where he lay—
“Lady Jean has fell in love with Captain Ogilvie,
And away with him she would gae”.

“Go, saddle me the black horse,
And you'll ride on the gray ;
And I will ride to bonny Aberdeen,
Where I have been many a day.”

They were not a mile from bonny Aberdeen,
 A mile but only three,
 Till he met with his two daughters walking,
 But away was Lady Jean.

“Where is your sister, maidens ?
 Where is your sister now ?
 Where is your sister, maidens,
 That she is not walking with you ?”

“O, pardon us, honoured father,
 O, pardon us,” they did say,
 “Lady Jean is with Captain Ogilvie,
 And away with him she will gae.”

When he came to bonny Aberdeen,
 And down upon the green,
 There did he see Captain Ogilvie,
 Training up his men.

“O, woe to you, Captain Ogilvie,
 And an ill death thou shalt die ;
 For taking to my daughter,
 Hanged thou shalt be.”

Duke Gordon has wrote a broad letter,
 And sent it to the king,
 To cause hang Captain Ogilvie,
 If ever he hanged a man.

“I will not hang Captain Ogilvie
 For no lord that I see ;
 But I’ll cause him to put off the laced coat
 And put on the single livery.”

Word came to Captain Ogilvie,
 In the chamber where he lay,
 To cast off the gold lace and scarlet
 And put on the single livery.

“If this be for bonny Jeany Gordon,
 This penance I’ll take wi’ ;
 If this be for bonny Jeany Gordon,
 All this I will dree.”

Lady Jean had not been married,
 Not a year but three,
 Till she had a babe in every arm,
 Another upon her knee.

“ O, but I am weary of wandering !
 O, but my fortune is bad !
 It sets not the Duke of Gordon’s daughter
 To follow a soldier lad.

O, but I am weary of wandering !
 O, but I think lang !
 It sets not the Duke of Gordon’s daughter
 To follow a single man.”

When they came to the Highland hills,
 Cold was the frost and snow ;
 Lady Jean’s shoes they were all torn,
 No farther could she go.

“ O, woe to the hills and the mountains !
 Woe to the wind and the rain !
 My feet is sore with going barefoot,
 No farther am I able to gang.

Woe to the hills and the mountains !
 Woe to the frost and the snow !
 My feet is sore with going barefoot,
 No farther am I able to go.

O, if I were at the glens of Foudlen,
 Where hunting I have been,
 I would find the way to bonny Castle Gordon,
 Without either stockings or shoon.”

When she came to bonny Castle Gordon,
 And down upon the green,
 The porter gave out a loud shout,
 “ O, yonder comes Lady Jean ! ”

“ O, you are welcome, bonny Jeany Gordon,
 You are dear welcome to me ;
 You are welcome, dear Jeany Gordon,
 But away with your Captain Ogilvie ! ”

Now over seas went the Captain,
 As a soldier under command.
 A message soon followed after,
 To come and heir his brother's land.
 "Come home, you pretty Captain Ogilvie,
 And heir your brother's land ;
 Come home, you pretty Captain Ogilvie,
 And be Earl of Northumberland !"
 "O, what does this mean ?" says the Captain,
 "Where's my brother's children three ?"
 "They are dead and buried,
 And the lands they are ready for thee."
 "Then hoist up your sails, brave Captain,
 Let's be jovial and free :
 I'll to Northumberland and heir my estate,
 Then my dear Jeany I'll see."
 He soon came to Castle Gordon,
 And down upon the green ;
 The porter gave out with a loud shout,
 "Here comes Captain Ogilvie !"
 "You're welcome, pretty Captain Ogilvie,
 Your fortune's advanced, I hear ;
 No stranger can come unto' my gates,
 That I do love so dear."
 "Sir, the last time I was at your gates,
 You would not let me in ;
 I'm' com'e for my wife and children,
 No friendship else I claim."
 "Come in, pretty Captain Ogilvie,
 And drink of the beer and the wine ;
 And thou shalt have gold and silver,
 To count till the clock strike nine."
 "I'll have none of your gold and silver,
 Nor none of your white money ;
 But I'll have bonny Jeany Gordon,
 And she shall go now with me."

Then she came tripping down the stair
With the tear into her eye ;
One babe was at her foot,
Another upon her knee.

“ You’re welcome, bonny Jeany Gordon,
With my young family :
Mount and go to Northumberland,
There a countess thou shalt be.”

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